PART I.

CALENDAR.

AN EPHEMERIS FOR THE YEAR 1906.

ADAPTED TO THE MERIDIAN OF TRIVANDRUM.

Trivandrum Observatory.

Longitude ... ...5*h.* 7*m.* 59*s.*	=76° 59′ 45″ East.
Latitude *	8° 30′ 33″ North.
Deviation of the compass...	0° 42′ 19″ East.
Dip ... ...approximately... ...	2° 30′ South.
Height above the sea	197 feet.
Mean temperature of the air in the shade ...	77 ·81 Fah.
Mean temperature of evaporation in the shade...	73° ·42 Fah.
Mean atmospheric pressure	29·681 inches.
Mean vapour pressure	0·778 inches.
Mean relative humidity (Saturation =1) ...	0·812.
Mean direction of the wind	W. N. W.
Mean yearly fall of rain	64·71 inches*
Mean yearly evaporation	88·54 inches.

Note—The mean yearly fall of rain from 27 years' observations (1838–64) was 68·36 inches, showing a decrease of 3·65 inches in the whole period of 43 years. The 16 years' observations from 1835–80 give however only an average yearly fall of 61·52 inches, exhibiting a still clearer decrease in the quantity of rain. The average number of rainy days has remained yet pretty equal; 137·8 for the 27 years from 1838, 137·5 for the 16 years from 1865, and 138·0 for the whole period of 43 years (1838–80). But as the observations extend only over a short period and are confined to but one place, it would be premature to predict any continued decrease.

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES FOR THE YEAR 1906.

GOLDEN NUMBER		7
EPACT		5
SOLAR CYCLE		11
DOMINICAL LETTER		G
ROMAN INDICTION		4
JULIAN PERIOD		6619
JEWISH ERA ...	(Com. September 20, 1906) ...	5667
MAHOMEDAN ERA ...	(Com. February 25, 1906) ...	1324
MALABAR ERA ...	(Com. August 17, 1906) ...	1082

* This result is obtained from 43 years' observations (1838—80).

ENGLISH AND MALABAR MONTHS.

ENGLISH.		MALABAR.
January	1	18th Margaly.
Do.	14	1st Tye or Magarom.
February	12	1st Mausy or Kumbhum.
March	14	1st Panguny or Menum.
April	13	1st Chittray or Madom
May	14	1st Vycausy or Edavom.
June	15	1st Auny or Mithunom.
July	16	1st Audy or Carkadagom.
August	17	1st Auvany or Chingom.
September	17	1st Purattasy or Cunny.
October	17	1st Arpasy or Toolam.
November	16	1st Kartigay or Vrichicum.
December	16	1st Margaly or Dhanoo.
Do.	31	16th Margaly.

ENGLISH AND CORRESPONDING MALABAR YEARS.

ENGLISH.	MALABAR.	ENGLISH.	MALABAR.	ENGLISH.	MALABAR.	ENGLISH.	MALABAR.
1801...	976–7	1828...	1003–4	1855...	1030–1	1882...	1057–8
1802...	977–8	1829...	1004–5	1856...	1031–2	1883...	1058–9
1803...	978–9	1830...	1005–6	1857...	1032–3	1884...	1059–0
1804...	979–0	1831...	1006–7	1858...	1033–4	1885...	1060–1
1805...	980–1	1832...	1007–8	1859...	1034–5	1886...	1061–2
1806...	981–2	1833...	1008–9	1860...	1035–6	1887...	1062–3
1807...	982–3	1834...	1009–0	1861...	1036–7	1888...	1063–4
1808...	983–4	1835...	1010–1	1862...	1037–8	1889...	1064–5
1809...	984–5	1836...	1011–2	1863...	1038–9	1890...	1065–6
1810...	985–6	1837...	1012–3	1864...	1039–0	1891...	1066–7
1811...	986–7	1838...	1013–4	1865...	1040–1	1892...	1067–8
1812...	987–8	1839...	1014–5	1866...	1041–2	1893...	1068–9
1813...	988–9	1840...	1015–6	1867...	1042–3	1894...	1069–0
1814...	989–0	1841...	1016–7	1868...	1043–4	1895...	1070–1
1815...	990–1	1842...	1017–8	1869...	1044–5	1896...	1071–2
1816...	991–2	1843...	1018–9	1870...	1045–6	1897...	1072–3
1817...	992–3	1844...	1019–0	1871...	1046–7	1898...	1073–4
1818...	993–4	1845...	1020–1	1872...	1047–8	1899...	1074–5
1819...	994–5	1846...	1021–2	1873...	1048–9	1900...	1075–6
1820...	995–6	1847...	1022–3	1874...	1049–0	1901...	1076–7
1821...	996–7	1848...	1023–4	1875...	1050–1	1902...	1077–8
1822...	997–8	1849...	1024–5	1876...	1051–2	1903...	1078–9
1823...	998–9	1850...	1025–6	1877...	1052–3	1904...	1079–0
1824...	999–0	1851...	1026–7	1878...	1053–4	1905...	1080–1
1825...	1000–1	1852...	1027–8	1879...	1054–5	1906...	1081–2
1826...	1001–2	1853...	1028–9	1880...	1055–6	1907...	1082–3
1827...	1002–3	1854...	1029–0	1881...	1056–7	1908...	1083–4

JANUARY 1906

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time)	SUN Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time)	Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time)	MOON Meridian Passage (Trivandrum Mean Time)	MOON Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time)
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Mon.	1	Dhanoo or Margaly.	18	6 16	5 52	6·13	23 50	5 16	11 23
Tues.	2		19	6 17	5 52	7·13	— —	5 59	12 9
Wed.	3		20	6 17	5 53	8·13	0 30	6 41	12 54
Thur.	4		21	6 17	5 53	9·13	1 10	7 24	13 39
Fri.	5		22	6 17	5 54	10·13	1 51	8 7	14 25
Sat.	6		23	6 18	5 54	11·13	2 33	8 52	15 12
Sun.	7		24	6 18	5 55	12·13	3 18	9 39	16 1
Mon.	8		25	6 19	5 55	13·13	4 6	10 28	16 52
Tues.	9		26	6 19	5 56	14·13	4 55	11 19	17 43
Wed.	10		27	6 19	5 56	15·13	5 47	12 11	18 35
Thur.	11		28	6 19	5 57	16·13	6 40	13 4	19 26
Fri.	12		29	6 20	5 57	17·13	7 34	13 56	20 16
Sat.	13		30	6 20	5 58	18·13	8 28	14 47	21 5
Sun.	14	Makarom or Thye.	1	6 20	5 58	19·13	9 22	15 38	21 53
Mon.	15		2	6 21	5 59	20·13	10 15	16 28	22 40
Tues.	16		3	6 21	5 59	21·13	11 8	17 19	23 28
Wed.	17		4	6 21	6 0	22·13	12 2	18 10	— —
Thur.	18		5	6 21	6 0	23·13	12 57	19 3	0 17
Fri.	19		6	6 21	6 1	24·13	13 54	19 57	1 7
Sat.	20		7	6 21	6 1	25·13	14 52	20 54	2 0
Sun.	21		8	6 22	6 2	26·13	15 51	21 52	2 55
Mon.	22		9	6 22	6 2	27·13	16 50	22 50	3 52
Tues.	23		10	6 22	6 2	28·13	17 47	23 47	4 50
Wed.	24		11	6 22	6 3	29·13	18 40	— —	5 48
Thur.	25		12	6 22	6 3	0·59	19 31	0 42	6 43
Fri.	26		13	6 22	6 4	1·59	20 18	1 34	7 36
Sat.	27		14	9 22	6 4	2·59	21 3	2 22	8 27
Sun.	28		15	6 22	6 4	3·59	21 45	3 8	9 15
Mon.	29		16	6 22	6 5	4·59	22 26	3 53	10 1
Tues.	30		17	6 22	6 5	5·59	23 6	4 36	10 47
Wed.	31		18	6 22	6 5	6·59	23 46	5 18	11 32

FEBRUARY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time)	SUN Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time)	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time)	MOON Meridian Passage (Trivandrum Mean Time)	MOON Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time)
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Thur.	1	19	6 22	6 6	7·59	— —	6 1	12 18
Fri.	2	20	6 22	6 6	8·59	0 28	6 45	13 4
Sat.	3	21	6 22	6 6	9·59	1 11	7 31	13 52
Sun.	4	22	6 22	6 7	10·59	1 57	8 19	14 42
Mon.	5	23	6 22	6 7	11·59	2 45	9 9	15 32
Tues.	6	24	6 22	6 7	12·59	3 36	10 0	16 21
Wed.	7	25	6 21	6 7	13·59	4 29	10 53	17 16
Thur.	8	26	6 21	6 8	14·59	5 24	11 46	18 8
Fri.	9	27	6 21	6 8	15·59	6 19	12 39	18 58
Sat.	10	28	6 21	6 8	16·59	7 14	13 32	19 48
Sun.	11	29	6 21	6 8	17·59	8 9	14 24	20 37
Mon.	12	1	6 21	6 8	18·59	9 3	15 15	21 26
Tues.	13	2	6 20	6 9	19·59	9 58	16 7	22 15
Wed.	14	3	6 20	6 9	20·59	10 53	17 0	23 5
Thur.	15	4	6 20	9 9	21·59	11 50	17 53	23 56
Fri.	16	5	6 20	6 9	22·59	12 47	18 48	— —
Sat.	17	6	6 19	6 9	23 59	13 44	19 45	0 50
Sun.	18	7	6 19	6 9	24·59	14 41	20 41	1 45
Mon.	19	8	6 19	6 10	25 59	15 37	21 37	2 41
Tues.	20	9	6 18	6 10	26·59	16 31	22 32	3 37
Wed.	21	10	6 18	6 10	27·59	17 22	23 24	4 32
Thur.	22	11	6 18	6 10	28·59	18 10	— —	5 26
Fri.	23	12	6 17	6 10	29·59	18 56	0 13	6 17
Sat.	24	13	6 17	6 10	0·97	19 39	1 1	7 6
Sun.	25	14	6 17	6 10	1·97	20 20	1 46	7 54
Mon.	26	15	6 16	6 10	2 97	21 1	2 29	8 40
Tues.	27	16	6 16	6 10	3·97	21 41	3 13	9 26
Wed.	28	17	6 15	6 10	4·97	22 23	3 56	10 11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Makarom or Thye.

Kumbhom or Mausy.

MARCH

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time)	SUN Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time)	Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time)	MOON Meridian Passage (Trivandrum Mean Time)	MOON Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time)
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Thur.	1	18	6 15	6 10	5·97	23 5	4 39	10 57
Fri	2	19	6 15	6 10	6·97	23 49	5 24	11 44
Sat.	3	20	6 14	6 10	7·97	— —	6 10	12 32
Sun.	4	21	6 14	6 10	8·97	0 36	6 58	13 22
Mon.	5	22	6 13	6 10	9·97	1 25	7 48	14 12
Tues.	6	23	6 13	6 10	10·97	2 16	8 40	15 3
Wed.	7	24	6 12	6 10	11·97	3 9	9 32	15 55
Thur.	8	25	6 12	6 10	12·97	4 4	10 25	16 46
Fri.	9	26	6 11	6 10	13·97	4 59	11 19	17 37
Sat.	10	27	6 11	6 10	14·97	5 55	12 12	18 27
Sun.	11	28	6 10	6 10	15·97	6 52	13 5	19 17
Mon.	12	29	6 10	6 10	16·97	7 48	13 58	20 7
Tues.	13	30	6 9	6 10	17·97	8 45	14 52	20 59
Wed.	14	1	6 9	6 10	18·97	9 43	15 48	21 51
Thur.	15	2	6 8	6 10	19·97	10 41	16 44	22 46
Fri.	16	3	6 8	6 10	20·97	11 39	17 40	23 41
Sat.	17	4	6 7	6 10	21·97	12 37	18 37	— —
Sun.	18	5	6 7	6 10	22·97	13 33	19 33	0 37
Mon.	19	6	6 6	6 10	23·97	14 27	20 27	1 33
Tues.	20	7	6 6	6 10	24·97	15 18	21 19	2 27
Wed.	21	8	6 5	6 10	25·97	16 7	22 9	3 20
Thur.	22	9	6 4	6 10	26·97	16 52	22 56	4 11
Fri.	23	10	6 4	6 10	27·97	17 35	23 41	5 0
Sat.	24	11	6 3	6 10	28·97	18 17	— —	5 48
Sun.	25	12	6 3	6 9	0·31	18 57	0 25	6 34
Mon.	26	13	6 3	6 9	1·31	19 38	1 8	7 20
Tues.	27	14	6 2	6 9	2·31	20 19	1 51	8 5
Wed.	28	15	6 1	6 9	3·31	21 1	2 34	8 51
Thur.	29	16	6 1	6 9	4·31	21 44	3 19	9 38
Fri.	30	17	6 0	6 9	5·31	22 29	4 4	10 26
Sat.	31	18	6 0	6 9	6·31	23 17	4 51	11 14

Kumbhom or Mausy.

Meenom or Panguny.

APRIL

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN Rising. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)		SUN Setting. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)		Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time)		MOON Meridian Passage (Trivandrum Mean Time)		MOON Setting. (Trivandrum Mean Time)	
				h	m	h	m	d	h	m	h	m	h	m
Sun.	1	Meenom or Panguny.	19	5	59	6	9	7·31	—	—	5	40	12	3
Mon.	2		20	5	59	6	9	8·31	0	6	6	29	12	53
Tues.	3		21	5	58	6	9	9·31	0	57	7	20	13	43
Wed.	4		22	5	57	6	9	10·31	1	50	8	12	14	33
Thur.	5		23	5	57	6	9	11·31	2	44	9	4	15	23
Fri.	6		24	5	56	6	9	12·31	3	39	9	57	16	13
Sat.	7		25	5	56	6	9	13·31	4	34	10	49	17	3
Sun.	8		26	5	55	6	9	14·31	5	31	11	43	17	54
Mon.	9		27	5	55	6	8	15·31	6	29	12	38	18	46
Tues.	10		28	5	54	6	8	16·31	7	28	13	34	19	40
Wed.	11		29	5	54	6	8	17·31	8	28	14	32	20	35
Thur.	12		30	5	53	6	8	18·31	9	29	15	31	21	32
Fri.	13		1	5	53	6	8	19·31	10	29	16	30	22	30
Sat.	14		2	5	52	6	8	20·31	11	28	17	28	23	28
Sun.	15	Medom or Chittray.	3	5	52	6	8	21·31	12	24	18	24	—	—
Mon.	16		4	5	51	6	8	22·31	13	16	19	17	0	24
Tues.	17		5	5	51	6	8	23·31	14	5	20	7	1	17
Wed.	18		6	5	51	6	8	24·31	14	51	20	54	2	9
Thur.	19		7	5	50	6	8	25·31	15	34	21	39	2	58
Fri.	20		8	5	50	6	8	26·31	16	16	22	23	3	45
Sat.	21		9	5	49	6	8	27·31	16	56	23	6	4	32
Sun.	22		10	5	49	6	8	28·31	17	36	23	49	5	17
Mon.	23		11	5	48	6	8	29·31	18	17	—	—	6	2
Tues.	24		12	5	48	6	8	0·63	18	58	0	32	6	48
Wed.	25		13	5	48	6	8	1·63	19	41	1	16	7	34
Thur.	26		14	5	47	6	8	2·63	20	26	2	1	8	21
Fri.	27		15	5	47	6	8	3·63	21	12	2	47	9	10
Sat.	28		16	5	47	6	8	4·63	22	0	3	35	9	58
Sun.	29		17	5	46	6	8	5·63	22	50	4	24	10	47
Mon.	30		18	5	46	6	9	6·63	23	41	5	13	11	36
...	...		...	...		...		...	...		...		...	

MAY 1906

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	SUN Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Meridian Passage. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Setting. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Tues.	1	19	5 45	6 9	7·63	— —	6 3	12 25
Wed.	2	20	5 45	6 9	8·63	0 33	6 54	13 14
Thur.	3	21	5 45	6 9	9·63	1 26	7 44	14 2
Fri.	4	22	5 45	6 9	10·63	2 19	8 35	14 50
Sat.	5	23	5 44	6 9	11·63	3 14	9 27	15 39
Sun.	6	24	5 44	6 9	12·63	4 10	10 21	16 30
Mon.	7	25	5 44	6 9	13·63	5 8	11 16	17 23
Tues.	8	26	5 43	6 9	14·63	6 9	12 14	18 18
Wed.	9	27	5 43	6 9	15·63	7 11	13 14	19 16
Thur.	10	28	5 43	6 9	16·63	8 13	14 15	20 16
Fri.	11	29	5 43	6 10	17·63	9 15	15 16	21 16
Sat.	12	30	5 43	6 10	18·63	10 14	16 15	22 15
Sun.	13	31	5 42	6 10	19·63	11 10	17 11	23 12
Mon.	14	1	5 42	6 10	20·63	12 2	18 3	— —
Tues.	15	2	5 42	6 10	21·63	12 50	18 52	0 5
Wed.	16	3	5 42	6 10	22·63	13 34	19 39	0 56
Thur.	17	4	5 42	6 11	23·63	14 16	20 23	1 44
Fri.	18	5	5 42	6 11	24·63	14 57	21 6	2 30
Sat.	19	6	5 42	6 11	25·63	15 37	21 48	3 15
Sun.	20	7	5 41	6 11	26 63	16 17	22 30	4 1
Mon.	21	8	5 41	6 11	27·63	16 57	23 14	4 46
Tues.	22	9	5 41	6 11	28·63	17 39	23 58	5 32
Wed.	23	10	5 41	6 12	29·63	18 23	— —	6 19
Thur.	24	11	5 41	6 12	0·97	19 9	0 45	7 7
Fri.	25	12	5 41	6 12	1·97	19 57	1 32	7 55
Sat.	26	13	5 41	6 12	2 97	20 46	2 21	8 44
Sun.	27	14	5 41	6 13	3·97	21 36	3 10	9 33
Mon.	28	15	5 41	6 13	4·97	22 28	3 59	10 22
Tues.	29	16	5 41	6 13	5·97	23 19	4 49	11 9
Wed.	30	17	5 41	6 13	6·97	— —	5 38	11 57
Thur.	31	18	5 41	6 14	7·97	0 11	6 28	12 43

Medom or Chittray.

Edavom or Vycausy.

JUNE

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time)	SUN Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time)	MOON. Age at Mean Noon.	MOON. Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time)	MOON. Meridian Passage (Trivandrum Mean Time)	MOON. Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time)
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Fri.	1	Edavom or Vycausy.	19	5 41	6 14	8·97	1 3	7 17	13 30
Sat.	2		20	5 41	6 14	9·97	1 57	8 8	14 18
Sun.	3		21	5 41	6 14	10·97	2 52	9 1	15 9
Mon.	4		22	5 41	6 15	11·97	3 50	9 56	16 1
Tues.	5		23	5 42	6 15	12·97	4 50	10 54	16 58
Wed.	6		24	5 42	6 15	13·97	5 52	11 54	17 56
Thur.	7		25	5 42	6 15	14·97	6 55	12 57	18 57
Fri.	8		26	5 42	6 16	15·97	7 58	13 58	19 58
Sat.	9		27	5 42	6 16	16·97	8 57	14 58	20 58
Sun.	10		28	5 42	6 16	17·97	9 53	15 54	21 55
Mon.	11		29	5 42	6 16	18·97	10 44	16 46	22 49
Tues.	12		30	5 42	6 17	19·97	11 30	17 35	23 39
Wed.	13		31	5 43	6 17	20·97	12 14	18 20	— —
Thur.	14	—	32	5 43	9 17	21·97	12 56	19 4	0 27
Fri.	15	Mithunom or Auny.	1	5 43	6 17	22·97	13 36	19 47	1 13
Sat.	16		2	5 43	6 18	23·97	14 16	20 29	1 58
Sun.	17		3	5 43	6 18	24·97	14 57	21 12	2 44
Mon.	18		4	5 43	6 18	25·97	15 38	21 56	3 29
Tues.	19		5	5 44	6 18	26·97	16 21	22 42	4 16
Wed.	20		6	5 44	6 19	27·97	17 7	23 29	5 3
Thur.	21		7	5 44	6 19	28·97	17 54	— —	5 52
Fri.	22		8	5 44	6 19	0·34	18 43	0 17	6 42
Sat.	23		9	5 45	6 19	1·34	19 33	1 7	7 31
Sun.	24		10	5 45	6 19	2·34	20 24	1 57	8 20
Mon.	25		11	5 45	6 20	3·34	21 16	2 47	9 8
Tues.	26		12	5 45	6 20	4·34	22 7	3 36	9 55
Wed.	27		13	5 45	6 20	5·34	22 58	4 25	10 41
Thur.	28		14	5 46	6 20	6·34	23 50	5 13	11 27
Fri.	29		15	5 46	6 20	7·34	— —	6 2	12 13
Sat.	30		16	5 46	6 20	8·34	0 43	6 52	13 1
...	...		...	...	....	...	...	...	...

JULY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rising. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	SUN Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Meridian Passage (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Setting. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Sun.	1	17	5 46	6 21	9·34	1 38	7 44	13 51
Mon.	2	18	5 47	6 21	10·34	2 34	8 39	14 43
Tues.	3	19	5 47	6 21	11·34	3 34	9 37	15 39
Wed.	4	20	5 47	6 21	12·34	4 36	10 37	16 38
Thur.	5	21	5 47	6 21	13·34	5 38	11 39	17 39
Fri.	6	22	5 48	6 21	14·34	6 39	12 40	18 40
Sat.	7	23	5 48	6 21	15·34	7 37	13 39	19 40
Sun.	8	24	5 48	6 21	16·34	8 32	14 34	20 36
Mon.	9	25	5 48	6 21	17·34	9 22	15 26	21 30
Tues.	10	26	5 49	6 21	18·34	10 8	16 14	22 20
Wed.	11	27	5 49	6 22	19·34	10 52	16 59	23 8
Thur.	12	28	5 49	6 22	20·34	11 34	17 43	23 54
Fri.	13	29	5 49	6 22	21·34	12 14	18 26	— —
Sat.	14	30	5 49	6 22	22·34	12 54	19 9	0 40
Sun.	15	31	5 50	6 22	23·34	13 35	19 53	1 25
Mon.	16	1	5 50	6 22	24·34	14 18	20 38	2 11
Tues.	17	2	5 50	6 22	25·34	15 3	21 24	2 59
Wed.	18	3	5 50	6 21	26·34	15 49	22 12	3 47
Thur.	19	4	5 50	6 21	27·34	16 38	23 2	4 36
Fri.	20	5	5 51	6 21	28·34	17 29	23 52	5 26
Sat.	21	6	5 51	6 21	29·34	18 20	— —	6 16
Sun.	22	7	5 51	6 21	0·76	19 12	0 43	7 5
Mon.	23	8	5 51	6 21	1·76	20 4	1 33	7 53
Tues.	24	9	5 51	6 21	2·76	20 56	2 23	8 40
Wed.	25	10	5 52	6 21	3·76	21 47	3 12	9 26
Thur.	26	11	5 52	6 21	4·76	22 39	4 0	10 12
Fri.	27	12	5 52	6 21	5·76	23 32	4 49	10 58
Sat.	28	13	5 52	6 20	6·76	— —	5 40	11 46
Sun.	29	14	5 52	6 20	7·76	0 27	6 32	12 36
Mon.	30	15	5 52	6 20	8·76	1 24	7 27	13 29
Tues.	31	16	5 52	6 20	9·76	2 23	8 24	14 25

Mithunom or Auny.

Carkadagom or Audy.

AUGUST

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN Rising	SUN Setting	MOON. Age at Mean Noon.	MOON. Rising	MOON. Meridian Passage.	MOON. Setting.
				Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Wed.	1	Carkadagom or Audy.	17	5 53	6 20	10·76	3 23	9 23	15 24
Thur.	2		18	5 53	6 19	11·76	4 23	10 23	16 24
Fri	3		19	5 53	6 19	12·76	5 22	11 23	17 23
Sat.	4		20	5 53	6 19	13·76	6 18	12 20	18 21
Sun.	5		21	5 53	6 19	14·76	7 10	13 13	19 16
Mon.	6		22	5 53	6 18	15·76	7 59	14 4	20 9
Tues.	7		23	5 53	6 18	16·76	8 45	14 51	20 58
Wed.	8		24	5 53	6 18	17·76	9 28	15 36	21 46
Thur.	9		25	5 53	6 17	18·76	10 9	16 20	22 33
Fri.	10		26	5 53	6 17	19·76	10 50	17 4	23 19
Sat.	11		27	5 53	6 17	20·76	11 31	17 48	— —
Sun.	12		28	5 53	6 16	21·76	12 14	18 32	0 5
Mon.	13		29	5 53	6 16	22·76	12 57	19 18	0 52
Tues.	14		30	5 53	6 16	23·76	13 43	20 5	1 40
Wed.	15		31	5 53	6 15	24·76	14 30	20 54	2 29
Thur.	16	Chingom or Auvany 1082.	32	5 53	6 15	25·76	15 20	21 44	3 19
Fri.	17		1	5 53	6 14	26·76	16 12	22 35	4 8
Sat.	18		2	5 53	6 14	27·76	17 4	23 26	4 58
Sun.	19		3	5 53	6 14	28·76	17 57	— —	5 47
Mon.	20		4	5 53	6 13	0·24	18 50	0 17	6 35
Tues.	21		5	5 53	6 13	1·24	19 42	1 7	7 23
Wed.	22		6	5 53	6 12	2·24	20 35	1 57	8 10
Thur.	23		7	5 53	6 12	3·24	21 29	2 47	8 56
Fri.	24		8	5 53	6 11	4·24	22 23	3 37	9 44
Sat.	25		9	5 53	6 11	5·24	23 19	4 29	10 34
Sun.	26		10	5 53	6 10	6·24	— —	5 22	11 25
Mon.	27		11	5 53	6 10	7·24	0 16	6 18	12 19
Tues.	28		12	5 53	6 9	8·24	1 15	7 15	13 15
Wed.	29		13	5 53	6 9	9·24	2 14	8 14	14 13
Thur.	30		14	5 53	6 8	10·24	3 12	9 12	15 12
Fri.	31		15	5 53	6 8	11·24	4 7	10 8	16 9

SEPTEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN. Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	SUN. Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON. Age at Mean Noon.	MOON. Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON. Meridian Passage (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON. Setting. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Sat.	1	16	5 52	6 7	12·24	5 0	11 2	17 5
Sun.	2	17	5 52	6 7	13·24	5 50	11 54	17 58
Mon.	3	18	5 52	6 6	14·24	6 37	12 42	18 48
Tues.	4	19	5 52	6 6	15·24	7 21	13 29	19 37
Wed.	5	20	5 52	6 5	16·24	8 3	14 13	20 25
Thur.	6	21	5 52	6 4	17·24	8 45	14 57	21 12
Fri.	7	22	5 52	6 4	18·24	9 26	15 41	21 58
Sat.	8	23	5 52	6 3	19·24	10 8	16 26	22 45
Sun.	9	24	5 52	6 3	20·24	10 51	17 11	23 32
Mon.	10	25	5 52	6 2	21·24	11 36	17 58	— —
Tues.	11	26	5 52	6 2	22·24	12 23	18 46	0 21
Wed.	12	27	5 51	6 1	23·24	13 11	19 35	1 10
Thur.	13	28	5 51	6 0	24·24	14 1	20 25	1 59
Fri.	14	29	5 51	6 0	25·24	14 53	21 16	2 48
Sat.	15	30	5 51	5 59	26·24	15 45	22 7	3 38
Sun.	16	31	5 51	5 59	27·24	16 39	22 57	4 27
Mon.	17	1	5 51	5 58	28·24	17 32	23 48	5 15
Tues.	18	2	5 51	5 57	29·24	18 26	— —	6 2
Wed.	19	3	5 51	5 57	0·78	19 21	0 39	6 50
Thur.	20	4	5 50	5 56	1·78	20 16	1 30	7 39
Fri.	21	5	5 50	5 56	2·78	21 13	2 23	8 29
Sat.	22	6	5 50	5 55	3·78	22 11	3 17	9 21
Sun.	23	7	5 50	5 55	4·78	23 10	4 13	10 15
Mon.	24	8	5 50	5 54	5·78	— —	5 11	11 11
Tues.	25	9	5 50	5 53	6·78	0 9	6 9	12 8
Wed.	26	10	5 50	5 53	7·78	1 7	7 6	13 6
Thur.	27	11	5 50	5 52	8·78	2 2	8 2	14 3
Fri.	28	12	5 50	5 52	9·78	2 55	8 56	14 57
Sat.	29	13	5 50	5 51	10·78	3 45	9 47	15 50
Sun.	30	14	5 49	5 51	11·78	4 31	10 36	16 41
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	

Chingom or Auvany.

Kanni or Purattasy.

OCTOBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN. Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time)	SUN. Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time)	Age at Mean Noon.	MOON. Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time)	MOON. Meridian Passage (Trivandrum Mean Time)	MOON. Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time)
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Mon.	1	Kanni or Purattasy.	15	5 49	5 50	12·78	5 16	11 22	17 30
Tues.	2		16	5 49	5 49	13·78	5 58	12 7	18 18
Wed.	3		17	5 49	5 49	14·78	6 40	12 52	19 5
Thur.	4		18	5 49	5 48	15·78	7 21	13 36	19 51
Fri.	5		19	5 49	5 48	16·78	8 3	14 20	20 38
Sat.	6		20	5 49	5 47	17·78	8 46	15 5	21 26
Sun.	7		21	5 49	5 47	18·78	9 30	15 51	22 13
Mon.	8		22	5 49	5 46	19 78	10 15	16 38	23 2
Tues.	9		23	5 49	5 46	20·78	11 3	17 27	23 51
Wed	10		24	5 49	5 45	21·78	11 52	18 16	— —
Thur.	11		25	5 49	5 45	22·78	12 42	19 5	0 40
Fri.	12		26	5 49	5 44	23·78	13 33	19 55	1 28
Sat.	13		27	5 49	5 44	24·78	14 25	20 45	2 16
Sun.	14		28	5 49	5 43	25·78	15 18	21 35	3 3
Mon.	15		29	5 49	5 43	26·78	16 11	22 26	3 51
Tues.	16		30	5 49	5 43	27·78	17 6	23 18	4 39
Wed.	17	Thulam or Alpasy.	1	5 49	5 42	28·78	18 2	— —	5 28
Thur.	18		2	5 49	5 42	0·36	19 0	0 11	6 18
Fri.	19		3	5 49	5 41	1·36	20 0	1 6	7 11
Sat.	20		4	5 49	5 41	2.36	21 0	2 3	8 6
Sun.	21		5	5 49	5 40	3·36	22 1	3 2	9 3
Mon.	22		6	5 49	5 40	4·36	23 1	4 2	10 2
Tues.	23		7	5 49	5 40	5·36	23 59	5 1	11 0
Wed.	24		8	5 49	5 39	6·36	— —	5 58	11 59
Thur.	25		9	5 49	5 39	7·36	0 52	6 53	12 54
Fri.	26		10	5 49	5 39	8·36	1 43	7 45	13 47
Sat.	27		11	5 49	5 38	9·36	2 30	8 33	14 38
Sun.	28		12	5 50	5 38	10·36	3 14	9 20	15 26
Mon.	29		13	5 50	5 38	11·36	3 56	10 4	16 14
Tues.	30		14	5 50	5 38	12·36	4 38	10 48	17 1
Wed.	31		15	5 50	5 37	13·36	5 18	11 32	17 47

NOVEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time)	SUN Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time)	Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time)	MOON Meridian Passage (Trivandrum Mean Time)	MOON Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time)
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Thur.	1	Thulam or Alpasy.	16	5 50	5 37	14·36	6 0	12 16	18 33
Fri	2		17	5 50	5 37	15·36	6 42	13 1	19 21
Sat.	3		18	5 51	5 37	16·36	7 25	13 46	20 8
Sun.	4		19	5 51	5 37	17·36	8 11	14 33	20 56
Mon.	5		20	5 51	5 36	18·36	8 57	15 21	21 45
Tues.	6		21	5 51	5 36	19·36	9 45	16 9	22 34
Wed.	7		22	5 51	5 36	20·36	10 34	16 58	23 21
Thur.	8		23	5 52	5 36	21·36	11 24	17 47	— —
Fri.	9		24	5 52	5 36	22·36	12 15	18 35	0 8
Sat.	10		25	5 52	5 36	23·36	13 6	19 24	0 55
Sun.	11		26	5 53	5 36	24·36	13 57	20 13	1 41
Mon.	12		27	5 53	5 36	25·36	14 50	21 3	2 27
Tues.	13		28	5 53	5 36	26·36	15 45	21 54	3 14
Wed.	14		29	5 53	5 36	27·36	16 41	22 48	4 3
Thur.	15		30	5 54	5 36	28·36	17 41	23 45	4 55
Fri.	16	Vrichicum or Kartigay.	1	5 54	5 36	29·36	18 42	— —	5 49
Sat.	17		2	5 55	5 36	0·94	19 45	0 45	6 47
Sun.	18		3	5 55	5 36	1·94	20 48	1 47	7 47
Mon.	19		4	5 55	5 36	2·94	21 49	2 49	8 49
Tues.	20		5	5 56	5 36	3·94	22 46	3 49	9 49
Wed.	21		6	5 56	5 36	4·94	23 40	4 47	10 48
Thur.	22		7	5 56	5 36	5·94	— —	5 41	11 43
Fri.	23		8	5 57	5 36	6·94	0 29	6 31	12 35
Sat.	24		9	5 57	5 36	7·94	1 14	7 19	13 24
Sun.	25		10	5 58	5 36	8·94	1 57	8 4	14 12
Mon.	26		11	5 58	5 37	9·94	2 38	8 47	14 58
Tues.	27		12	5 59	5 37	10·94	3 18	9 31	15 44
Wed.	28		13	5 59	5 37	11·94	3 59	10 14	16 30
Thur.	29		14	6 0	5 37	12·94	4 40	10 58	17 17
Fri.	30		15	6 0	5 38	13·94	5 23	11 43	18 4
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...

DECEMBER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN Rising. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	SUN Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rising (Trivandrum Mean Time)	MOON Meridian Passage (Trivandrum Mean Time)	MOON Setting (Trivandrum Mean Time)
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Sat.	1	Vrichicum or Kartigay.	16	6 0	5 38	14·94	6 8	12 30	18 53
Sun.	2		17	6 1	5 38	15·94	6 54	13 17	19 41
Mon.	3		18	6 1	5 38	16·94	7 42	14 6	20 30
Tues.	4		19	6 2	5 39	17·94	8 30	14 54	21 18
Wed.	5		20	6 2	5 39	18·94	9 20	15 43	22 5
Thur.	6		21	6 3	5 39	19·94	10 9	16 31	22 51
Fri.	7		22	6 3	5 40	20·94	10 59	17 18	23 35
Sat.	8		23	6 4	5 40	21·94	11 49	18 5	— —
Sun.	9		24	6 4	5 40	22·94	12 39	18 53	0 20
Mon.	10		25	6 5	5 41	23·94	13 31	19 41	1 5
Tues.	11		26	6 6	5 41	24·94	14 24	20 32	1 51
Wed.	12		27	6 6	5 42	25·94	15 20	21 26	2 40
Thur.	13		28	6 7	5 42	26·94	16 20	22 24	3 31
Fri.	14		29	6 7	5 42	27·94	17 22	23 24	4 27
Sat.	15		30	6 8	5 43	28·94	18 26	— —	5 26
Sun.	16	Dhanoo or Margaly.	1	6 8	5 43	0·51	19 30	0 27	6 28
Mon.	17		2	6 9	5 44	1·51	20 32	1 31	7 31
Tues.	18		3	6 9	5 44	2·51	21 29	2 32	8 33
Wed.	19		4	6 10	5 45	3·51	22 22	3 31	9 32
Thur.	20		5	6 10	5 45	4·51	23 10	4 25	10 28
Fri.	21		6	6 11	5 46	5·51	23 55	5 14	11 20
Sat.	22		7	6 11	5 46	6·51	— —	6 1	12 9
Sun.	23		8	6 12	5 47	7·51	0 37	6 46	12 56
Mon.	24		9	6 12	5 47	8·51	1 18	7 29	13 42
Tues.	25		10	6 13	5 48	9·51	1 59	8 13	14 28
Wed.	26		11	6 13	5 48	10·51	2 39	8 56	15 14
Thur.	27		12	6 14	5 49	11·51	3 21	9 41	16 1
Fri.	28		13	6 14	5 49	12·51	4 5	10 27	16 49
Sat.	29		14	6 15	5 50	13·51	4 51	11 14	17 38
Sun.	30		15	6 15	5 50	14·51	5 38	12 2	18 27
Mon.	31		16	6 15	5 51	15·51	6 27	12 51	19 15

TABLE I. Mean fall of rain.

Stations.	Anvany.	Purattasy.	Alpasy.	Kartigay.	Margaly.	Thie.	Mausy.	Panguny.	Chittray.	Vycausy.	Auny.	Audy.	Years.
Trivandrum *	5·018	5·001	9·198	4·615	1·242	0·670	0·557	1·850	4·242	13·336	9·327	7·007	62·068
Quilon †	8·317	9·228	9·194	3·789	0·864	0·100	0·806	2·789	4·469	19·155	17·433	13·269	89·311
Alleppey †	11·806	10·553	12·370	6·022	1·489	0·77[illegible]	2·428	3·294	4·617	26·717	23·094	18·872	122·034
Peermade †	24·877	15·672	16·439	2·794	0·328	0·150	0·600	3·311	4·772	32·350	56·578	50·034	207·995
Padmanabhapuram †	3·175	4·641	11·626	6·025	1·3[illegible]8	0·128	0·872	2·838	2·935	9·017	0·253	6·012	54·850
Rajakamangalam ‡	0·550	0·433	3·888	4·105	0·367	0·008	0·100	9·838	1·263	3·468	4·817	4·937	25·174

* Mean of 17 years.

† " 9 "

‡ " 3 "

TABLE II. Mean rainy days.

Stations.	Auvany.	Purattasy.	Arpisy.	Kartigay.	Margidy.	Thye.	Mausy.	Panguny.	Chittray.	Vycausy.	Auny.	Audy.	Years.
Trivandrum ...	15	13	18	10	3	2	2	5	10	18	21	21	138
Quilon	17	13	14	6	2	0	1	5	7	19	23	20	127
Alleppey	19	15	16	9	2	2	3	6	8	21	27	26	154
Peermade	26	21	19	5	1	0	2	7	9	21	30	29	170
Padmanabhapuram ..	6	7	13	6	1	0	1	4	4	10	11	10	73
Rajakamangalam ...	5	2	11	7	1	0	1	2	3	9	11	11	63

TABLE III. The total rainfall and the number of rainy days during the Monsoon Periods.

Stations.	North-East.		South-West.		Dry-months.	
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
Trivandrum	22·236	52	31·237	61	8·590	12
Quilon	28·905	48	62·209	61	8·197	15
Alleppey	37·966	55	70·551	77	13·417	22
Peermade	58·611	70	141·178	85	8·206	15
Padmanabhapuram ...	22·767	20	22·149	32	9·934	12
Rajakamangalam ...	8·323	23	14·305	33	2·546	7

Remarkable Events and Christian Festivals.

January.

M.	1	CIRCUMCISION.—Proclamation of Her Majesty the Queen's assumption of the title of Empress of India, 1877.—Burmah annexed 1886.—Grand Coronation Durbar at Delhi, 1903.
Tu.	2	Natives admitted to the Covenanted Civil Service, 1880.
S.	6	EPIPHANY.—Prince Henry of Battenburg died, 1896.
SUN.	7	1 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
SUN.	14	2 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.—H. R. H. Prince Victor, Duke of Clarence and Avondale died, 1892.—Madras University opened, 1853.
M.	15	His Highness the Rajah of Cochin visited Trivandrum, 1904.
SUN.	21	3 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.—Inauguration of the Wurkallay Junction Canal works by His Highness the late Maha Rajah, 1870.—His Highness the Maha Rajah returned from Delhi, 1903.
M.	22	Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India died, 1901.—His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII proclaimed King of Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India, 1901.
W.	24	Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, Trivandrum, opened, 1896.—His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trivandrum on a tour to Madras, 1898.
S.	27	His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trivandrum on a tour to Calcutta, 1880.
SUN.	28	4 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
Tu.	30	His Highness the Maha Rajah left on a tour to Madras, 1905.

February.

Th.	1	Investiture of His Highness the late Maha Rajah of Travancore with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 1867.
F.	2	Investiture of His Highness the late Maha Rajah of Travancore with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 1883.
SUN.	4	5 SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
M.	5	Victoria Cross founded, 1859.
S.	10	Marriage of Queen Victoria, 1840.
SUN.	11	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.
F.	16	Census of Travancore taken, 1891.—The Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress celebrated in Travancore, 1887.
SUN.	18	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.
Tu.	20	Lord and Lady Napier and suite arrived at Trivandrum 1868.—Election of Leo XIII, 1878.
Th.	22	His Highness the Maha Rajah returned from Madras, 1905.
SUN.	25	QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY.
M.	26	SHROVE MONDAY.—His Highness the Maha Rajah returned to Trivandrum from Madras, 1898.
Tu.	27	SHROVE TUESDAY.—General thanksgiving throughout India on account of recovery of Prince of Wales.
W.	28	ASH WEDNESDAY.

Remarkable Events and Christian Festivals.

March.

F.	2	Census of Travancore taken, 1901.
SUN.	4	1 SUNDAY IN LENT.
S.	10	H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, married, 1863.
SUN.	11	2 SUNDAY IN LENT.—H. R. H. The Prince of Wales' departure from India, 1876.
SUN.	18	3 SUNDAY IN LENT.
Tu.	20	Opening of the New College and laying down of the first stone of the Napier Museum in the Public Gardens by His Highness the late Maha Rajah, 1873.
F.	23	His Highness the Maha Rajah returned to Trivandrum from Calcutta, 1890.
SUN.	25	4 SUNDAY IN LENT.—ANNUNCIATION OF THE B. V. MARY.
Tu.	27	The Periyar Project in Madura and North Travancore commenced, 1889.
W.	28	Alleppey Light House first lighted, 1862.
Th.	29	Annexation of the Punjab, 1849.
S.	31	Abdur Rahaman, the Ameer of Afghanistan, arrived at Rawal Pindi, 1885.

April.

SUN.	1	5 SUNDAY IN LENT.
Tu.	3	Bishop Heber died, 1826.
SUN.	8	PALM SUNDAY.
M.	9	Grand Imperial Durbar at Pindi and presentation of a sword to the Ameer, 1885.
Th.	12	MAUNDY THURSDAY.
F.	13	GOOD FRIDAY.
S.	14	HOLY SATURDAY.—Princess Beatrice born, 1857.
SUN.	15	EASTER SUNDAY.—First Railway in India opened between Bombay and Tannah, 1853.
SUN.	22	1 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
SUN.	29	2 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.

May.

W.	2	Order of the British India instituted, 1837.
SUN.	6	3 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
W.	9	Her Highness the Ranee of Travancore died, 1853.
SUN.	13	4 SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.
M.	14	Doctor Jenner successfully vaccinated a boy, 1786.
Th.	17	First Telegraph Message between Bombay and Calcutta, 1854.
SUN.	20	ROGATION SUNDAY.
Tu.	22	Vasco de Gama landed at Calicut, 1498.
Th.	24	HOLY THURSDAY OR ASCENSION DAY.—Her Majesty Queen Victoria Born, 1819.
F.	25	Princess Helena born, 1846.
SUN.	27	1 SUNDAY AFTER ASCENSION DAY.—Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1679.
Tu.	29	First Bengali newspaper published, 1848.
Th.	31	His Highness Rama Vurma, G. C. S. I., Maha Rajah died, 1880.

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June.

F.	1	HOLY THURSDAY OR ASCENSION DAY.—Scheme of Defence of the North Indian Frontier by armies of Native States approved by the Secretary of State, 1889.
S.	2	Prince George Frederic of Wales born, 1865.
SUN.	3	PENTICOST OR WHIT SUNDAY.
W.	6	His Highness Rama Varma, Elaya Rajah of Travancore died, 1901.
SUN.	10	TRINITY SUNDAY.
Th.	14	CORPUS CHRISTI.—Her Highness Lakshmi Bayi, C. I., Senior Ranee of Travancore, died, 1901.
S.	16	Bengal made Chief Presidency, 1773.
SUN.	17	1 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Investiture of Her Highness the Senior Ranee of Travancore with the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, 1881.
M.	18	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
Tu.	19	Magna Charta signed, 1215.
W.	20	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.—The Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress celebrated, 1887.
Th.	21	Proclamation of Queen Victoria, 1837.
F.	22	The Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress celebrated, 1897.
SUN.	24	2 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M.	25	Order of Star of India instituted, 1861.
Th.	28	Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838.

July.

Sun.	1	3 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
F.	6	Duke of York married, 1893.
SUN.	8	4 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Natives of India admitted as Jurors, 1827.
SUN.	15	5 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
F.	20	The unveiling of the Boundary Memorial Portrait of His Highness the late Maha Rajah and of His Minister The Honorable V. Ramiengar, C. S. I., 1883.
SUN.	22	6 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
W.	25	Natives of India first sat on the Petit Jury, 1828.
SUN.	29	7 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—First School for Native Girls formed at Calcutta, 1849.
Tu.	31	Assam annexed, 1829.

August.

Th.	2	Emperor William of Germany visited Her Majesty the Queen Empress, 1889.
S.	4	His Highness Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., Maha Rajah died, 1885.
SUN.	5	8 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M.	6	Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh born, 1844.

August.

Th.	9	Coronation of Edward VII, 1902.
SUN.	12	9 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Tu.	14	Printing invented, 1437.
W.	15	ASSUMPTION OF B. V. MARY.
S.	18	H. H. Marthanda Varma Maha Rajah of Travancore died, 1860—The Viceroy's Proclamation of the assumption of Her Majesty of the title of Empress of India, 1876.
SUN.	19	10 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—H. H. The Maha Rajah's Installation and Grand Durbar, 1885.
Th.	23	New Public Offices, Trivandrum, opened, 1869.
SUN.	26	11 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Tu.	28	Slavery abolished, 1883.
Th.	30	His Highness Kerala Varma Rajah died, 1882.
F.	31	Adoption of Her Highness Setu Lakshmy Bayi and Parvathy Bayi as Junior Ranee and First Princess of Travancore, 1900—His Highness Ravi Varma Rajah died, 1889.—East India Charter expired, 1858.

September.

S.	1	Government of India transferred to the Crown, 1858.
SUN.	2	12 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—His Excellency the Right Honorable M. E. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1882.
W.	5	Victoria Hospital and School for Women at Quilon established, 1887.
SUN.	9	13 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Th.	13	Trivandrum first lighted with gas, 1898.
S.	15	Freedom of Press in India, 1835.
SUN.	16	14 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Tu.	18	Earthquake at Trivandrum, 1841.
SUN.	23	15 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
SUN.	30	16 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—Foundation Stone of His Highness the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum, laid, 1869.

October.

M.	1	Presentation of a Banner to His Highness the late Maha Rajah from Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, 1877.
F.	5	First English Bible printed, 1536.
S.	6	Her Highness the Ranee of Travancore died, 1877.
SUN.	7	17 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Th.	11	His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales left England on his Indian tour, 1875.—H. H. the Marthanda Varma, K. A., First Prince of Travancore died, 1900.
S.	13	His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Connemara G. C. I. E., Governor of Madras visited Trivandrum 1887.

Remarkable Events and Christian Festivals.

		October.
SUN.	14	18 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M.	15	Her Highness Parvati Bayi, Junior Ranee of Travancore died, 1898.
Th.	18	His Excellency Sir A. Havelock, G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E. Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1897.
S.	20	His Excellency the Right Honorable Arthur Oliver Villiers Baron Ampthill, G. C. I. E., Governor of Madras visited Trivandrum, 1902,
SUN.	21	19 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
SUN.	28	20 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Tu.	30	Termination of the territorial dispute between Cochin and Travancore, 1882.
W.	31	His Excellency Lord Wenlock, Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1892.
		November.
Th.	1	ALL SAINTS.
F.	2	ALL SOULS.
S.	3	H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught left London for India, 1883.
SUN.	4	21 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
M.	5	His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos visited Trivandrum, 1880.
Th.	8	H. R. H. The Prince of Wales arrived at Bombay, 1875.—His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trivandrum on a tour to Rameswaram, 1890.
F.	9	His Majesty King Edward VII. born, 1841.—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales arrived, Bombay 1905.—First Public Durbar held in the New Durbar Hall, 1866.
SUN.	11	22 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
Th.	15	Christ Church at Trivandrum consecrated, 1859.
SUN.	18	23 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
W.	21	Princess Royal born, 1840.—H. E. Lord Curzon, Viceroy visited Trivandrum, 1900.
Th.	22	His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trivandrum on a tour to Madras, 1895.
F.	23	His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trivandrum on a tour to Madras, 1888.
SUN.	25	24 SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.—His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trivandrum on a visit to Cochin, 1904.
		December.
S.	1	Her Majesty Queen Alexandra born, 1844.
SUN.	2	ADVENT SUNDAY.
M.	3	H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, visited Courtallam and Travancore, 1889.
Tu.	4	Investiture of His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore with the Insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, 1888.

Remarkable Events and Christian Festivals.

		December.
W.	5	His Highness the Maha Rajah left Trivandrum on a tour to Delhi, 1902.—His Highness the Kerala Vurma Elaya Rajah died, 1895.
S.	8	CONCEPTION OF B. V. MARY.—Foundation Stone for the Public Offices at Trivandrum laid by His Highness the late Maha Rajah, 1865.
SUN.	9.	2 SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
Th.	13	Foundation Stone of Christ Church at Trivandrum laid, 1858.
F.	14	Albert Prince Consort died, 1861.—Princess Alice died, 1878. His Highness the Maha Rajah returned from Ernaculam, 1904.
S.	15	His Highness the Maha Rajah returned to Trivandrum from Rameswarem, 1890.
SUN.	16	3 SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
M.	17	His Highness the Maha Rajah returned to Trivandrum from Madras, 1888.—Karamana Bridge opened, 1853.
Th.	20	His Highness the Maha Rajah returned to Trivandrum from Madras, 1895.
SUN.	23	4 SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
Tu.	25	CHRISTMAS-DAY.
SUN.	30	SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.
M.	31	The first Charter granted to the late East India Company, 1600.

PRINCIPAL HINDU FESTIVALS, &c., FOR 1906.

JANUARY.

6	Swargavathal Ekadesi	Dhanu	23
9	Car Festival at Suchindram	,,	26
10	Ardradersanam	,,	27
13	Uttarayana Punniacalam—Makara Siveli (Lekshadeepam)	,,	30
14	Tai Pongal	Makarom	1
15	Mauttu Pongal	,,	2
24	Makara Amavasi (Vavu) Sradha	,,	11
31	Ratthasapthami	,,	18

FEBRUARY.

8	Tai Pooyam	,,	26
14	Ashtaka kalarambham	Kumbhom	3
15	Ashtami at Vaikam	,,	4
21	Sivarathri Vratam	,,	10
22	Kali Yugadi	,,	11

MARCH.

25	Parabhavanama year commences Yugadi Pandika ...	Meenam	12
28	Meenabharani	,,	15
30	Utsavam at Trivandrum commences	,,	17

APRIL.

3	Sree Rama Navami	,,	21
8	Aurat at Trivandrum (Utsavam closes)	,,	26
13	Vishu Punniacalam	Medam	1
14	Vishu	,,	2
26	Akshaya Tratiya Kretayugadi	,,	14

MAY.

7	Chitragupta Pooja	,,	25
8	Chitra Pournima	,,	26
10	Agni Nakshatra Dosharambha	,,	28
24	Agni Nakshatra Doshavasana	Edavam	11

JUNE.

21	Ardrapravesam	Mithunum	7

JULY.

16	Dekshinayana Arambha—Karkadaka Siveli ...	...Karkadagom	1
21	Karkataka Amavasi (Vavu) Sradha	,,	6

AUGUST.

3	Vara Lakshmi Vrata	Karkadagom	19
4	Avani Avittam Chandra Grahana Puniacalam (Lunar Eclipse)	"	20
5	Gayatri Jepam	"	21
11	Srikrishna Jayanti	"	27
16	Audi Aruthi	"	32
17	Avani Pirappu	(Chingam 1082)	1
23	Vinayaka Chathurthi	"	7
24	Rishi Panchami	"	8
27	Sidha Lakshmi Vrata	"	11
31	First Onam Day	"	15

SEPTEMBER.

1	Second Onam (Tiru Onam) Day	"	16
2	Third Onam Day—Ananta Vrata	"	17
3	Fourth Onam Day—Mahalaya Paksharambha ...	"	18
8	Ashtaka Kalarambha	"	23
10	Ashtami Rohani Vrata	"	25
16	Dwapara Yugadi	"	31
17	Kedara Vrata	Kanni	1
18	Pooja Vaippu	"	2
19	Mahalaya Pakshavasana	"	3
25	His Highness The Maha Rajah's Birthday ...	"	9
26	Mahanavami	"	10
27	Vijayadesami (Pooja Eduppu)	"	11

OCTOBER.

16	Utsavam at Trivandrum commences—Deepavali (*at Night*) ...	"	30
22	*Her Highness The Junior Ranee's Birthday* ...	Thulam	6
23	Skanda Shashti Vrata	"	7
25	Aurat at Trivandrum (Utsavam closes)—Treta Yugadi ...	"	9

NOVEMBER.

20	*Her Highness The Senior Ranee's Birthday* ...	Vrichikom	5
26	Guruvayur Ekadesi	"	11
30	Trikkartikaka	"	15

DECEMBER.

9	Ashtami at Vaikam	"	24
26	Swargavathal Ekadesi	Dhanu	11
30	Car Festival at Suchindram	"	15
31	Adradersanam	"	16

TOPOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
OF
TRAVANCORE.

DESCRIPTION:—Travancore (*Mal.Tiru vitankur, Sans. Sri-vardhanapuri*, the place where the goddess of prosperity resides), the southern portion of the ancient division of Kerala is situated between 8°4′ and 10°22′ North latitude and between 76°13′ and 77°38′ East longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Native State of Cochin and the British District of Coimbatore, on the east by the Districts of Madura and Tinnevelly and on the South and West by the Indian Ocean. The extreme length of Travancore from north to south is 174 miles, its extreme breadth 75 miles, and its area 7129 square miles. The State is in subsidiary alliance with the British Government to which it pays an annual tribute of Rs. 8,00,000. Compared with other Native States, it is more than five times the size of Cochin and six times that of Pudukkotta. It is above seven-eighths the size of Baroda, two-sevenths of Gwalior, one-fourth of Mysore and one-twelfths of Hyderabad or Kashmir. It is smaller than the Principality of Wales by 279 square miles, and bears to England and Wales together, the proportion of one to eight.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY. Travancore is one of the most picturesque portions of Southern India. The mountains which separate it on the east from the British Districts are clothed, with magnificent primeval forests, while the belt of flat country to an average distance of 10 miles inland from the sea, is covered with an almost unbroken mass of cocoanut and areca palms which in a great measure constitute the wealth of the country. The whole surface is undulating, and presents a series of hills and valleys, traversed from east to west by numerous rivers. Nanjenad, with its numerous villages, palmyra groves and extensive paddy fields, resembles in some respects the neighbouring District of Tinnevelly. Northward, this fertile plain is succeeded by the wooded and rugged surface of the Malayalam country. The rich and variegated tract along the

coast is finely contrasted with the mountainous wilds farther inland. The hill scenery has peculiar beauties, among which are the wild rocky and precipitous acclivities and fantastic forms of the mountains in the southern parts. The valleys are studded with temples and churches. The numerous houses and gardens scattered thickly over the country, give it an appearance entirely different from that of the eastern coast.

The Hill region is very extensive and is a marked feature of the country. The mountains are of every variety of elevation, climate and vegetation. Certain portions are cultivated by, European and Native capitalists by whom the natural fertility of the soil is being turned to the best account. Some of the loftier mountains have a precipitous descent towards the west, and are connected on that side with a succession of low hills which diminish in altitude as they approach the coast. Among the mountains a few elevated table-lands are found, which afford pasturage for cattle and enjoy a good climate for a portion of the year. To the north, the mountains rise to an elevation of 8,000 feet. The *Anamalay* mountains are the most important of these. The southernmost peak of note is the sacred *Agastiakudam* (6,200 ft.). One plateau alone (*Eravimalay* or *Hamilton's Valley*) is 6 miles long by 3 wide and contains about 10,000 acres of excellent tea and coffee land. Similar smaller valleys are found in the group called the *Kannan Devan Hills*. At the head of the Travancore hills stands *Anamudy* (8,837 feet), the highest peak south of the Himalayas. South of this is the lower region of the *Cardamom Hills* so called from their special product. Still further south are large tracts of forests, among which lie the *Ashamboo* coffee plantations. The Hill stations enjoy an excellent climate and are resorted to by Europeans and others during the hot season. *Peermade* about 50 miles east of Kottayam was once the residence of a Mahomedan saint from whom the place takes its name. It is over 3,000 feet above the sea and is the centre of the coffee and tea planting industries. *Ponmudi*, north-east of Trivandrum is also a sanitarium. The scenery from the heights is enchanting.

Numerous rivers run down from the ghats and flow by tortuous courses, with high banks and rocky beds into the backwater and the sea. Most of these are navigable only near the sea. The most important of these rivers in the *Periyar* rising in the high Ranges, which after a course of 142 miles, enters the backwater at Kodungalloor (Cranganore). A portion of its enormous volume of water is now diverted into Madura by the Periyar water works. The *Pamba* (90 miles), the *Kallada* (70 miles), the *Kolakada* (70 miles), the *Muvattupuzha* (62 miles), the *Karamana* (42 miles), the *Thamravarni* (37 miles), the *Neyyar*, the *Minachil*, and the *Vamanapuram* (35 miles each) are other important rivers.

A succession of lagoons or backwaters, connected by navigable canals, extends along the coast, from Trivandrum northwards forming a most important means of communication. It extends from Tirur, in British Malabar to Trivandrum; between the latter place and Quilon, there rises at Warkalay a high promontory of land about 6 miles in breadth, the highest portions of which in two places have been tunnelled through and the remaining portion cut open into a canal, thus making the line of water communication complete. A strip of land, from seven miles to about half a mile wide, separates these backwaters from the sea. There are however several outlets to the sea. Every kind of merchandise is carried on these waters. Alleppey, Quilon and Colachel are important seaport towns.

There are several good cart roads in the inland parts of the county for local traffic and for communication with Madura and Tinnevelly. Railway communication between the latter town and Quilon has recently been established. As many as five tunnels had to be bored through the Ghats to extend the line from the east coast to this side.

Iron, alum, sulphur, lignite, plumbago and mica exist in the country. There are plumbago mines at Neyyattinkara and Nedumangad and mica mines at Eraniel.

The mountains and forests of Travancore afford some of the best sport to be got anywhere in India. Elephants are

numerous. Tigers, leopards, bears, bison, sambur and various kinds of deer abound. Crocodiles infest in large numbers the lakes and rivers.

The climatic variations of the whole of India may on a small scale, be experienced in Travancore. On some of the peaks, the pinching cold of the northern regions of Europe may be felt; lower down on an elevation between 2,000 and 3,000 feet, one meets with the bracing temperature of England; while a cloudless sky with a clear sun, marks the cessation of the heavy monsoons. From January to May which constitute the months of the hot season there is an intense and oppressive heat which at times becomes so intolerable that some of the taluks then present the aspect of a true equatorial region.

For administrative purposes the State is divided into 31 taluks, which are grouped into 4 Districts called Divisions.

POPULATION:—The total population of the State as enumerated at the census of 1901 was 29,52,157. Hinduism is the predominant religion of the State. Its followers constitute about two-thirds of the entire population while Christians form about a fourth and Mahomedans, one-sixteenth. Compared with other States and Provinces, Travancore is the most Christian territory in all India, if we except the sister State of Cochin, which has the highest proportion of Christians in its population.

In point of education Travancore is ahead of British India and other Native States, the proportion of literates being 124 in 1,000, against 88 in Baroda, 63 in Madras and 51 in Mysore. In female education also Travancore maintains this pre-eminence.

IMPORTANT TOWNS:—

Trivandrum:—This town forms the southern terminus of the chain of backwater communication. It is the residence of His Highness the Maha Rajah and the Headquarters of Government. The celebrated pagoda of Sri Padmanabha Swamy within the Fort has made it a great religious centre and attracts pilgrims

from all parts of India. The Fort and its neighbourhood constitute the most crowded part of the town. The military cantonment, the Government offices and other public buildings and the residences of the upper classes are picturesquely situated on small eminences each commanding a refreshing scenery of verdure all around. The town is liberally supplied with well-equipped colleges, schools and hospitals. There is a well-laid-out park, with a museum and menagerie. It has a small seaport; but the vessels which touch it have to anchor at some considerable distance from the shore. (*Population* 57,882).

Nagercoil:—Nagercoil stands within 7 miles of the Aramboli Pass and is the only important town south of the capital. With Nagercoil as the nucleus, the town comprises a number of straggling villages, *viz*, Kottar, Vadiveeswarem, Ozhuganachery and Vataseri. Of these Kottar and Vataseri form the trading and manufacturing centres. The town owes much of its improvement and its present position to the efforts of the Christian Missionaries. (*Population* 25,782).

Shencottah:—The Headquarters of the taluk of that name lies at the foot of the Ghats on their eastern aspect. The main-road that runs through it connects the British town of Tinnevelly with the port of Quilon. There are several coffee estates in its neighbourhood. The introduction of the Railway through its portals is likely to import a powerful impetus to the development of the town. (*Population* 9,039).

Quilon:—Quilon is one of the oldest towns of the Malabar Coast. Its natural situation and consequent commercial importance made it the cynosure of every foreign power and subjected it in its early days to political vicissitudes of no mean order. Towards the middle of the eighteenth century the State of Quilon, also called Desinga Nadu, was annexed to Travancore. It was one of the greatest ports in Malabar but has now declined to a considerable extent from its high state. With the opening of the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway, however, Quilon now finds herself in direct and easy communication with the towns of the Madras Presidency and is likely to regain her former

position as an important commercial centre. The Palace of His Highness the Maha Rajah on the borders of the Quilon lake, which has come to be known as the Loch Lomond of Travancore, commands an enchanting scenery. Cotton spinning and weaving and the manufacture of tiles are its chief industries. (*Population* 15,691).

Kayamkulam:—This town was formerly the capital of an independent principality of that name. In 1746, the territory was annexed to Travancore. A well-attended market is held here. Communicating by backwater with Cochin in the north and Quilon in the south and by road with Madura and Tinnevelly, in the east it was a centre of trade during the early days of the Dutch influence. A Syrian Church appears to have been built at the place so early as 829 A. D. (*Population* 5,745).

Alleppey:—This is the most important commercial town in the State. It commands a fine harbour affording safe anchorage for the greater part of the year. Opened to foreign trade towards the latter part of the eighteenth century, Alleppey has long been the premier port of Travancore. It affords a convenient depot for the storage and disposal of hill produce. The manufacture of coir-matting is being carried on on a large scale. Cocoanut oil mills worked by steam have within recent years been established at Alleppey and the neighbourhood by Native Capitalists. (*Population* 24,918).

Kottayam:—This town situated on the banks of the Meenachil river, is the centre of the Syrian Christian community and possesses one of the most ancient Syrian churches in all Malabar. It was also the scene of the early labours of the Anglican Missionaries. It exhibits much educational activity and possesses a second Grade College and four High Schools. The old Syrian Seminary, where English education is said to have been first imparted in Travancore, is an interesting institution. Standing at the portal of communication with the Peermade range of Hills where coffee and tea plantations are worked on a large scale, Kottayam serves as a convenient mart for the exchange of goods. (*Population* 17,552).

Changanachery:—This town was once the capital of the principality of Thekkumkur. With its subjugation by Travancore its importance waned. Like Kottayam it is a centre of Christian influence and possesses the grandest Syro-Roman Church on the Malabar Coast. One of the best attended markets in all North Travancore is held here, and people flock to it from all parts. (*Population* 14,264).

Parur:—A Raja of Parur once ruled here before its subjugation by Travancore. It is more or less surrounded by Cochin territory and at one time belonged to it. It was made over to Travancore in 1762. (*Population* 12,962).

The Four Divisions of Travancore, and Districts or Taluks comprised therein.

Division.	Station of the Officer in charge.	Districts comprised in the Division.	Population according to the Census of 1091.	Area in square miles.	Station of the Tahsildar of the District.
Padmanabhapuram.	Padmanabhapuram.	Tovala ...	32,410	115·00	Bhutapandi.
		Agastisvaram ...	93,513	94·00	Yedalakudi.
		Eraniel ...	1,10,161	98·00	Eraniel.
		Kalkulam ...	70,247	169.00	Padmanabhapuram.
		Vilavancode ...	79,584	137·00	Kuzhithura.
Trivandrum.	Trivandrum.	Neyyattinkara ...	1,39,952	225·36	Neyyattinkara.
		Trivandrum ...	1,34,196	97·26	Trivandrum.
		Nedumangad ...	67,771	365·97	Nedumangad.
		Chirayinkil ...	1,12,823	146·47	Attungal.
Quilon.	Quilon.	Quilon ...	1,29,658	143·25	Quilon.
		Kunnattur ...	82,014	171·49	Adur.
		Karunagapalli ...	1,24,312	93·15	Patanayarkulam-gara.
		Kartigapalli ...	96,755	74·26	Haripad.
		Mavelikara ...	1,16,541	111·43	Mavelikara.
		Chengannur ...	1,08,540	757·56	Chengannur.
		Tiruvalla ...	1,40,926	172·18	Tiruvalla.
		Ambalapuzha ...	1,05,927	115·74	Ambalapuzha.
		Kottarakara ...	77,065	202·03	Kottarakara.
		Pattanapuram ...	49,575	425·67	Punalur.
		Shencottah ...	38,970	129·14	Shencottah.
Kottayam.	Kottayam.	Shertallay ...	1,40,888	117·86	Shertallay.
		Vaikam ...	94,721	108·65	Vaikam.
		Ettumanur ...	94,869	137·06	Ettumanur.
		Kottayam ...	94,327	172·84	Kottayam.
		Changanacherry.	94,307	501·88	Changanacherry.
		Minachil ...	70,706	222·76	Pala.
		Muvattupuzha ...	1,27,701	398·00	Muvattupuzha.
		Todupuzha ...	32,571	1230·00	Karikod.
		Kunnatnad ...	1,24,974	242·23	Perumpavur.
		Alangad ...	73,900	99·87	Tiruvalur.
		Parur ...	70,644	53·96	Parur.
		Cardamom Hills.	21,589	...	
		Total.....	29,52,157	7129·07	

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND MEETING

OF

THE SRI MULAM POPULAR ASSEMBLY

OF

TRAVANCORE.

The second meeting of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly was held in Trivandrum on Saturday the 21st October 1905.

The Assembly was constituted under the Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Rajah, No. 456, Political, dated 1st May 1905, which laid down Rules for the constitution and conduct of business of the Assembly. This year the privilege of electing members to the Assembly was granted by His Highness the Maha Rajah. Rules were framed defining the qualifications of the electoral body. The Municipalities of Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam, and Associations representing approved public interests were allowed to depute each a member to the Assembly. Provision was also made in the Rules for the Government nominating persons, not exceeding ten in number, as members of the Assembly to represent any interest or community which might otherwise fail to be represented by the elected members.

The members returned and nominated under these Rules numbered 100 distributed as follows :—

Members elected for the Taluks	66
Do. deputed by the 5 Municipalities	5
Do. Do. by Representative Associations	19
Do. nominated by the Government	10
Total	100

In response to the Notification published announcing the dates and place of the meeting, the members assembled in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, Trivan-

drum, at 12 noon on the 21st October. V. P. Madhava Rao Esquire, C. I. E., Dewan, presided. There were present J. Andrew Esquire, I. C. S., Resident in Travancore and Cochin; M. R. Ry. Kerala Varma Avergal C. S. I., Valia Koil Tampuran; Captain W. M. Fenning, Assistant Resident; Mr. T. Sadasiva Aiyer B. A., M. L., Chief Justice; Lt. Col. F. W. Dawson, Commandant, Nayar Brigade; Mr. A. H. Bastow M. A., M. C. E., Chief Engineer; Mr. V. Nagam Aiya B. A., F. R. HIST. S., Dewan Peishkar; Mr. T. Rajaram Row B. A., Dewan Peishkar, Revenue Settlement; Mr. E. R. Subroyor B. A., B. C. E., Financial Adviser to Government; Mr. A. Govinda Pillai, B. A., B. L., Puisne Judge, High Court; Mr. S. Padmanabha Aiyer M.A., Puisne Judge; Mr. M. K. Ramachandra Rao, B. A., B. L., Ag. Puisne Judge; Mr. V. I. Kesava Pillai, M. A., Dewan Peishkar, Quilon; Mr. K. P. Sankara Menon B. A., B. L., Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam; Mr. N. Subrahmanya Aiyer, M. A., M. B. & C. M., Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram; Mr. J. S. Sealy, Superintendent & District Magistrate, Cardamom Hills; Mr. P. Ramakrishna Aiyer, B. A., Deputy Peishkar, Trivandrum; Mr. O. H. Bensley B. A., Superintendent of Police; Mr. A. W. L. Vernede, Excise Commissioner; Mr. S. Krishnamurti Aiyer M. B., C. M., Sanitary Commissioner; Mr. G. N. Krishna Rao, Superintendent, Revenue Survey; Mr. P. Aiyappen Pillai B. A., Secretary to Government, Educational Department; Mr. F. J. Jacob, Executive Engineer, Trivandrum; Mr. J. Eapen B. A., B. L., District and Sessions Judge, Trivandrum; Mr. K. Narayana Menon B. A., B. L., District and Sessions Judge, Quilon; Mr. R. Ananda Rao B. A., B. L., Ag. District and Sessions Judge, Parur; Mr. T. Ponnambalam Pillai, Ag. Conservator of Forests; Mr. M. R. Krishna Rao, Director of Registration; Dr. A. W. Bishop, Professor of Chemistry; Mr. M. LaBouchardiere M. A., Professor of English; Mr. R. S. Lepper M. A., LL. B., Professor of History; Mr. L. C. Hodgson M. A., Professor of English; Mr. J. Woodham, Commandant, 1st Battalion, Nayar Brigade; Mr. R. Mahadeva Aiyer, B. A., Under Secretary to Government; Mr. R. Veeraraghava Aiyengar B. A., B. L., Under Secretary to Government; Mr. R. Nanasamy Rao, Private Secretary to the Dewan; Mr. A. Ramier B. A., B. L.,

Assistant to the Division Peishkar, Trivandrum; Mr. M. R. Nageswara Aiyer B. A., B. C. E., Maramat Sheristadar; Mr. P. S. Moothukaruppu Pillai, Officer in charge of the Central Account and Audit Office; Mr. K. Aiyappen Pillai, B. A., Palace Sarvadhi Kariakar; Mr. T. Sankaran Tampi, Palace Manager; Mr. T. Vedadrisadasa Mudaliar; Mr. N. Sri Narayanan Tampi; Mr. P. C. Vallinayagom Pillai, Registrar, High Court; Dr. E. Poonen, B. A., M. D., M. CH., Surgeon, General Hospital, Trivandrum; Mr. A. R. Raja Raja Varma, Superintendent of Vernacular studies; Mr. C. Krishna Pillai, B. A., Inspector of Schools, Northern Range; Mr. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer, B. A., Inspector of Schools, Southern Range; Mr. M. Raja Raja Varma, M. A., B. L., Inspector of Schools, Central Range; Mr. N. Raman Pillai, B. A., Assistant Excise Commissioner; Mr. T. Padmanabha Rao, Assistant Excise Commissioner; Mr. E. J. John B. A., B. L., Acting Principal, Law College; Mr. N. Krishna Aiyengar, B. A., B. L., Deputy Peishkar, Revenue Settlement; Mr. C. V. Raman Pillai, B. A., Superintendent, Government Press; Mr. Sivaramakrishna Aiyer, Assistant Peishkar, Revenue Settlement; Mr. Ramaswamy Aiyer, Assistant Peishkar, Revenue Settlement; Mr. Savariperumal Pillai, Assistant Peishkar, Revenue Settlement; Mr. K. Padmanabhan Tampi, B. A., B. L., Assistant Peishkar, Revenue Settlement; Mr. A. P. Smith, Deputy Conservator of Forests; Mr. T. S. Venugopala Aiyer, Deputy Conservator of Forests; Mr. A. C. Watts, Deputy Conservator of Forests; Mr. K. R. Rangaswamy Aiyengar, B. C. E., Assistant Engineer, Quilon Division; Mr. J. Kuriyan B. A., B. C. E., Asst. Engineer; Mr. V. K. Narayanan Oonnithan, A. C. E., Assistant Engineer; Mr. S. Theraviam Pillai, Anchal Superintendent; Mr. A. J. Ferguson, Acting Superintendent, Central Jail; Mr. A. M. Muthunayagam Pillai, B. A., B. L., Assistant Head Sirkar Vakil; Mr. S. R. Swyny, Assistant Superintendent of Police; Mr. N. Raman Pillai B. A., Assistant, Central Account and Audit Office; Mr. T. R. Ratnam Aiyer B. A., Assistant, Central Account and Audit Office; Mr. C. Raghavachariar B. A., Special Assistant, Oolsava Matom; Mr. K. Ramaswamy Aiyer, B. A., B. L., Acting 1st Class Magistrate, Trevandrum; Mr. R. Venkitarama Dikshitar,

B. A., B. L., B. E., M. E., Assistant Superintendent of Survey; and several others.

The Dewan and the distinguished guests, and the Heads of Departments and other Officers took their seats on the *dais*. The members occupied seats in the Hall. The representatives of the Press were accommodated immediately below the *dais* on the left side, and on the right the Assistant Secretaries and Officials of the Secretariat were seated. The numerous visitors from the Town and the mofussil were given seats in the Hall behind the members, in the gallery and in the balcony.

The Dewan opened the proceedings of the Assembly with the following

ADDRESS :—

Gentlemen,

Under command of His Highness the Maha Rajah it is my privilege to welcome you to the second meeting of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly. Last year you appeared as the members nominated by the Government. This year you come as the accredited representatives of the people. The privilege of election which has been granted to the people at such an early stage of the career of the Assembly you owe to the enlightened generosity of His Highness. I trust that this signal mark of confidence will make you only the more solicitous to maintain the character for good sense and moderation which you have already earned both within the State and outside it. The excellent manner in which you acquitted yourselves last year, although unaccustomed to such assemblies, augurs well for the future stability of the institution, and if the same spirit animates your representations and discussions in the coming years the permanent usefulness of this Assembly is assured. I have noted with pleasure that the elections throughout the State were conducted with much enthusiasm and public spirit and that on the whole the members elected are fairly representative of the different sections of the community over whom His Highness holds sway.

I will now proceed to place before you a short account of the administration during the past year.

2. **Land Revenue.**—The season was generally unfavourable for agriculture in the Padmanabhapuram, Trivandrum and Quilon Divisions where there was a rise in the prices of food-grains. In the Kottayam Division the season was better and there was no appreciable variation in the prices. The wages of labour remained almost stationary.

In my address last year, I referred to the peculiar features of the Land Revenue system in the State. Until the Settlement operations now in progress are completed, it would not be possible to place the revenue administration on a sound and efficient basis. The Revenue Code Bill has, as you are aware, been introduced into the Legislative Council by Mr. Rajaram Row and the several important questions which it seeks to solve will be thoroughly discussed and the representations which have been already made as well as those that may be made hereafter will be duly considered before the measure is adopted.

The current demand for the year was Rs. 23,76,398, of which Rs. 22,57,636 or 95 per cent was recovered. Under arrears the demand amounted to Rs. 1,94,142 and the recoveries to Rs. 41,684 or 21 per cent. A sum of Rs. 1,63,986 was due as liabilities and outstandings, of which Rs. 32,383 or 20 per cent was collected. With regard to the low results attained under the last two heads, it may be observed that they are attributable partly to the defects in the system and the absence of reliable accounts.

It was remarked in the last Administration Report that the correctness of the average assessment which was given as Rs. 2-7-2 per acre of wet land was open to doubt. From statistics collected in regard to six of the settled taluks it is observed that the average per acre of Pandarapattom or Sirkar lands varies from Rs. 21–as. 2 in Tovala and Rs. 19–as. 9 in Agastisvaram to Rs. 3 as. 12 in Nedumangad and Rs. 3–as. 10 in Kartigapally. The average for all the six taluks taken together is Rs. 8 as. 8 per acre. It will thus be seen that the incidence of taxation in Travancore is not so light as is generally believed to be the case. These figures relate only to the

six settled taluks for which the information is available and a correct average can be obtained only when the whole State is settled.

The aggregate receipts under Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 22,99,320 and the expenditure to Rs. 7,16,113 against Rs. 23,88,994 and Rs. 6,51,602 respectively in 1079.

Of the 30,684 puduval cases, 11,165 cases or 36 per cent were disposed of, while the disposals under escheat and other revenue cases numbered 757 out of 2,547 or 29 per cent. There were 1,855 and 578 cases under the Poramboke and Land Acquisition Regulations of which 1,763 and 474 or 95 and 82 per cent respectively were disposed of. Out of 21,623 cases of transfer of registry, 15,797 cases or 73 per cent were disposed of.

145 appeals from the decisions of the Peishkars in revenue cases were heard and disposed of by the Dewan during the year, 5 of them having been remanded for further enquiry.

In view of the failure of crops on account of the drought which prevailed the ryots of some of the taluks were permitted, as a measure of relief, to pay the paddy portion of the tax at the favourable rate of 10 chs. per parah.

The question of converting the grain tax on wet lands into money tax which was brought forward at the last meeting of this Assembly has undergone considerable discussion during the year and every effort is being made to arrive at a satisfactory solution as early as circumstances would permit.

3. **Survey**.—The boundary demarcation and survey of Kondur Proverty in Meenachil Taluk, an area of 127 square miles, was done during the year, thus completing the process of cadastral survey of all the 31 taluks of the State. The field survey of all the 31 taluks but one village has also been completed. Village maps of Muvattupula and Todupula were lithographed.

Survey School.—65 Government employés and 132 private students passed out of the Survey School during the year. The school is doing useful work in supplying trained men for work in the Land Revenue Department.

4. **Revenue Settlement.**—Last year I gave you the outlines of the new scheme that had been sanctioned by His Highness for bringing settlement operations which had been unnecessarily protracted and had cost the State an enormous amount of money to a speedy and satisfactory close. You will be gratified to hear that the anticipations formed last year have to a very great extent been realized. The experience gained during the past year has brought to light many irregularities of procedure and heavy arrears of work during the preliminary stages which had not been taken into account when the forecast was framed in September 1904. But these will be considered when a revised forecast now under preparation is adopted. It is believed that, on the whole the original estimate will not be appreciably exceeded either in point of time or cost. To make the subject clear I will at the risk of repeating what was said last year explain that the object of the new scheme is to secure expedition and economy by simplification of work and throwing greater responsibility on the Assistants in charge of Parties. When the Revenue Survey and Settlement was started in 1883 it was estimated that the whole work would be completed in 9 years at a cost of 15 lakhs of rupees. But after the lapse of 21 years it was found that though nearly 49 lakhs of rupees had been spent during the period, no taluk had been settled in the proper sense of the term and the head of the department had estimated that the work would take another 20 years and cost another 45 lakhs. After considerable discussion and elaborate enquiry into the causes which contributed to this delay, and excessive cost it was resolved that the methods of work which were cumbrous and complicated should be simplified, that the department should be relieved of many items of work which did not properly fall within its sphere but which it had burdened itself with, and that the constitution of the department should be revised so as to enable it to work directly towards the goal and complete the special work for which it had been created within a reasonable time. It was found that the Settlement Department had undertaken the almost impossible task of clearing away the accumulated annual jamabundy work of a hundred years

and much of their time was taken up in elaborate enquiries into titles and levying of fines known as vilayartham on escheat and viruthi or service inam lands. All this was found to be an undoubted source of oppression and harassment besides being the cause of protracting settlement work indefinitely.

The prominent feature of the new scheme is the simplified procedure adopted for conducting registration enquiries. Instead of entrusting such enquiries to low-paid classifiers who sat in their offices at the Taluk head-quarters, summoned parties to produce witnesses and documents, adjourned cases to suit their own convenience, discussed questions of law and evidence and wrote elaborate decisions arrogating to themselves the functions of judicial tribunals, the new scheme requires that the work shall be done in the pagudis or villages by responsible officers within a specified time, and they are instructed to take the tandaper registry, possession and payment of tax as sufficient guides in deciding as to who shall get a pattah for a particular field. The elaborate system of appeals from such decisions through the various grades of officials and going up to the Dewan has been dispensed with. Pattahs are after all not evidence of title but only show who is to be held liable for Government tax on a particular survey number. A general power of revision is however vested in the superior officers of the department under which they can rectify on the spot any errors or irregularities which may come to their notice.

Enquiries into escheat and viruthi cases, which had hampered the work of the Settlement department, were transferred to the Revenue department and the procedure in these enquiries was much simplified. Vilayartham or fines also which were excessive, being sometimes as high as 40 times the assessment, and were levied whether the lands were in the original family or in the hands of alienees and led to lands long held in the family being in some cases surrendered to Government, were reduced to 5 and 10 times the assessment according to length of possession, the lands being confirmed to present holders without any fines if the properties were in the families of the original grantees.

The procedure in respect of disposal of darkhasts for Government lands which are known as "Puduval" in Travancore has also been simplified. The system of levying arrears of assessment on puduvals for 10 and 12 years and also acreage value was a source of hardship and annoyance and was replaced by the levy of a price for the land not exceeding 5 years' assessment. The registry of porambokes which required constant references to the Revenue department from the Settlement department was transferred to the Revenue department.

A thorough re-organization of the department was a necessary preliminary to the introduction of the new system of work and was accordingly sanctioned.

These are the main features of the scheme. Though the scheme was introduced on the 1st Vrichigom 1080 (16th November 1904), the re-organization of the Department under the new scheme and the preliminaries connected with the issue of notifications under the new rules for the commencement of registration enquiries took up fully 5 months and hence the practical working of the scheme dates only from the 1st Medom 1080 (13th April 1904).

In the four months of the year during which registration enquiries were conducted under the new system 2,22,915 survey numbers were disposed of by the registering officers against a total of 8,34,687 numbers disposed of under the old system in periods varying from 3 to 14 years. The out-turn of work during these 4 months was equal to what was shown for 4 years and more under the old system. The comparison is too striking to need any comment. It is gratifying to note that 82 per cent of the total quantity of work under this head which remained when the scheme was started was finished within the close of the year and the progress since made shows that the balance now on hand is only 3 per cent. Out of 188 pagudis in the 15 taluks under settlement this work was wholly completed in 153 pagudis and 20 more have been completed during the current year. Applications for revision numbered only 259 or ·2 per cent of the total number of cases disposed of by the registering officers. These figures ought to go to dispel the fears entertained when the new scheme was

passed by His Highness that the work was more than could be completed within the very limited time fixed and that even if completed the quality would be inferior.

In addition to registration work assessment work was also done by the new registering officers. 58 villages were ready for this item of work and they were taken up and 81 per cent of the work done when the year closed. These results are satisfactory and reflect credit on the officers concerned. Government are aware that in regard to the fixing of rates for cocoanut trees there are com laints in some taluks but the Settlement Peishkar will thoroughly scrutinize the rates and hear the complaints of the ryots before the rates are sanctioned.

Although the main points in the scheme have thus been given effect to and the results attained have greatly justified the expectations, there are still several difficulties in carrying out the scheme successfully and completing the whole work within the time fixed. In the first place the forecast given in the scheme for the completion of work in the several taluks was based on certain data furnished at the time by the Settlement department with reference to the balance of work under various heads. It was then assumed on the strength of these data that certain stages of work had been gone through and that a certain proportion of the work under each head had been completed under the old system. But on actual examination of the work in the several taluks it has turned out that the balances of work are much heavier than they were shown to be at the time the scheme was framed and that much of the work under various stages which was shown to have been done had not really been even taken up in respect of hundreds of survey numbers. Arrears of this kind are being still discovered from time to time as the work advances and even now it has not been possible to ascertain exactly what the arrears are in each taluk. This is due to the irregular and unmethodical way in which work was conducted under the old system. All the processes connected with settlement were started almost simultaneously. The preliminary stage of preparing classification registers was not completed before registration and assessment work was taken

up and work may be still in the initial stages in certain portions of taluks and even villages when chittahs and rough pattahs would be put in hand and even fair pattahs actually issued. This was not confined to one or two taluks but was extended over nearly 15 taluks in the State. As a consequence it is now found that even in a taluk like Neyyattinkara which was shown as settled 4 years ago and which had on that account been omitted from the forecast, there were balances of work under such preliminary stages as classification, sub-division, registration and assessment in respect of several fields. Such a state of things could not but vitiate the forecast framed and retard progress. Strenuous efforts had to be made by the Settlement Peishkar to bring up the arrears under some items within the short time, 5 months, that he had before him before the commencement of registration enquiries under the new scheme. The following figures give some idea as to the real state of the arrears and the quantity of work that had to be done under preliminary stages. These were discovered by the newly re-organized staff and were not shown in the statements furnished when the new scheme was framed.

	Balance on 1st Vrichigom 1080. 16th November 1904.	Disposed of from Vrichigom to Karkadagom 1080— 16th November 1904 to 15th August 1905.
	Survey Nos.	Survey Nos.
1. Writing of Olugu Form	3,86,289	86,880
2. Verification of Survey Nos. in the field with Olugu forms	9,319	7,924
3. Sub-division work.	2,24,078	40,176
4. Survey Nos. for counting of trees	1,85,206	92,694
5. Posting of entries in the classification register....	9,28,346	1,99,391
6. Preparation of Theerchaperedu	7,22,190	3,97,405

The items of work above shown are by no means exhaustive. There are several minor items under which also balances remained and had to be cleared and this work took away a good portion of the time of the field establishment.

The confusion in which matters were found to be when work was resumed under the new scheme and the absence of correct data as to the state of the arrears have already retarded the realisation of the expectations formed when the scheme was framed. The taluks of Shencotta and Vilavancode were expected to be settled by the end of 1080 (15th August 1905) and the registers of Quilon, Karunagapalli, Ambalapula and Neyyattinkara were also to be completed during the year. But these results have not yet been attained although the Peishkar and his subordinates were unremitting in their efforts to push on with the work. As already observed there was some unavoidable delay in commencing the work under the new scheme. But there are also other causes for the delay which are now engaging the attention of Government. There is still a tendency in the Department to relapse into the old methods of working, avoiding working in the field and doing all work from head offices by carrying on correspondence with the subordinates. This is against the spirit of the new scheme. I hope to be able to inspect the work in the field more largely than I have done hitherto in view to ensure strict adherence to the instructions laid down in the scheme. It is also in contemplation to frame a revised forecast in the light of the experience gained during the past year. The Settlement Peishkar is now engaged in this work and every endeavour will be made to introduce such modifications as may be necessary to secure the early completion of Settlement work under the scheme.

Very good progress was made in the printing of the Settlement Registers during the year. The registers for Trivandrum, Chirayinkil and Nedumangad taluks had been printed and those of Kartigapalli put on hand when the year closed. This is also due to the special efforts put forth in this direction under the new scheme and the Trivandrum taluk which was settled 17 years ago is now furnished with printed registers ready for reference.

In connection with the work of viruthi settlement under the new scheme the question of assigning lands for Munnila service and for collection of vital statistics came up for consideration. As the system was found to be a source of hardship to the service inam holders and

much inconvenience to Government it was abolished during the year and orders issued for the employment of a stipendiary staff, the lands being enfranchised on full pattom.

5. **Legislation.**—During the last year four Regulations were passed.

I. To make provision for the care of the person and estates of Lunatics.

II. To amend Regulations I of 1040 and II of 1052 relating to Breaches of Contract.

III. To prevent loss to Government by the default or misconduct of Public Accountants.

IV. To consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamps.

Bills to consolidate and amend the law relating to Revenue Officers and the Land Revenue, and to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure were introduced during the year, and leave was granted to introduce Bills to amend the law relating to Civil Courts and the High Court Regulations.

6. **Police.**—The strength of the Police was 1,728 men. The proportion of policemen to area and population was 1 to 5·004 square miles and 1 to 2,083 of the population respectively. The number of cognizable cases registered during the year was 4,494, of which 1,761 were referred as false. Of the 2,663 cases charged 2,117 ended in conviction. It is satisfactory to note that the percentage of property recovered, 57·3, shows an increase over that of the previous year, 48·7.

During the year there was some friction between the Nayar and the Ealava communities which created a good deal of ill-feeling and led to some breaches of the peace, though not of a serious nature. This ill-feeling has happily subsided owing to the influence of the better disposed among the two classes.

7. **Judicial Department.**—Dewan Bahadur C. Vencobachariar having retired from the office of Chief Justice of the High Court, Mr. T. Sadasiva Aiyer B. A., M. L., whose services were lent to the State by the Madras Government, was appointed to the office.

Criminal Justice.—The number of Civil and Criminal Courts remained the same as in the year preceding *viz.* 28 and 66 respectively. The District Magistrate's Court at Alleppey was abolished and its territorial limits added to the Quilon Magisterial District.

The number of offences reported and returned as true was 19,572 and 17,434, showing a decrease of 4,187 and 912 respectively as compared with the figures for the previous year. The decline was mainly in offences under special and local laws. 1,530 appeals were preferred to the District Magistrates. 126 cases affecting 323 persons were tried and disposed of by the Sessions Courts.

Civil Justice.—The volume of original litigation remained almost the same, the institutions aggregating 40,313 against 40,589 in the year preceding. The disposals of the Munsiffs amounted to 40,241 and of the District Courts to 478 suits. The number of appeal cases fell from 3,077 to 2,945.

The arrears at the close of the year are reported to have risen in all the grades of Civil Courts; original suits, Munsiffs' Courts from 9,197 to 9,628 and District Courts, 416 to 519 and appeals, District Courts from 1,216 to 1,475 and High Court, 318 to 485. It has thus become highly necessary to concert measures to relieve the congestion of arrears noticeable in the Civil Courts in the interests alike of the litigant public and the Courts themselves. The Bill recently introduced to amend the Civil Courts Regulation when brought into operation will it is expected conduce to better results being shown as regards arrears in the Civil Courts.

8. **Jails.**—The number of admissions to the Central Prison, Trivandrum was 616, of whom 523 were convicts. Of the 23 juvenile prisoners admitted during the year 3 were formerly pupils of the Reformatory. The health of the prisoners was very satisfactory, the number of deaths being only 9 or 1·82 per cent. the lowest on record for the last 12 years. All executions are now conducted within the premises of the Central Prison. As it is desirable that the resources of the Central Prison should be utilised as far as possible to meet the requirements of the State Departments, Heads of Departments have re-

cently been requested to place with the Superintendent all orders for articles which they require and which are manufactured in the Central Prison. The net profit from the Jail industries during the year was nearly Rs. 9,000, showing a considerable increase over that of the previous year, Rs. 6,082.

9. **Registration.**—The number of Registration offices remained the same as in last year *viz.*, 51. The total number of instruments presented for registration exceeded 1,86,000, showing an increase of 6,258 over the preceding year. Of the total registrations 97 per cent related to immovable property. The number of wills registered rose from 190 to 205. It is satisfactory to note that in spite of the large number of instruments registered, as many as 98·8 per cent were registered on the day of presentation.

10. **Joint-Stock Companies.**—26 Companies were registered during the year against 6 in 1079. One of these, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, is maintained by voluntary contributions. The number of companies registered with capital divided into shares increased from 5 to 10. This is encouraging. The registration of so many as 15 companies for mutual help at times of marriages and deaths is also a noteworthy fact.

11. **Military.**—The permanent lines of the Company of the 1st Battalion at Pangode which were under construction were completed and handed over early in the year. A set of rules for the punishment of crime in the Nayar Brigade was passed under Regulation VI of 1079.

12. **Forests.**—The total area of forests reserved up to the end of the year was 2,245 square miles. Including the area of reserved lands, about 2,550 square miles or nearly one-third of the area of the whole State is under reservation. An area of 311 acres was added to the Teak plantations, the total area now being 2,225 acres. The Government Para Rubber plantations at Vamanapurom, Malayattur and Rani are reported to be doing well. As private rubber plantations are springing up and numerous applications for land for rubber cultivation are coming

in, it is not considered necessary to add to the area of the experimental cultivation.

Endeavours are being made to provide grazing grounds and lands for other communal purposes in the several villages. Suggestions have also been received from the Acting Conservator of Forests for granting suitable lands for paddy cultivation in certain reserves where such grants would not be detrimental to forest conservation. Definite schemes have yet to be formulated, and the matter is receiving the careful consideration of Government.

Over 9,80,000 cubic feet of timber, excluding firewood, were removed from the forests during the year. Lemon grass was declared to be a reserved produce, and the industry connected with it is rising in importance. There is a great demand for the oil in the European markets.

Seven elephants were captured during the year. The rules for the up-keep of trained elephants, which were tentatively sanctioned for one year, were finally passed.

The organisation and working of this Department, which controls nearly a third of the area of the State, require improvement in different directions. It is proposed to hold a Conference on Forest matters shortly when proposals for working the Department on a sound basis will be taken up for consideration.

13. **Cardamom and other Produce.**—The Cardamom crops amounted to 20,432 tulams against 8,268 in the previous year, showing a considerable increase in the yield. But the average price is reported to have fallen from Rs. 12 to Rs. 8 per tulam, making it impossible for many of the ryots to pay their kists. The Government had in consequence to allow the collection of the kist to stand over till the current year.

As promised at the last meeting of the Assembly I paid a visit to the High Range and Peermade. I had the pleasure of meeting the various Planting Agencies, both European and Native, and studying their needs and requirements on the spot. A conference was held at

Cumbam at which a large number of influential cardamom ryots were present. As a result of the conference His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to sanction several measures which are likely to improve the position and prospects of the cardamom ryots. Full proprietary rights were granted to the holders in their cardamom holdings; they were allowed to pay the upset price of Rs. 10 per acre in 10 yearly instalments; the assessment was reduced from Rs. 6¼ per acre to Rs. 2; a sum of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned for the purpose of opening out-let roads; the period of 3 years for which the assessment of one rupee per acre was levied was extended to 4 years; and several other minor concessions were also granted. Government hope that these liberal concessions will induce the ryots to bring fresh lands under Cardamom cultivation and to settle down on the Hills. At the request of the Kannan Devan Planters' Association, a grant of Rs. 100 a month was sanctioned for the Yellapatty Dispensary.

Tea.—The outturn of tea has largely increased, being over 7¾ million lbs. against nearly 6 million lbs. in the last year.

New Products.— Several applications for the cultivation of new varieties of cotton and rubber have been received and are under consideration.

14. **Public Works.**—In connection with the reorganisation of the Accounts system of the whole State, the P. W. Accounts Establishment, which had been under the control of the Chief Engineer, was transferred to the Central Account and Audit Office in the latter half of the year. This arrangement it is hoped would enable the Chief Engineer to pay more attention to the projecting and carrying out of public works required for the development of the country.

Another important change effected during the year was the transfer, to the Civil Departments concerned, of the maintenance of buildings and construction of petty works costing below Rs. 500. These works require little or no professional skill and it is unnecessary to burden the P. W. D. with them. It is reported that the new arrangement has already "relieved the P. W. D. staff

of a large amount of worry and correspondence with other Departments".

The total expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 20,62,119 and was distributed as follows:—

Expenditure on actual works *i. e.*, under the usual Service heads of "Buildings," "Communications;" "Miscellaneous Public Improvements" and Irrigation"	Rs. 17,28,375
Establishment....	„ 2,40,562
Tools and Plant	„ 73,053
Suspense items	„ 20,129

The expenditure on works amounted to Rs. 17,28,375 —Rs. 11,29,556 on ordinary public works and Rs. 5,98,890 on reproductive works *i. e.*, the Kodayar Project. It was distributed over the several P. W. D. Divisions thus:

Division.	*Expenditure.* Rs.
Muvattupula.	2,14,461.
Kottayam	1,32,981.
Quilon	2,23,695.
Trivandrum	3,28,456.
Head Quarters	47,913.
Southern	1,44,328.
Kodayar Project	6,36,541.

Under the head of "Buildings", the construction of a Physical Laboratory for His Highness the Maha Rajah's College may be mentioned as an important work sanctioned. Some of the works which were in progress in the preceding year, for instance the English High School at Parur, the Dispensary at Changanacherry, the north and south wings of His Highness the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum, and two close prison blocks for the Central Prison were completed and handed over for occupation.

Under the main service heads, the highest outlay incurred, about Rs. 8,20,000, was on "Communications". Rs. 79, 564 were spent on the Northern Outlet road from the High Range which is being constructed by the Kannan Devan Hills Produce Company. This with the expenditure previously incurred, makes up a total sum of

Rs. 3,08,530 against the contribution of 4½ lakhs of rupees promised by His Highness' Government. Out of the total length of 40 miles of the road, 28½ miles have been completed and handed over by the Company. The Vaikam-Udayamperur road which was commenced a few years ago is said to be nearing completion, the expenditure incurred on it up to the end of the year being Rs. 53,063 against an estimate of Rs. 77, 840. The Kottayam-Kumili road has been re-metalled up to near Mundakayom and all the wooden bridges except one, up to Periyar on the line, are reported to have been replaced by iron or masonry structures.

The Chief Engineer says that "a very large amount of work was done in the way of replacing old bridges, mostly wooden ones, by more substantial structures" on other roads also *i. e.*,

(1) Iron girder bridge, 9th mile Alwaye to Perumbavur road.
(2) Bridge, 5th mile Do. Do.
(3) Do. 4th mile, Alwaye to Edapally road.
(4) Do. 123rd mile Main Central road.
(5) Iron platform bridge on the 6th mile, Western Frontier road.
(6) Renewing the truss bridge on the 7th mile Palakozha to Piravom road.
(7) Bridge 5th mile, Ettumanur-Lalam road.
(8) Do. 1st mile, Mavelikara to Trikunnapula road.
(9) Bridge across the Palace canal at Alleppey.
(10) Bridges on the Ayur to Kulathupula road.

The canal extension from Kalpalakadavu to Tiruvallam commenced in the year 1077 also made fair progress.

The Chief Engineer gives the length of cart roads maintained by the Department during the year at 2,192 miles including 307 miles of Planters' roads. In addition to these cart roads 362 miles of traces, 780 miles of village roads and 154 miles of canals and backwaters were maintained by the Department.

Under the head of "Miscellaneous Public Improvements" may be mentioned the construction of drains and other works for the improvement of drainage in and about the Fort in the Capital.

Under "ordinary irrigation works" may be mentioned the reconstruction of the damaged wings and other repairs connected with the Kumari dam in the Palayar river.

Kodayar Project.—With the expenditure incurred during the year, the Kodayar Project has cost Rs. 36,43,670. Three-fourths of the concrete work of the main dam and the Left Bank Head Sluices were completed while the Right Bank Head Sluices were nearly so at the close of the year. Water was let down the Left Bank Channel in the month of June last but unfortunately there were serious slips in more than one place. It is feared that the strengthening and in some places reconstructing the bank will involve additional heavy expenditure. This was a great disappointment to the Government and to the ryots who were in hopes that the supply in the existing channels would be augmented and a continuous flow maintained for the irrigation of Nanjinad and Edanad. The present Chief Engineer is engaged in investigating the best means of placing the channel in a safe and fit condition to take the required quantity of water to the Puthen Dam. Government have issued instructions that all progress on the new Tovala channel should be stopped until the supply of water from the Reservoir to the Puthen Dam is assured.

New lines of communications in North and Central Travancore and the improvement of existing lines are under consideration. As a beginning the construction of a road from Tiruvella to Pulikil has been already sanctioned. The bridging of the streams on the Main Central road where no bridges have yet been provided has also been engaging the consideration of Government. There are five streams remaining to be bridged—the Periyar and Muvattupula rivers on the 148th and 131st miles respectively and the Rani Manimala and Varattar between the 75th and 79th miles of the road. The cost of a bridge across the Periyar river will be enormous and it is considered that the ferry maintained at the crossing would fully meet the traffic which is inconsiderable. The remaining four bridges are roughly estimated to cost 3½ lakhs of rupees. The Government must have some

return for the heavy initial outlay required for the construction of these bridges and the annual cost of their up-keep in the future. It is therefore proposed to levy a light toll at these bridges when they are completed and thrown open to traffic. The matter will be further considered on receipt of the statistics of traffic at the crossings and the detailed estimates for the bridges which have been called for from the Chief Engineer.

The question of a steam-boat service between Trivandrum and Alleppey is still under consideration, but before finally deciding the question, reliable data regarding the cost of the improvements required to the whole line of water communication between Trivandrum and Alleppey have to be obtained. A new Sub-division termed "the Canal and Backwater Sub-division" has been now formed in view to dealing with the question of the improvements needed and it is hoped that the Government will be soon in possession of the necessary information to arrive at a decision in the matter.

Marahmat Department.—The expenditure incurred by the Marahmat Agencies was Rs. 3,94,998 and was distributed as follows:—

Communications	....	Rs.	17,915.
Buildings	....	,,	2,54,459.
Irrigation	....	,,	12,075.
Miscellaneous	....	,,	82,741.
Establishment	....	,,	27,808.

Under the head of "Communications" undertaken by the Marahmat Department during the year, the construction of the Perumala-Kandala road in the Cardamom District may be mentioned as the most important work.

The construction of the satroms at Suchindram and Police buildings at Oodumpanshola and Munaar are some of the important works under the head of "Buildings" which were in progress or completed during the year. The conversion of the old Taluk Cutcherry building at Ettumanur into a satrom was also sanctioned in the year.

Under the head "Miscellaneous" the following are some of the large works undertaken by the Marahmat Department:—

The restoration of the Teppakolem tanks at Padmanabhapuram, Parakkay and Tirupadisaram, the draining and cleaning of the Sreevarahom tank at the Capital and the Mullakkal tank at Alleppey and the improvement of the tank at Kadinankulam.

The completion of certain wells in the Southern Division partially sunk by private individuals and the construction of some new ones were also taken in hand by the Department.

Travancore Branch, S. I. Railway.—The Railway line from Shencottah to Punalore was opened on the 26th November 1904. Through communication was thus established between Tinnevelly and Quilon, affording greater facilities for traffic. The guaranteed interest paid by the State during the year amounted to Bh. Rs. 2,78,157–10–1, the rate of interest being 3½ per cent.

15. **Anchal.**—The number of Anchal offices remained the same as in the previous year *viz.* 150, while that of letter boxes rose from 179 to 185. Nearly 55 lakhs of covers, official and private, passed through the Anchal offices during the year. It is satisfactory to note that the Anchal Hundi system is becoming more and more popular, nearly 73,000 hundis having been issued during the year. To afford additional facilities to the public the postage on parcels was reduced from 4 to 3 chuckrams for the first 20 tolas and 2 chuckrams for every additional 20 tolas.

16. **Devaswoms.**—The management of the Devaswom Department which is one of the most important departments in the State and on which between 6 and 7 lakhs of rupees are annually spent was one of the subjects that received considerable attention during the year under report. Two measures of importance were adopted by Government which are calculated to remove the existing abuses and place the management of these ancient institutions on a satisfactory footing. You will doubtless have noticed from the several proceedings of Government recently published in the Gazette how complicated the question of purificatory ceremonies in temples has become, whether viewed from the standpoint of public finances or of private rights. Various issues have been raised, particularly in refer-

ence to the summary procedure adopted in levying the cost of the ceremonies from the parties who may be thought to be liable. Government being convinced of the necessity for having these questions investigated and a set of clear rules laid down as to what constitutes pollution and what are the ceremonies necessary for purification and what scale of expenditure should be adopted for such ceremonies, have appointed Mr. A. Ramier, Assistant Peishkar, to conduct the necessary enquiry. He has been directed to consult the Tantries and Santies qualified to give an opinion on the subject and record their opinions with the authorities on which they are based, to verify their statements by reference to temple and other records and also ascertain the practice prevailing in the different temples and to submit a report on the whole question. The preliminary data are being collected and the regular investigation will soon be started.

The other measure adopted refers to the question of Padivus or scale of expenditure for the daily and extraordinary and periodical services and ceremonies in temples—a matter in which the responsibility of the State is even greater and more direct. The present scale is based upon the rates and details fixed nearly a century ago. The quantities were fixed for each article as well as the prices. No revision of rates or quantities has been made during the 100 years that have elapsed since they were fixed and the result is that owing to the steady rise in prices it is not possible to supply the actual quantities fixed in the scale but the fiction of their being so supplied is kept up by false entries in the accounts, the only concern of the authorities being to see that the total allotment is not exceeded. No check or control worth the name is exercised in respect of this expenditure and what is more there is no record ready to hand for reference when a question arises as to what the sanctioned scale is for any particular institution. That this system gives rise to abuses and malpractices is well-known and the Government have always felt the necessity for putting things in order. If we go back to the history of these institutions and the circumstances which led to the assumption of the temples by the State

it will be found that a grave responsibility rests on the Government in this matter. It will not be denied that there have been considerable variations in the circumstances of the institutions during the past 100 years. Before any action can be taken it is necessary to ascertain exactly what the details of the old padivu are, and the work of investigation and compilation has been entrusted to Mr. Chempakaraman Pillai, Melalntn Pillai in the Huzur Jamabundy Department. After this work is completed it will be possible to find ont how far the old scale is suited to the present time, what modifications may be made in the best interests of the institutions and how the financial side of the qnestion is to be dealt with.

While these reforms are calculated to secure more effectual financial control and consequent economy in the management of these institutions they will be attended also with the different ceremonies and services being performed in greater conformity with Sastras and the Tantras prescribed for each iustitution.

In the carrying out of these important measures, Government fully rely npon the hearty co-operation of the Tantries who are gentlemen of much learning and culture.

Another measure of importance was the provision made during the year for the more efficient management of the important and richly endowed temples at Vaikom and Oodayanapuram. Frand and peculation and false accounts were the inevitable evils of getting these institutions managed by low-paid servants without proper supervision and check. A better system of management has been introduced. Government trnst that the arrangements now made will lead to the property of these temples being better conserved and the prescribed services more satisfactorily attended to.

17. **Separate Revenue.**—An important measure in connection with the Piravagay or Separate Revenue Department which had been long under the consideration of the Government was adopted during the year. The Piravagay Department which used to administer the revenue under Salt, Abkari, Customs,

Tobacco, Opium and Ganja, Marine, Arms and Ammunition amounting to more than 45 per cent of the total revenue of the State, was re-organized and placed on a more satisfactory footing. The Dewan Peishkars in addition to their various other duties had to supervise not only the collection of the revenue of this Department but also the administration of the rules and regulations framed for the protection of such revenue. With a view to afford relief to the Peishkars and for the proper future administration of these important items of revenue under a uniform and definite policy in the interests of both the Government and the general public, His Highness the Maha Rajah was pleased to sanction the organization of a separate Excise Department, working under the control of a special officer styled the "Excise Commissioner".

The functions of this Department are the supervision of the tobacco, customs, and salt offices and distilleries and the prevention of smuggling of salt, opium, ganja, tobacco and arrack and illicit tapping for toddy and arrack, distillation of arrack and unauthorised growth of the ganja and tobacco plants; the examination of tobacco, salt, opium and arrack shops and generally to develop, collect and protect the items of revenue above referred to and to administer the rules and regulations framed for the collection and protection of such revenue.

The practical working of the new Department belongs to the current year. One notable change made in regard to the administration of one of the items of revenue of this Department, *viz.* opium and ganja, was the introduction of the Excise system. Under this system this item is expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 45,000. The excise system in regard to Abkari is already in force in the two Southern Divisions, and when the present Abkari contract expires in the two Northern Divisions, it will be introduced in those Divisions also.

Salt.—The total quantity of home-made, Bombay and Tinnevelly salt available for issue was 11,30,931 maunds. The sales were 7,83,547 maunds as against

7,49,142 maunds in 1079. Though there was an increase in the sales to the extent of 34,405 maunds the revenue amounted to only Rs. 17,90,062 or Rs. 1,37,775 less than in the previous year owing to the reduction in the selling price from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 2 per maund during the latter part of the year.

Home-made salt.—Besides the existing Allams *viz.* those at Tamarakulam, Rajakkamangalam and Variyoor, the old Colachel Allam which was resuscitated was also worked during the year. The total out-turn from all the above Allams was 1,78,461 maunds.

Customs.—During the year export duty on prepared palmyra fibre was reduced from 2½ to 1 per cent and the tariff value thereon from Rs. 15 to Rs. 12½ per cwt.

18. **Sanitation**. During the past year, the number of births registered was 58,657 and that of deaths 42,243. 1,55,655 persons were vaccinated during the year, of whom over 13,000 were infants.

The year was quite free from cholera; but there was a mild out-break of small-pox in the Northern Division.

A Bill to amend the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation is shortly to be introduced in the Legislative Council. The unlimited appropriation of the funds of the State for the conservancy and improvement of towns is wrong in principle and unfair to the general tax-payer. With a view to introduce Municipal Government in the towns it is proposed to establish Municipal Councils, as far as possible on an electoral basis, to invest these bodies with power to raise the necessary funds and to make them responsible for the proper sanitation of the urban areas entrusted to their care.

19. **Medical Relief**.—The number of permanent medical institutions remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.* 22 Hospitals, 20 Dispensaries, 2 Asylums for lunatics and lepers and 8 grant-in-aid institutions. The total number of in-patients treated during the year was over 16,000 and of out-patients over 7,00,000. Both figures show increases over those for the previous year.

A medical conference was held in July 1905. As the outcome of the conference the Weekly and Bi-weekly Dispensaries were abolished as they were found to serve no useful purpose. The rules regarding the admission to and promotion in the grade of Assistant and Sub-Assistant Surgeons were better defined and the status of these officers was improved. The designation of the Apothecaries in the Superior Grade (Graduates) was changed to "Sub-Assistant Surgeons". It was also decided to place the Maternity and the Women and Children's Hospitals under the control of the Lady Doctor. The opening of a Dispensary at Karamanay and of an Ophthalmic Hospital at the Capital were also sanctioned. These proposals will be given effect to during the current year.

At the suggestion of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Benziger, Bishop of Quilon, it has been decided to entertain 8 Nursing Sisters in the Medical Department.

Veterinary Hospital.—269 cases were admitted for treatment during the year. There was an outbreak of glanders in the town and two horses were destroyed under special arrangements, and the private stables are now being regularly inspected.

20. **Public Instruction.**—The total number of schools in 1080 was 3,630 and the total number of scholars 1,95,999 as against 3,727 and 1,97,385 respectively in 1079. While Government and Aided Schools have increased by 97 with 4,345 scholars, the private unaided schools have decreased by 194 with 5,731 scholars, resulting in a net reduction of 97 schools and 1,386 scholars from those of the previous year. The gradual decline of the private unaided schools has been a noteworthy feature of the last few years and is a matter rather for satisfaction than for regret. For, it shews, as was explained in last year's address, that the unscientific instruction imparted in the pial schools by the old *Asans* is giving place to the better training given in Government and Aided Schools.

The percentage of pupils under instruction to the total population was 6·6 which compares favourably

with 1·99 in Mysore, 3·0 in all British India, 3·09 in Madras, 4·0 in Bengal and 6·2 in Bombay.

The expenditure on Education in 1080 was 9·56 per cent of the total revenue. In Baroda the percentage is 6·5, Bengal 1·17, Bombay 1·44 and Madras 1·33.

Taking 15 per cent of the total population as representing the total school-going population, the percentage of boys under instruction to male population of school-going age is 66·4 and of girls under instruction to female population of school-going age is 21·6 in Travancore as compared with 26·6 and 4·6 respectively for Madras, 25·95 and 4·83 for Bombay, 28·25 and 2·26 for Bengal and 21·77 and 4·05 for Mysore.

In the year under review, the Government institutions were 3 Colleges with 307 students, 7 English High Schools with 2,867 pupils, 22 English Middle Schools with 2,798 pupils, 351 Boys' Vernacular Schools with 39,924 pupils and 68 Girls' Vernacular Schools with 7,202 pupils. Besides the above, there were 8 Special schools, having on their rolls 375 students. The Aided institutions were 16 English High Schools with 5,451 pupils, 21 English Middle Schools with 2,756 pupils, 1,064 Vernacular Schools with 52,727 pupils and 16 other institutions with 537 students. There were thus during the year 1,576 institutions either entirely or partly maintained from State funds, which gives on an average more than 50 schools to each taluk.

Female Education.—The total number of girls under instruction in 1080 was 47,570, that is, 1,238 more than in 1079. It is 13·2 per cent of the school-going girl population between the ages of 5 and 15, as compared with 12·8 in the previous year.

In the Normal School for Female Teachers, there were 13 students under training *viz.*, 3 for English Normal Certificates and the rest for Vernacular Higher and Lower Certificates. These students will complete their course during the current year and a fresh batch will be admitted for training early next January.

Primary Education.—In the year under report, there were 1,80,340 pupils in the Primary Department,

which is 92 per cent of the total number under instruction and 46·5 per cent of the population between the ages of 5 and 10. The number of pupils in the Primary Department in 1079 was 1,83,328. The decrease in the number of pupils was due to the decrease in the number of private unaided schools noticed above, which affected chiefly the Primary Schools in the State.

Education of Backward Classes.—In pursuance of the policy of Government explained in last year's address, Government have awarded full salary grants to 201 schools to an aggregate amount of Rs. 17,124 per annum. Government have also opened 20 Special schools for the education of these classes. There were 5,591 backward class pupils under instruction, distributed as follows:—

Pulayas	....	2,266
Parayas	....	2,252
Velans	....	457
Kuravers	....	340
Kannies	....	220
Veddars	....	56

Four Normal Schools were opened during the year at Kottar, Trivandrum, Quilon and Kottayam, for the training of teachers for backward class schools, and 58 students were under training in these institutions and were in receipt of stipends from Government. These students will complete their course by the end of the current academic year, when they will be sent out to teach backward class schools and a fresh batch taken in their stead for training.

Technical Education.—There were 12 Technical Schools receiving aid from Government and imparting instruction in the various branches of Engineering, Industrial and Commercial subjects. The most important among them was the Sree Mula Rama Varma Technical Institute at Nagercoil to which Government have allowed a monthly grant of Rs. 455.

The Industrial School of Arts at Trivandrum had 15 apprentices under training. Several articles were sent up from this institution for the Bombay Industrial and Agricultura Exhibition, and for the Exhibition held

at the East End of London. Articles worth Rs. 1,000 were sold, and gold and bronze medals were won at the former Exhibition.

Technical Scholarships.—Besides the Medical and Technical scholarships in Europe to which reference was made in last year's address, Government have granted a scholarship to a student in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Bombay to study cotton manufacture, to another in the Poona College of Science to study for the B. Sc. and L. C. E. Degree Examinations, and to a third in the Engineering College at Madras to read for the B. E. Degree Examination.

Agricultural Education.—As stated in last year's address, instruction both in the theory and practice of agriculture is now being given in the Agricultural Demonstration Farm to the students of the Normal School for Male Teachers.

His Highness the Maha Rajah's College and High School, Trivandrum.—There were in the year under report 200 students in the College classes and 683 in the High School.

Last year's B. A. results were as follow:—

	Appeared.	Passed.
English Branch....	19	18
2nd Language Branch	26	24
Optional Science Branch....	33	18

In the College Department the expenditure amounted to Rs. 58,219 and the income from fees to Rs. 9,379, thus entailing a net cost to Government of Rs. 48,840 or Rs. 244·2 per head. In the High School Department, the fee income exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 1,543.

Two new wings have been added to the main building of the institution, which provide a much needed relief to the previous congested state of the class rooms.

The Law College.—The scheme referred to in last year's address by which the College was to have been made a self-supporting one has not been given full effect to, owing to the non-provision elsewhere in the service, for one of the Permanent Professors of the

College. The income from fees amounted to Rs. 10,857 and the expenditure to Rs. 14,435. The institution has thus cost Government Rs. 3,579 or Rs. 35·08 per student.

The strength of the College fell from 120 to 102 which is attributed by the officiating Principal "to the absence of proper hostels and residential quarters for students as well as to the increased rate of fees" levied from January last.

Last year's results were as follow:—

	Appeared.	Passed.
B. L.	43	34
F. L.	53	22
Pleadership	44	26

Girls' College.—Last year there were 5 students in the College and 405 girls in the High School Department as against 4 and 419 respectively during the previous year. It is satisfactory to note that one student passed from the College in the First-in-Arts Examination, and she is the first Nair lady in Travancore who has become an Undergraduate. Of the two ladies who passed the Matriculation Examination, one is also a Nair lady, who is now prosecuting her studies in the College for the F. A. Examination. The total net expenditure incurred in connection with this institution was Rs. 18,743 or Rs. 45·8 per head.

The Sanskrit College.—There were 197 students in 1080 against 180 in the year previous. 26 candidates appeared for and 19 passed the tests in Sanskrit conducted by the Board of Examiners appointed by Government. The cost to Government on account of the institution was Rs. 9,160 against Rs. 8,833 in the year previous.

The Reformatory.—There were only 5 inmates at the end of 1080 against 10 in 1079. The institution cost Government Rs. 1,423 against Rs. 2,411 in 1079.

Museum and Public Gardens.—The Museum was visited by over 2 lakhs of people during the year. A dolphin purchased from the local fishermen was identified by the authorities of the British Museum, as a

specimen hitherto unrecorded in the Indian Ocean, having been found previously only in the North Pacific Ocean.

Owing to a number of applications for gardeners from the general public, the Director proposes to start a class for gardeners who for a small fee will be trained and when fit be granted a certificate.

21. **State Life Insurance.**—420 proposals were received and 9 deaths registered during the year. A sum of Rs. 852 was paid as bonus, the total payments up to the end of the year amounting to Rs. 4,419.

22. **Mining.**—In 1080 as in the previous year there were three mines working in plumbago. A sum of B. Rs. 6,875 was realised by Government during the year in the shape of royalty and export duty.

23. **Finance.**—Last year I gave you a brief description of the system of Finance and Accounts that was thereto followed and pointed out what its main defects were and how unsuited it was to the requirements of a progressive administration conducted on modern lines. I also gave you an account of the steps taken to remedy those defects and of the changes and improvements proposed to be carried out during the year that has passed.

I now give below a brief account of the progress made up to date under the four main heads of the proposed system of Finance and Accounts referred to in my last year's address.

i. *Treasury Procedure.*—In addition to the general Circular orders issued at the commencement of the year, several departmental orders were issued from time to time for the guidance of the Treasuries. The various departments of Government, the Account Office and the Treasuries have now understood them fairly well and have been following them with a very fair amount of success. These orders and circulars require only to be codified and issued in a handy form which will be done during the current year. A complete set of rules relating to Salary, Leave, Pension and Travelling Allowance intended for the guidance of all

officers employed in the Civil Administration of the State and for the Audit Office in examining and adjudging the personal claims of these officers under those heads has been compiled and issued. These new Civil Service Regulations have come into effect from the commencement of this year.

ii. *Procedure in the Central Account and Audit Office.*—This office has been thoroughly overhauled and reorganised and the duties and responsibilities of officers and subordinates clearly defined and printed rules supplied to them. Codification of these rules relating to Accounts and Audit will also be taken up during the current year.

iii. *Budget Procedure.*—The budgets for 1080 and 1081 have been prepared in an improved form as adopted elsewhere and budget control and audit were enforced during the past year though not to the full extent required. A set of definite rules regarding budget procedure and audit has been drawn up and will be shortly printed and issued for the guidance of all officers concerned.

iv. *Rules in regard to Financial responsibility and control.*—For most of the departments, there is no fixed scale of graded officers and of the executive and ministerial establishments. Appointments are abolished and the pay distributed in individual promotions. Men borne on one establishment are made to work in another and draw their pay from the former. The powers of sanction of Heads of Departments, Divisions and Offices in regard to appointment, promotions, leave, &c., have yet to be defined. It has not been found possible to show much progress under this head during the last year. As already stated the Central Account and Audit Office has been reorganised with a scale of officers and men and a Financial Secretariat created. A scheme for organising a Revenue and General Secretariat has just been sanctioned by His Highness. The departments of Salt, Excise, Customs and Marine were amalgamated and constituted into a separate department styled the "Excise Department." After all the other departments have also been taken up one after another and a scale of

officers with suitable grades and of establishments with suitable number and pay is fixed for each according to its minimum requirements, the necessary rules regarding administrative and financial responsibilities and control and powers of sanction will be framed and issued.

In addition to these reforms of which I gave you a forecast last year, the audit and compilation of the accounts of the Forest and Public Works Departments has been transferred to the Central Account and Audit Office. The Court fees which were collected in cash directly by the Courts concerned are now being levied by means of stamps, and a Stamp Department with a Superintendent of Stamps, a Central Depot at the Huzur Treasury, a branch Depot at each Taluk Treasury and a Stamp manufactory has been organised, with the duties and responsibilities of each definitely laid down in printed rules.

Having briefly indicated how far the introduction of a new system of Finance and Accounts has progressed and what remains to be done, I now proceed to lay before you the following statements of the receipts and expenditure of the past year prepared in an improved form. The figures are final ones arrived at after due audit and all adjustments made.

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.

	Actuals for 1080.	Budget for 1080.	Actuals for 1079.	Budget for 1081.	+ Increase − Decrease of actuals of 1080 compared with those of 1079.	+ Increase − Decrease of Budget 1081 as compared with the actuals of 1080.
GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
A.—Principal Heads of Revenue.						
I. Land Revenue	22,99,320	23,32,000	23,69,994	22,90,000	− 69,674	− 9,320
II. Salt	14,03,00	14,82,000	15, 3,947	12,80,000	− 90,64	− 2,13,003
III. Excise	18,85,212	19,93,000	20,74,007	20,70,000	− 1,88,795	+ 1,84,728
IV. Customs	8,12,3 1	8,75,000	6,52,414	8,80,000	− 60,10	+ 67,659
V Marine	30,76	21 00	29,042	30,000	+ 1,726	− 768
VI. Cardamom	1,22,97	1,23,000	1,07,783	1,30,000	+ 15,195	+ 7,022
VII. Forest	6,38,52	6,71,000	6,75,311	6,80,000	− 36,788	+ 41,097
VIII. Stamps	8,05,601	4,28,000	4,49,674	10,80,0	+ 3,55,927	+ 2,74,399
IX. Registration	3,10,220	2,87,000	3,01,173	3,10,000	+ 18,05	− 9,426
Total.....	84,07,572	82,16,000	65.02,075	87,50,000	− 94,501	+ 3,42,428
B.—Receipts by Departments						
X A. Law and Justice, Courts of Law	3,18,967	6,22,000	6,65,461	28,000	− 3,15,494	− 2,91,967
X B. Law and Justice, Jails...	13,340	7,000	3,978	7,000	+ 9,362	− 6,340
XI. Palace	—	...	...		...	...
XII. Elephant and Horse Departments...	3,525	6,000	3,136	3,000	+ 389	− 525
XIII. General Administration ..			.		...	...
XIV. Stationery and Printing .	5,493	3,000	3,065	5,000	+ 2,428	− 493
XV. Mint	15,048	3,000	63, 23	3,000	− 68,275	− 12,0 5
XVI. Police ..	4,121	6,000	4,957	5,000	− 836	+ 879
XVII. Education	1,14,61	99,000	1,07,903	98,000	+ 6,711	− 16,014
XVIII. Science, Art, and Minor Departments	24,408	11,000	25,107	3,000	− 699	− 21,408
XIX. Medical and Sanitary ...	2,787	1,000	1,186	2,000	+ 1,601	− 787
XX. Devaswom or Religious Institutions	44,729	46,000	53,157	34,000	− 6,428	− 10,729
XXI. Oottupurahs or Charitable Institutions	4,085	3,000	15,302	2,000	− 11,217	− 2,085
XXII. Military	2,201	1,000	2,011	1,000	+ 190	− 1,201
XXIII. Public Works Department..	47,443	25,000	28,325	30,000	+ 19,118	− 17 443
Total.....	6,01,761	8,30,000	9,97,011	2,21,000	− 3,95,250	− 3,80,761
C.—Miscellaneous						
XXIV. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions..	228	...	...	...	+ 228	− 228
XXV. Miscellaneous ..	1,74,754	30,000	38,662	49,000	+ 1,36,092	− 1,25,754
Total	1,74,982	30,000	38,662	49,000	+ 1,36,320	− 1,25,982
Total, General, Public Service.....	91,84,315	90,75,000	95,37,746	90,20,000	− 3,53,433	− 1,64,315
FINANCIAL SERVICE.						
XXVI. Interest	8,868	10,000	9,831	7,000	− 963	− 1,868
XXVII. Profit or Loss on Investment of Surplus..	2,17,040	2,19,000	2,21,762	2,10,000	− 24,722	− 7,040
Total, Financial Service.....	2,25,908	2,29,000	2,34,593	2,17,000	− 25,685	− 8,908
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SERVICE.						
XXVIII. Post Office or Anchal ...	79,201	72,000	77,198	77,000	+ 2,003	− 2,201
XXIX. Railways . ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXX. Irrigation and other reproductive works ...	871	...	...	...	+ 871	− 871
XXXI. Navigation canals ..	...	...	...	..	...	...
XXXII. Mining	8,550	4,000	11,124	10,000	− 2,57	+ 1,45
Total, Commercial Service.....	86,622	76,000	88,322	67,000	+ 300	− 1,62
Grand Total of all Services.....	94,96,845	93,80,000	98,57,663	93,24,000	− 3,58,816	− 1,74,84

GENERAL ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURE.

	Actuals for 1080.	Budget Estimate for 1080.	Actuals for 1079.	Budget for 1081.	Increase + Decrease — of actuals of 1080 compared with those of 1079.	Increase + Decrease — of Budget 1081 as compared with the actuals of 1080.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICE.						
A.—Direct demand on Revenue ..						
1. Land Revenue	7,10,113	7,31,900	6,51,602	7,43,400	+ 511	+ 7,267
2. Salt	1,17,474	1,28,500	1,19,129	22,600	+ 28,045	— 1,24,874
3. Excise	80,452	91,200	83,600	80,400	+ 2,852	— 6,052
4. Customs	31,019	37,400	31,215	36,800	— 196	+ 5,781
5. Marine	26,769	18,800	22,363	18,700	+ 4,406	— 8,069
6. Cardamom	48,017	44,600	40,336	40,500	+ 7,684	— 7, 17
7. Forest	4,07,625	5,35,000	4,73,292	5,34,800	+ 24,333	— 12,825
8. Stamps	17,670	76,600	23,398	47,200	— 5,72	+ 29,530
9. Registration	1,08,530	1,13,000	1,08,864	1,12,000	— 33	+ 3,470
Total.....	1679669	17,71,000	15,54,095	15,86,400	+ 1,25,57	— 93,269
B.—Salaries and expenses of Departments.						
10 A. Law and Justice, Courts of Law	4,93,191	5,12,300	5,23,970	5,04,900	— 30,779	+ 11,709
10 B. Law and Justice, Jails ...	48,923	56,900	55,284	69,000	— 7,361	+ 14,077
11. Palace	6,03,60	6,28,000	6,88,183	6,00,000	— 84,580	— 3,603
12. Elephant and Horse Departments.	1,31,002	1,37,700	1,31,867	1,38,700	— 865	+ 7,698
13 General administration ...	2,53,844	2,18,900	2,18,662	2,12,400	+ 35,178	— 11,440
14. Stationery and Printing ...	1,28,225	1,45,900	91,560	1,25,500	+ 36,665	— 2,725
15. Mint	9,601	22,600	32,483	22,700	— 22,882	+ 13,039
16. Police	2,49,302	2,51,600	2,38,186	2,47,400	+ 11,11	— 1,902
17. Education	6,36,451	6,51,700	6,04,266	6,53,400	+ 32,18	+ 16,949
18. Science, Art, and Minor Departments ...	1,46,640	1,17,600	1,27,682	1,20,600	+ 18 95	— 26,040
19. Medical and Sanitary	4,63,073	4,33,100	8,10,018	4,30,600	+ 53.0	— 32,473
20. Devaswom or Religious Institutions ...	6,49,068	6,50,000	6,40,665	6,38,000	— 597	— 11,068
21. Oottuparahs or Charitable Institutions ...	4,42,514	4,17,000	4,06,641	4,07,000	+ 35,875	— 35,514
22. Military	2,22,917	2,36,400	2,13,449	2,37,500	+ 9,46	+ 14,583
23. Public Works Department ...	13,72,409	20,00,000	20,50,000	18,00,000	— 1,7759	— 72,403
Total.....	63,50,813	64,89,700	64,42,916	62,31,700	— 92,103	— 1,19,112
C.—Miscellaneous.						
24. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	9,36,520	10,10,600				
25. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ...	2,10,847	1,41,000	11,50,519	9,35,600		
26. Miscellaneous	1,20,424	85,000	1,43,534	2,18,000	— 3,082	+ 4,163
				5,00,000	— 23,110	+ 3,79,576
Total.....	12,67,861	12,36,600	12,94,053	16,51,600	— 26,192	+ 3.83,739
Total, General Public Service ...	93,98,343	94,97,300	92,91,064	94,69,700	+ 7,279	+ 1,71,357
Surplus + Deficit.....	— 1,14,028	4,22,300	+ 2,46,864	— 4,49,700	— 4,94,969	— 2,01,415
FINANCIAL SERVICE						
27. Interest	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Profit or Loss on Investment of Surplus ...	10,988	28,000	10,000	26,000	+ 988	+ 15,012
Total, Financial Service.....	10,988	28,000	10,090	26,000	+ 998	+ 15,012
Surplus + Deficit.....	+ 2,14,920	+ 2,01,000	+ 2,21,593	1,91,000	— 29,722	— 871
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SERVICE.						
29. Post Office or Anchal	1,03,088	1,02,500	1,00,167	1,04,500	+ 2,921	+ 1,412
30. Railways	2,83,125	2,50,000	2,45,818	2,50,000	+ 37,307	— 33,125
31. Irrigation and other reproductive works ...	5.98,819	7,00,000	6,33,081	3,00,000	— 34,282	— 2,98,819
32. Navigation canals	...	...	...	...	..	...
33. Mining	...	...	...	..	..	...
Total Commercial Service.....	9,85,032	10,52,500	9,79066	6,54,500	+ 5,966	— 3,30,532
Surplus + Deficit.....	— 8,96,410	— 0,76,500	— 8,90,744	— 5,67,500	— 5,666	+ 3,28,910
Total Expenditure.....	10,29,4363	1,05,77,800	1,02,80,130	1,01.50,200	+ 14,233	— 1,44,163
Surplus + Deficit.....	— 7,95,518	—11,97,800	— 4,22,467	— 8,26,200	— 5,30,357	+ 1,26,624
Debt Heads.....	..	..	— 6,692	...	+ 6,092	..
Opening Balance.....	85,49,236	5,49236	89,78,395	77,53,718	— 4,29,159	— 9,52,824
Closing Balance.....	77,53,718	73,51,43	85,49,236	69,27,518	— 9,52,824	— 8,26,200

The Financial Statement for the last year (1079) which I placed before you showed a receipt of Rs. 1,01,98,462 and an expenditure of Rs. 1,05,16,587. The figures were, as I stated, only approximate. The correct figures according to the Financial Statement published in the Administration Report are Rs. 1,02,01,853 and Rs. 1,06,24,320 while you will find the corresponding figures in the Statement given above to be Rs. 98,57,663 and Rs. 1,02,80,130. Some explanation is therefore necessary for the reduction of Rs. 3,44,190 on both sides of the account.

You are aware that the sale of salt is carried on by Government Agency at uniform rates throughout the State at what are called Salt Bankshalls and the entire sale proceeds including duty was hitherto credited as Salt Revenue, while the cost price of salt at the local pans, cost of import of Bombay Salt by sea, cost of inland transport to the Bankshalls and the cost of establishments therein maintained for conduct of sale were debited *per contra* to service payments under Salt Department. In my opinion the excise and import duties on Local and Bombay salt, fines, forfeitures, &c., should alone be credited as Salt Revenue, and Refunds and drawbacks, if any, and the cost of establishment maintained for the protection and collection of such duty, fines, forfeitures, should alone find place under service payments, the other items of cost referred to being debited under Debt Head as Salt Advances to be adjusted by the difference between the duty and the price at which salt was sold, and any unadjusted balance at the end of the year being credited or debited to Government account as profit or loss on sale of salt as the case may be. Since 1080 this separation of the fiscal from the business portion of the Salt administration has been adopted and the accounts of 1079 have been accordingly recast and entered in the accompanying Budget for facility of comparison. Hence the reduction above referred to.

Having accounted for this nominal fall on both sides of the account for 1079, I now proceed to explain the variations between the actuals of 1080 and 1079 and

between the actuals of 1080 and the sanctioned Budget of 1081.

RECEIPTS.

I. GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICE.

A. PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

(i) *Land Revenue.*—The fall of Rs. 89,600 as compared with 1079 was due to the abolition of the Viruthy service fund in the middle of the year and partial remission on account of drought in Southern Division. A still smaller figure has been taken for the budget of 1081 as no more collections under the above fund will be made during this year.

(ii) *Salt.*—The duty was Rs. 2 throughout 1079 while it continued at that rate for only 7½ months of 1080 and was reduced to 1½ for the remaining portion of the year. The estimate for 1081 is based on the lower rate. Hence the fall.

(iii) *Excise.*—There was a fall of 1 lakh in duty on Jaffna tobacco and of Rs. 90,000 under country liquor both due to unfavorable season and probably also to want of sufficient protection against smuggling and illicit distillation. Now that a separate Department has been organised and the sale of opium and ganja placed on an improved footing, Rs. 20,70,000, the sum that was realised in 1079, has been budgeted for 1081.

(iv) *Customs.*—The fall is entirely in exports. With more efficient protection and larger anticipated exports, it is expected that the actuals of 1079 may be very nearly reached in 1081.

(v) *Marine.*—The differences call for no remarks.

(vi) *Cardamom.*—With the concessions recently granted it is hoped that the industry will develop itself gradually.

(vii) *Forests.*—The fall of Rs. 36,788 during 1080 is reported to be due to slack demand and stoppage of retail sales at the Depots. Better results are anticipated for 1081.

(viii) *Stamps.*—The increase is greater portion nominal. The court-fees which were collected entirely in

cash and credited to Law and Justice in 1079 were so collected and credited only for seven months in 1080; and for the remaining months the collection was in court-fee stamps and credited under this head. Taking both Stamps and Law and Justice (Courts of Law,) together, the actual increase in 1080 was Rs. 10,433—(11,25,568—11,15,135). For 1081 Rs. 10,80,000 under Stamps and Rs. 28,000 under Law and Justice have been estimated.

(ix) *Registration.*—The revenue is steadily increasing though at a small rate.

B. RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

The variations under Law and Justice "Courts of Law" are nominal and due to the introduction of court fee stamps as explained under stamps.

The only other noticeable variations are under Mint, due to large copper coins having been minted in 1079 and since stopped, reminting of withdrawn silver chuckrums having been taken up instead, and under Education, Science, Arts and Minor Departments, owing to omission from both sides of the account of the receipt and expenditure on account of book-depôt and similar items which should properly be treated as business concerns and will be so dealt with under Debt-Heads of account from 1081. Under Devaswoms and Oottupurahs the variations are nominal, the procedure hitherto adopted being to charge the whole amount of sanctioned scale as expenditure and to take credit of the unspent balance at the end of the year as Revenue under these heads. Since the new system of auditing and accounting has been introduced, the unspent balance of one month is short drawn in the bill for next month, and only the actual expenditure is booked. The receipts under Public Works Department were abnormal during 1080.

C. MISCELLANEOUS.

The large variations under this head are also nominal and due to change in account procedure. Under the old system all advances made were charged off in the account as expenditure and the recoveries made were credited under the same head as income. Under the new

system the debits and credits on this account are taken to the Debt-Heads of Account, balances struck at the end of the year, duly verified and carried forward to the following year as the opening balance of that year on this account. The recoveries made during 1080 out of the advances made prior to that year have therefore been credited under this head and a new advance account has been opened from the beginning of the year to be dealt with as described above.

II. FINANCIAL SERVICE.

The receipts under this service comprise interest on arrears of land and other Revenue, on Loans, &c., and profit on investments in Government of India Pro-notes, interest realised on such investments and on the current and fixed deposits with Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., and Madras Bank. The main source being the interest on Government of India Pro-notes, the income under this head must suffer diminution as long as the total of yearly transactions under all services continues to result in deficits. Six lakhs of rupees have had to be recently sold to meet the requirements of the current year.

III. COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SERVICE.

The variations are small and do not call for any special remarks.

Summary.—The total income under all services falls short of that of 1079 by Rs. 3,58,818, mostly owing to the abolition of Viruthy Service Fund and partial remission of Land Tax, reduction in Salt duty and fall in Excise and Customs.

The budget of 1081 falls short of the actuals of 1080 by Rs. 1,74,845 for the reason that the fifty-thousand and odd rupees realized in 1080 under Viruthy service fund will not recur in 1081 and the duty on Salt will have to be realized at the lower rate throughout the year instead of only for 4½ months as in 1080.

EXPENDITURE.

GENERAL PUBLIC SERVICE.

A. Direct demand on Revenue.—Increases appear under all heads except Customs, Stamps and Registration.

Land Revenue.—The increase is made up as follows :—

Rs. 23,000 due to transfer of $\frac{1}{5}$th share of the Proverty Establishment also to Law and Justice in the accounts of 1079.

Rs. 25,000 under Revenue Settlement due to the entertainment of additional establishment for six months to push on with the work and to the preparation of settlement registers. For the preparation of these registers additional provision has been made in the Budget for 1081 and accounts mainly for the excess of Rs. 27,287 over the actuals of 1080.

Salt.—The increase of Rs. 28,000 over the actuals of 1079 is due entirely to the increase in the loss referred to in para 18 on sale of salt in bankshalls. As remarked in the same para the accounts of the transactions connected with the business or commercial portion of Salt administration were not hitherto kept separate from the fiscal portion and the selling prices adjusted from time to time as they ought to be according to periodical increases of the market price of Salt, increases on account of cost of sea and inland transport, gunny bags, establishment and contingencies. The margin of 8 annas fixed 30 years ago to meet the above charges continued to be adopted unaltered with the inevitable result that this margin fixed when salt could be had for Rs. 35 for 100 maunds instead of Rs. 49 as at present and the general rates of wages were perhaps 25 to 30 per cent less than those now prevailing, is now found quite inadequate to make both ends meet. The existing system of sale of salt was therefore carefully reviewed and an improved one that will satisfy the interests of both the Government and of the consumers of salt has recently been introduced.

No loss on this account is therefore anticipated in 1081 and none has been provided for in the Budget of that year.

Excise, Customs and Marine.—These items do not call for any remarks.

Cardamom.—The excess of the actuals of 1080 over those of 1079 is Rs. 7,500. This is due mainly to Rs. 5,300 which were charged to Excise up to 1079 being debited to Cardamom in 1080. The balance is due to excess under supplies and services.

The grant for 1081 is Rs. 7,570 less than the actuals of 1080 and is due to savings under supplies and services.

Forest.—Excesses appear, 9,000 Rs. under conservancy and works, 6,000 Rs. under communications and buildings, and Rs. 9,000 under organization, improvement and extension of Forests.

Stamps and Registration.—The differences are not noticeable.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF DEPARTMENTS.

Law and Justice (Courts of Law).—The saving of Rs. 31,000 is due mainly to the omission of $\frac{1}{5}$ share of the cost of the Proverty Establishment which was charged to this head in 1079 and which is not a legitimate charge as the Provertikars perform no judicial functions. For 1081 an additional grant of Rs. 11,000 has been made on account of sanctioned increase of salaries to Puisne Judges of the High Court, petty construction and repairs which were wholly carried out by the P. W. D. and part of which has now been transferred to this service, and small increases to other minor fluctuating items.

Law and Justice (Jails).—The savings are under supplies and services and police guard. The grant for 1081 has been reduced by 3,900 Rs. under fluctuating charges *viz.* supplies and services and contingencies.

Palace—Calls for no remarks.

Elephant and Horse Establishment.—The variations are very small and need no notice.

General Administration.—The increase of 36,000 Rs. is due to the salary of the Financial Adviser and his establishment Rs. 12,500, to increased scale of Dewan's salary drawn for 12 months in 1080 against 4 months in 1079 (4,000 Rs) to the transfer of the charges under honorarium to the members of Legislative Council, purchase of books, maps, &c., contributions to associations, clubs, &c., and Sri Mulam Popular Assembly amounting in all to Rs. 19,700 from "Miscellaneous" to which they were debited in 1079. The grant for 1081 falls short of the accounts of 1080 by 12,000 Rs.

Stationery and Printing.—The excess of Rs. 37,000 over the actual of 1079 is made up as follows:—

36,000 Rs. under supplies and services, due to large expenditure of stationery for the Account and Financial forms newly introduced and for Revenue Settlement Registers and forms and 1,000 Rs. under printing due to the same cause.

In the Budget of 1081, the provision is short by Rs. 37,000 of the actuals of 1080.

Mint.—The saving of 23,000 Rs. was due mainly to the stoppage of minting copper coins, for which copper discs were purchased and imported from England. As in future only withdrawn silver chuckrams will be minted the grant for 1081 has been fixed at 22,700 Rs. including all losses incidental to melting and recoining.

Police.—The excess of 11, 000 Rs. is due to increments to salaries of officers and pay of establishment earned and also to the Police guard at the Jails being wholly charged to this service. The grant for 1081 is Rs. 2,47,400—Rs. 2,000 short of the actuals of 1080.

Education.—The excess of 32,000 Rs. was on the following items:—

College and High School	Rs	4,000	Due to increments earned.
College and High School for girls	,,	5,000	Do.
Inspection	,,	1,200	Do.

English Normal School...	„ 2,300	Do.
Vernacular schools	„ 14,000	Do. and additional schools opened.
Industrial School	„ 500	Due to increments earned.
Miscellaneous, Grants-in-Aid and charges for Examination	„ 10,000	Due to additional grants made for schools for backward classes.

Deduct savings	„		Rs. 37,000	
Law College	„	2,800		
Sanskrit College	„	800		
Reformatory	„	1,000		
Other items	„	400		5,000
			Total	32,000

The grant for 1081 has been fixed at Rs. 6,53,400—18,000 Rs. in excess of the actuals of 1080, *i. e.* 10,000 Rs. on account of increments earned and 8,000 Rs. to the Boys' College and High School for Physical apparatus to the Laboratory.

Science, Arts and Minor Departments.—The excess of 19,000 Rs. is the net of small excesses and savings of "18, Minor Departments" and does not call for special notice.

Medical and Sanitary Departments.—		Rs.
Excess under salaries and establishment due to increments earned		8,900
Excess under supplies and services and contingencies due to larger purchases of European medicines &c.		45,500
Rural conservancy		3,000
		57,400
Deduct savings, Town Improvement	3,400	
Native Medical Institutions	1,000	4,400
		53,000

The grant for 1081 has been fixed at Rs. 4,30,600—32,473 Rs. short of the actuals of 1080 as the extraordinarily high charges under supplies and services of 1080 are not anticipated to recur in 1081.

Devaswoms.—The variations are very trifling.

Oottupurahs.—The excess is rather large, due to increase in prices. The grant for 1081 has been fixed at about the same figure as the actuals of 1079. In regard to these institutions and Devaswoms both of which cost between 10 and 11 lakhs of rupees, there is no definite scale in a handy form and the expenditure is admitted without any sufficient audit and control. Special arrangements have been made for the purpose of collecting necessary data and compiling a complete scale for all fixed charges and also for special charges on account of occasional purification ceremonies of all kinds. Two officers have been specially deputed for the work and are now busily engaged in it as explained in para 17 above.

Military.—The increase of 9,468 Rs. was partly due to increase, partly in salaries and partly in supplies and services. Additional grants have been provided for in the Budget for 1081 under supplies and services (Purchase of arms and ammunition) and account for the increase of Rs. 14,583.

Public Works, ordinary.—The large savings of Rs. 1,77,597 were due mainly to lapses and partly to the transfer of Petty construction and repairs to the Civil Departments concerned as explained in para 14—Public Works. For 1081 the grant has been reduced still further by Rs. 72,403 which was found possible by a reduction of the grants to the annual repairs of the Main Southern road, and to the improvement of Quilon-Shencottah road, the traffic on both of which must have appreciably diminished owing to the opening of the Railway to Quilon and of the grants for new works to be projected and sanctioned during the year.

C. Miscellaneous.—This is a fluctuating service having to provide for all extraordinary and unforeseen charges—the only fixed item being British Subsidy. The budget for 1081 provides Rs. 400,000 for Murajapom and Rs. 50,000 for His Highness' tour to Madras referred to in para 25 below.

FINANCIAL SERVICE.

Profit or Loss on Surplus Investments.—Under

this head all losses in the purchase or sale of Government of India Promissory Notes by way of premium or discount, all brokerage exchange, &c., paid on such sales or purchases, income tax on interest realized and commission and other charges in connection with the account with Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. are charged. The increase is small and needs no special explanation. In the Budget for 1081 provision for losses on sale of 6 lakhs of Government of India paper referred to above and for the usual commission, brokerage, &c., has been made and accounts for the increase of 15,000 Rs. over the actuals of 1080.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SERVICE.

The Finances of the Anchal or Post Office Department as now accounted for result in a deficit of Rs. 23,000 to Rs. 27,000. As the Department takes no credit for the carriage of Government Post, how much of this deficit is nominal to be borne by the Departments concerned and how much of it is real cannot be ascertained till a system of service postage is introduced, and each Department made to pay for its own postage out of its grant for Contingences—an arrangement which is very desirable also in the interests of economy and efficient control. For reasons stated in para 14 "Public Works" the grant for Kodayar Project has been temporarily reduced this year to 3 lakhs of rupees.

SUMMARY.

Excesses appear in the Direct demands on all Principal Heads of Revenue except Stamps and Registration and in the Expenditure of all Departments except Law and Justice, Palace, Elephant and Horse Establishments, Devaswoms and Public Works Department. The total excess under General Service was Rs. 4,95,000 nearly. On the Financial and Commercial services the excesses were Rs. 988 and Rs. 5,966 aggregating to Rs. 6,954. For the year 1081 the grants for almost all the Departments have had to be reduced in order to provide for the Murajapom ceremony and His Highness' trip to Madras. The total reduction of grant under all services is Rs. 1,44,163.

The year opened with a balance of Rs. 85,49,236 and closed with Rs. 77,53,718 to the credit of Government resulting in a deficit of Rs. 7,95,518. The budget for 1081 is also a deficit one, Rs. 8,26,200 being estimated as the probable deficit and Rs. 69,27,518 as the closing balance. Against the closing balance of Rs. 77,53,718, we have the following assets:—

	Rs.	
Huzur Treasury.		
Gold bullion	40,665	
Uncurrent Gold coins	21,480	
Silver bullion	2,03,790	
Uncurrent Silver coins	6,262	
Withdrawn Silver chuckrams	8,71,209	
Ivory and other articles	848	
Pepper, Cocoanut oil, &c.	6,562	11,50,816
Departmental Balances.		
P. W. Department	6,52,147	
Maramat	56,876	
Mint	12,073	
Forest	699	
Salt Department	1,26,335	
Paddy in granaries	1,27,341	9,75,471
Government of India Promissory Notes	56,26,714	
Cash in Treasuries	717	56,27,431
	Total.....	77,53,718.

The rest of the Government of India Promissory notes, cash in Treasury, fixed and current Deposits with Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras, are set apart as assets against the net liabilities of Deposits, uncashed D. P. W. cheques, uncashed bills &c. For want of sufficient time the details of these liabilities could not be verified and placed before you. They will however be published later on in the Administration Report of the year.

Owing to the death of the Huzur Treasurer the verification and correct valuation of the Huzur Treasury

balances above detailed was not made. The new officer has recently verified and taken charge of them and on receipt of his report all the deficiencies and depreciations found by him will be charged off to profit and loss and correct balance carried forward. It is apprehended that there may be a depreciation of about Rs. 50,000 under withdrawn silver chuckrams, which together with the whole amount of Rs. 6,562 under pepper and cocoanut oil, &c., which articles are not forthcoming, has to be written off the accounts.

Under Departmental balances the stock balance of D. P. W. Workshops and Stores has been verified up to 1078; Rs. 1,50,900 will have to be written off according to the Report of the Chief Engineer. Besides this, there is a sum of Rs. 66,847 included in the balance of this Department which appears to be the unadjusted advances, stock, deposits, &c., of many years past for which no details of any kind can now be traced. The whole of this amount also will have to be written off the accounts.

The Stock balance of the Maramat Department has yet to be verified.

Deducting Rs. 2,74,309, as ascertained up to date, which will have to be written off as loss during the current year, the closing balance of this year will be only Rs. 66,53,209 instead of Rs. 69,27,518 as now budgeted.

25. **Conclusion.**—I have given you, gentlemen, a short *resumé* of the administration of the different departments of the State during the past year. The account will, I hope, give you some insight into the working of the administration during the year and the measures proposed to be adopted during the current year.

Before concluding I may refer to the visit of His Highness the Maha Rajah to the Sister State of Cochin and the cordial and magnificent reception His Highness received there. Last year we also had the honor of a visit from the Maha Rajah of Benares.

In January this year at the invitation of His Excellency the Governor, His Highness the Maha Rajah visited Madras. His Highness was the guest of His

Excellency and received every mark of consideration and thoroughly enjoyed his trip. His Highness looks forward with great pleasure and interest to his approaching visit to Madras to welcome Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. It is a rare privilege to take part in welcoming the Heir-Apparent to the British throne and the Indian Empire. It is now 30 years since we had a similar privilege when His Majesty the King-Emperor visited India as Prince of Wales. The visit of the Heir-Apparent is calculated to strengthen the bonds of union between the British Empire and the different nationalities and peoples inhabiting this vast continent. He is the representative of the Power which has brought peace to the land and started the country on a career of progress and prosperity. The Native States, and Travancore in particular, are under special obligations to the Royal Family for their traditional solicitude to maintain the integrity and honor of these States.

This year His Highness the Maha Rajah completed the twentieth year of His Highness' rule and the spontaneous outburst of loyalty that characterized the celebration of the auspicious event in every village and hamlet in Travancore testifies to the strong hold His Highness has secured on the affection and regard of his devoted subjects.

Important portions from the Malayalam translation of the Address were read to the Assembly by Mr. K. P. Sankara Menon, Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam Division.

At the conclusion of the Address, Mr. H. D. Deane (Member, Rubber Planters Association) said:—I rise, Sir, on behalf of the representatives of the Planting Community here to-day, to tender our thanks for the hospitable reception we have met with in this flourishing city of Trivandrum and the gracious generosity of His Highness the Maha Rajah which has made it feasible for us to lay our requirements before his Government in this his Sri Mulam Popular Assembly.

It would be superfluous for myself, after listening to your interesting speech, to dwell at length on the

immense labour taken and keen interest shown by yourself in all matters affecting the welfare of His Highness' subjects, and I will therefore conclude by assuring you, Sir, of our loyal co-operation in any way feasible for furthering your efforts for the good of this State of Travancore.

Thanking you deeply and gratefully for the valuable information you have given us to-day, we wish you God speed in your arduous duties.

Mr. A. Sri Narayanan Tampi (Member for Vilavancode Taluk) spoke as follows:—On behalf of the members of this Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly and on behalf of the people of Travancore whom they represent, I beg you to convey to His Most Gracious Highness, our beloved Maha Rajah, our loyal and respectful sentiments of gratitude for conferring the valuable privilege of election on the people of this country. Our sincere thanks are due to you also, Sir, for the sympathy and statesmanship with which you have worked for this great concession. It forcibly evinces the solicitude of Government to ascertain the wants of the people and redress their grievances and also to educate them in methods of self-reliance. I trust, Sir, that under your wise guidance we shall be able to use the opportunity thus afforded with moderation and good sense and in such a way that our representations will conduce to the progress of the State and the welfare of the various sections of the people who have done us the honor to elect us. In conclusion, allow me on behalf of this Assembly to thank Government most cordially for the various measures of beneficence and reform which they have recently inaugurated and to assure you of our hearty appreciation of the spirit in which these are conceived and in which we feel sanguine they will be executed by His Highness' Government.

Mr. C. J. Kurien (Member for Kottayam Taluk) said:—It is with no little gratification that the people of Travancore have to congratulate themselves on His Highness the Maha Rajah's gracious condescension in granting them the privilege of electing their own representatives to this Assembly. The bestowal of this privilege, which is unprecedented in the history of

Travancore, in the very second year of its existence and at the close of the second decade of His Highness' benign reign does not only testify to the great confidence the Government have in the working of this Assembly, the extent of solicitude His Highness entertains for the welfare of his subjects and the keen interest you take in the administration of the State and the people entrusted to your care, but also instils in the minds of the people an overwhelming wish that His Highness may continue to reign over them, assisted by your sound counsels, for many more decades to come. An enumeration of the many healthy reforms introduced into the State during the past 20 years of His Highness' reign may perhaps be considered uncalled for on the present occasion, but it is beyond doubt that the institution of this Assembly is the noblest of them all, inasmuch as it affords ample opportunities and facilities for the people to represent their wants and wishes direct to Government, thus bringing the rulers and the ruled into close contact with one another, so as to admit of the establishment of a thorough understanding between the Government and the people. It only remains for me to thank you, Sir, on behalf of the people whom I have the honour to represent and to ask you to convey to His Highness our deep sense of gratitude for the great privilege which enables us to be present in the Assembly to-day.

Mr. S. Swamy Aiyengar, Mr. K. K. Kuruvila, Mr. Madhavan Tampi, Mr. Neelacundan Numpooripad, Mr. K. Parameswaran Pillai, Mr. S. Shunmugam Pillai, Mr. N. Kumaran Asan, Mr. C. Padmanabha Pillai, Mr. Sankaran Kochu Kunju Channar, Mr. C. Joseph and the Very Rev. Eipe Kathanar and some other members also spoke emphasizing the sentiments of the previous members and expressed their gratitude to His Highness the Maha Rajah for the generous sanction accorded to the institution of the Assembly and especially for the privilege of election conferred on the people. They further complimented the Dewan on the Address delivered on the Administration of the country during the past year and tendered their acknowledgments for the several measures of public usefulness already initiated under the sanction and guidance of His Highness the

Maha Rajah and for the promise of many other reforms calculated to promote the efficiency of the administration and to advance the welfare of the people.

The Dewan in reply expressed his thanks for the appreciative terms in which the members had spoken of the administration and said it would give him great pleasure to convey their sentiments of profound gratitude and loyalty to His Highness the Maha Rajah.

The Assembly then adjourned to 12 noon on Monday the 23rd October.

HIS HIGHNESS

SRÍ PATMANÁBHA DÁSA VANCHI PÁLA

SIR RÁMA VARMÁ

KULASEKHARA KIRÍTAPATI

MANNEY SULTÁN

MAHÁRÁJA RÁJA

RÁMARÁJA BAHADUR SHAMSHÉR JANG,

Knight Grand Commander

OF THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE

Star of India,

KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER

OF THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE

INDIAN EMPIRE,

Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, London,

OFFICIER DE L' INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE,

Maharajah of Travancore.

Born 25th September 1857.

ASCENDED THE MUSNUD 19TH AUGUST 1885.

ROYAL FAMILY OF TRAVANCORE.

GRAND-NIECES

OF

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH.

Her Highness

SETU LAKSHMY BAYI,

Senior Ranee of Travancore.

[BORN 19TH NOVEMBER, 1895.]

Her Highness

SETU PARVATHI BAYI,

Junior Ranee of Travancore.

[BORN 8TH NOVEMBER, 1896.]

BROTHER-IN-LAW

OF

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHA RAJAH.

KERALA VARMA,

C. S. I., M. R. A. S., F. R. H. S.,

Valiya Koil Tampuran.

[Married to Her Highness the late Senior Ranee.]

Physician to His Highness the Maha Rajah.

Lieut.-Colonel R. James, I. M. S.

Officers of His Highness the Maha Rajah's Palace.

K. Aiyappen Pillay, B. A.	...Sarvadhikaryakar.
Anantharama Iyer	...Fouzdari Commissioner.
T. Sankaran Tampi...	...Palace Manager.
Velayudhan Tampi...	...Chellam Karyakar.
Soobramony Iyen	...Chellam Sheristadar.
Palavasom Pillai	...Maramath Superintendent.

THIRTY-FIVE SOVEREIGNS OF TRAVANCORE

IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING HIS HIGHNESS THE PRESENT MAHA RAJAH.

	NAME.	Date of Ascension to the Musnud.	Length of Reign.
1	Sri Veera Rama Marthanda Varma Raja	1335-36	40
2	Errawee Varma Raja	1375-76	7
3	Kaler Kulasekhara Perumal *(for a short time)*	1382-83	...
4	Chera Oodeah Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1382-83	62
5	Wanaut Mootu Raja	1444-45	14
6	Sri Veera Marthanda Varma Raja	1458-59	13
7	Addittea Varma Raja	1471-72	7
8	Errawee Varma Raja	1478-79	25
9	Sri Marthanda Varma Raja	1503-04	...
10	Sri Veera Errawee Varma Raja	1504-05	24
11	Marthanda Varma Raja	1528-29	9
12	Oodeah Marthanda Varma Raja	1537-38	23
13	Kerala Varma Raja	1560-61	3
14	Addittea Varma Raja	1563-64	4
15	Oodeah Marthanda Varma Raja	1567-68	27
16	Sri Veera Errawee Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1594-95	10
17	Sri Veera Varma Raja	1604-05	2
18	Errawee Varma Raja	1606-07	13
19	Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja	1619-20	6
20	Errawee Varma Raja	1625-26	6
21	Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja	1631-32	30
22	Addittea Varma Raja	1661-62	16
23	Oomayammal Ranee	1677-78	7
24	Errawee Varma Raja	1684-85	34
25	Oonnee Kerala Varma Raja	1718-19	6
26	Rama Varma Raja	1724-25	5
27	Vanchi Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1729-30	29
28	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1758-59	40
29	Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1798-99	13
30	Ranee Gouree Lekshmy Bhye	1811-12	4
31	Ranee Gouree Parwathy Bhye	1815-16	14
32	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1829-30	18
33	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Baghiodya Marthanda Varma Raja	1846-47	13
34	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Baghiodya Rama Varma Maha Raja G.C.S.I.	1860-61	19
35	Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Baghiodya Rama Varma Maha Raja G.C.S.I., &c.	1879-80	5
	HIS HIGHNESS the present MAHA RAJA		

DEWANS OF TRAVANCORE.

Oomany Thumby	1808.	Sreenevasa Row, (in charge)	1845.
Dewan Tulpanaben	1814.	V. Kristna Row	1847.
Shungoo Annavy	1815.	Sir T. Madava Row ...	1858.
Ramen Manoven	1816.	A. Sashiah Sastri	1872.
Vencrt ow	1817.	N. Nanoo Pillay	1877.
Vencata Row	1822.	V. Ramiengar, C. S. I. ...	1880.
Soobrow	1830.	T. Rama Row, C. I. E. ...	1887.
R. Runga Row (Acting) ..	1837.	S. Shungrasoobyer, C. I. E.	1892.
R. R. R. Vencata Row ...	183 .	K. Krishnaswamy Rao, Dewan Bahadur, C. I. E., ..	1898.
Soobrow	1839.	V. P. Madhava Rao, C. I. E. ...	1904.
V. Krishna Row, (in charge)...	1842.		
Vencutrow	1843.		

BRITISH RESIDENCY OF TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

JAMES ANDREW Esquire, I. C. S.,
British Resident.

Capt. W. M. Fenning, I. A. ...Assistant Resident.

Treasury.

M. Vurghese, B. A. ... ...Officer in charge.
C. Uddanda Raman Pillay ...Treasurer.

Escort.

Capt. W. M. Fenning, I. A. ...Commandant.

Medical Establishment.

H. Campbell Perkins Esq., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., Medical Officer in charge, Residency Hospital.
Lazarus D'Rozario ... ...Senior Grade Hospital Assistant.
C. A. Thomman ... ...1st Class Hospital Assistant.

Office.

M. Vurghese, B. A. ... ...Manager.
K. Ramen Pillay ... ...Head Clerk.
J. B. D'Lemos ... ...Head Accountant.

British Residents of Travancore and Cochin.

Colonel C. Macaulay, appointed in 1800, relieved 4th March 1810

Colonel J. Munro, appointed 23rd March 1810, relieved 24th January 1819.

Colonel S. McDouall, appointed 23rd April 1819, died 7th November 1820.

Colonel D. Newall, C. B. appointed 15th February 1821, relieved 1st may 1827.

Colonel W. Morison, C. B., appointed 13th March 1827, relieved 7th December 1829.

Lieut. Colonel E. Cadogan, (acting) appointed 25th December 1829, relieved 24th June 1834.

J. A. Casamajor Esq., appointed 14th April 1834. relieved 12th January 1836.

Colonel J. S. Fraser, appointed 5th January 1836, relieved 15th August 1838.

Captain A. Douglas, (acting), appointed 3rd August 1838, relieved 1st November 1839.

Lieut-Colonel T. Maclean, appointed 4th October 1838, died 31st July 1840.

Lieut-General W. Cullen, appointed 8th September 1840, relieved 11th January 1860.

F. N. Maltby Esq., appointed 1st January 1860, relieved 1st May 1862.

Wm. Fisher Esq., appointed 1st May 1862, relieved 7th April 1864.

H. Newill Esq., appointed 15th April 1864, on privilege leave 1867.

A. MacGregor Esq., (acting) appointed 26th February 1867, relieved 27th May 1867.

H. Newill Esq., resumed Office 27th May 1867, relieved 25th March 1869.

G. A. Ballard Esq., appointed 29th March 1869, on furlough 1870.

J. I. Minchin Esq., (acting), appointed 31st March 1870, relieved 22nd June 1871.

G. A. Ballard Esq., resumed Office 22nd June 1871, on privilege leave 1874.

Major A. F. F. Bloomfield, (acting), appointed 13th July 1874 relieved 14th October 1874.

G. A. Ballard Esq., resumed Office 14th October 1874, on other duty 1875.

Major W. Hay, (acting), appointed 9th April 1875, relieved 11th October 1875.

A. MacGregor Esq., appointed 11th October 1875, to Europe M. C. 11th March 1877.

H. E. Sullivan Esq., (acting), appointed 10th March 1877, relieved 20th February 1878.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., (acting), appointed 20th February 1878, relieved 28th March 1879.

A. MacGregor Esq., resumed Office 28th March 1879, to Europe M. C. 31st March 1881.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., appointed 1st April 1881, on leave 1883.

W. Logan Esq., (acting), appointed 5th May 1883.

R. W. Barlow, Esq., (Sir Richard Barlow, Bart.) (acting) appointed 25th February 1884.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 15th August 1884.

General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, K. C. B., V. C., R. E. (acting) 7th July 1887, relieved 7th October 1887.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 7th October 1887.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., on leave from 15th July 1890.

H. B. Grigg Esq., M. A., C. I. E., appo nted 26th June 1890, assumed charge 16th July 1890, relieved 16th October 1890.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 16th October 1890.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., on leave from 6th July 1891.

H. B. Grigg Esq., M. A., C. I. E., assumed charge July 1891, relieved 5th November 1891.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 5th November 1891, relieved 8th November 1892.

H. B. Grigg Esq., M. A., C. I. E., assumed charge 8th November 1892

J. D. Rees Esq., F. R. G. S., M. R. A. S., C. I. E., (acting), assumed charge 15th April 1895.

J. Thomson Esq., M. A., assumed charge 12th July 1895.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees, C. I. E., assumed charge 8th August 1896

F. A. Nicholson, Esq., (acting), assumed charge 15th December 1896.

J. D. Rees Esq. assumed charge 17th July 1897, (on furlough).

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Nicholson, C. I. E., (acting). assumed charge 22nd August 1898, relieved 11th July 1899.

G. T. Mackenzie Esq., assumed charge 11th July 1899.

James Andrew Esq., assumed charge 19th November 1904.

Assistant Residents in Travancore and Cochin.

Lieut. Blacker	...	...	1813 to 1818.
Captain H. Drury	...	...	1852 to 1862.
Captain C. M. White (Acting)		...	1861.
" "	...	...	1863 to 1866.
Captain W. Hay	...	...	1867 to 1870.
Lieut. R. G. E. Dalrymple (Acting)		...	1871 to 1872.
Captain C. G. Gunning (Acting)	...	...	
Major Bonham Faunce	...	...	1879 to 1880.
J. W. F. Dumergue Esq., C. S.	...	...	1881 to 1885
Captain A. Howlett (Acting)	...	...	1884 to 1885.
" " "	...	...	1886 to 1888.
Captain G. C. Atkinson ...	...	...	1889.
Captain F. W Dawson ...	...	...	1889.
Lieut. L. J. Andrews (Acting)	...	...	1892.
Captain F. W. Dawson ...	...	...	1894.
Captain L. J. Andrews ...	...	...	1895.
Captain J. J. P. Quinn (Acting)	...	...	1899.
Captain L. J. Andrews ...	...	...	1899.
Lieut. W. M. Fenning ...	...	...	1901.
Captain N. B. G. Strong (Acting)	...	...	1903.
Captain W. M. Fenning...	...	...	1904.

GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY.

V. P. MADHAVA RAO, C. I. E., Dewan of Travancore. (Bh. Rs. 2000+500 allowance.)

R. Nanaswamy Rao ... ... Private Secretary to the Dewan (Bh. Rs. 250.)

General and Revenue Secretariat.

A. J. Vieyra, B. A., ... Chief Secretary to Government (Rs. 700.)

K. Venkata Rao ... ... Assistant Secretary to Government, General Department (Rs. 200.)

R. Mahadeva Iyer, B. A., ... Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department (Rs. 300.)

K. Jacob, B. A., B. L. ... Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue Department (Rs. 200.)

R. Veeraraghava Iyengar, B. A., B. L. Under Secretary to Government, Judicial Department (Rs. 425.)

S. Rengiengar, B. A., ... Assistant Secretary to Government, Separate Revenue and Devaswom Departments (Rs. 200.)

S. Harihara Iyer ... ... Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works and Marahmut Departments (Rs. 175.)

Educational Secretariat.

P. Aiyappen Pillay, B. A.. ... Secretary to Government, Educational Department (Rs. 500.)

Financial Secretariat.

P. S. Muthukaruppa Pillay ... *Ex-officio*, Secretary to Government in the Department of Finance and Accounts (Rs. 350.)

K. Chidambara Vadhyar, B.A.... Head Translator Rs. (150.)

V. Muthukrishna Iyer .. Superintendent, English Records (Rs. 100.)

Central Account and Audit Office.

E. R. Subroyer, B. A., B. C. E., ...	Financial Adviser to Government	(Bh. Rs. 900.)
P. S. Muthukaruppa Pillay	...Officer in charge	(Rs. 350.)
N. Raman Pillay, B. A.,	...Asst. Officer in charge	(Rs 250.)
T. R. Ratnam Iyer, B. A.,	...Asst. Officer in charge	(Rs. 250.)
S. V. Krishnaswamy Sastri	...Superintendent	(Rs. 175.)
S. Narayana Iyer, B. A.,	... Do.	(Rs. 125.)

Huzur Treasury.

T. Lashmanan Pillay, B. A. ... ...Treasury Officer (Rs. 150.)

Stamp Manufactory.

W. Watts ... ... (Rs. 100.)

Mint.

T. C. R. Mathavan Pillay ... ...Superintendent (Rs. 75.)

Officers on Special Duty.

V. Nagamaiya B. A., F. R. H. S.,...	Dewan Peishcar, State Manual Office	(Rs 900.)
A. Ramier, B. A., B. L., ...	1st Class Magistrate and Assistant to the Dewan Peishcar, Trivandrum, Inquiry into Purificatory ceremonies in temples	(Rs. 300.)
A. Chempakaraman Pillay ...	Melaluthu, Compilation of Devaswom Pathivoos	(Rs. 250.)

DIVISION CUTCHERRY.

Officers in charge.	Divisions.
Dewan Peishcar K. P. Sankara Menon, B. A., B. L.	Kottayam or Northern Division. (Rs. 600.)
Asst. to Do. S. Shungra Pillai, B. A. ...	... Do. Do. (Rs. 300.)
Dewan Peishcar V. I. Keshava Pillai, M. A.	Quilon Division. (Rs. 700.)
Asst. to Do. N Rajaram Rao, B. A. ...	... Do. Do. (Rs. 250.)
P. Ramakrishna Iyer, B. A. ...	Deputy Peishcar, in charge, Trivandrum Division. (Rs. 400.)
Asst. to Do. A. Ramier, B. A., B. L.	... Do Do. *Special duty* (Rs. 300.)
K. Ramaswami Iyer, B. A., B. L., Acting ...	... (Rs 200.)
Dewan Peishcar N. Subrahmanya Iyer, M. A., M. B., C. M.,	Padmanabhapuram Division (Rs. 600.)
Asst. to Do. R. Runganatha Iyer, B. A. ...	Do. Do. (Rs. 250.)
Spl. Asst. to Do. P. Sathiyanesan B. A. ...	Do. Do. (Rs. 200.)

TAHSILDARS.

Southern Division.

K. Subrahmanya Iyer, B. A.... ...Tovala, *3rd class* (Rs. 150.)
G. Venkitasubrahmanya Iyer Ag. ...Agastisvaram, *2nd class* (Rs. 175.)
V. Iyam Pillai ... ...Eraniel, *3rd class* (Rs. 150.)
K. Raman Tampi, B. A. Acting ...Kalkulam, *4th class* (Rs. 125.)
M. Palpu Pillai, B. A. ... ...Trivandrum, *2nd class* (Rs. 175.)
K. Maruthanayagom Pillai B. A. Ag. ..Vilavankod, (Rs. 85 & 18¾.)

Trivandrum Division.

C. Raghavachariar, B. A. ... ...Trivandrum, *1st class on special duty* (Rs. 200.)
M. Palpu Pillai, B. A. Acting ... ... (Rs. 175.)
R. Krishna Pillai, B. A., B. L. .. Neyyattinkara, *4th class* (Rs. 125.)
K. Govinda Pillai, B. A. ... ...Chirayinkil, *4th class* (Rs. 125.)
V. Thanu Iyer, B. A. ... ...Nedumangad, *4th class Probationary* (Rs. 125.)

Quilon Divison.

V. S. Kesava Iyer, B. A., B. L. Quilon, *3rd class (on other duty)* (Rs. 150.)
K. Anandanarayana Iyer, B. A., B. L....Karunagapally, *1st class, on other duty* (Rs. 200.)
S. Shungara Iyer, Police Inspector, Acting.
V. A. Krishna Iyer, B. A., B. L. ...Shencottah, *4th class* (Rs 125.)
P. Sesha Iyengar, B. A., B. L. ...Kottarakara, *3rd class on other duty* (Rs. 150.)
S. Parameswara Iyer, M. A., B. L. Acting.
K. Subramony Iyer, B. A. ... ...Pathanapuram, *2nd class* (Rs. 175.)
M. Krishna Iyer, B. A. ... ...Tiruvalla, *2nd class* (Rs. 175.)
K. Sankaranarayana Iyer, B. A. ...Ambalapuzha, *4th class* (Rs. 125.)
Padmanabha Pillai ... ...Mavelikara, *3rd class* (Rs. 150.)
Narayana Iyer ... . Kunnattur, *4th class* (Rs. 125.)
M. C. Narayana Pillai, B. A. .. ...Chengannur, *3rd class* (Rs. 150.)
N. Narayana Pillai, B. A. ... ...Kartigapalli, *4th class* (Rs. 125.)

Kottayam Division.

R. Krishnaswami Rao, B. A. ... ...Ettumanur, *4th class* (Rs. 125.)
K. Narayanan Pandalay, B. A., B. L. ...Vaikam, *4th class* (Rs 125.)
S. Harihara Iyer, B. A. ... ...Kunnatnad, *2nd class* (Rs. 175.)
P. Arumukom Pillai, B. A. ... ...Alangad, *3rd class* (Rs. 150.)
C. Rajaratna Naicker, B. A. ... ...Parur, *2nd class on other duty* (Rs. 175.)
K. Palpu Pillai, B. A.... ... ...Acting.
C. Govinda Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...Kottayam, *2nd class (on other duty.)* (Rs. 175.)
S. Anandaraman Pillai ... ...Shertallay, *3rd class* (Rs. 150.)
M. V. Subramonia Iyer, B. A. ..Changanachery, *4th class* (Rs. 125.)
P. Krishna Pillai, B. A. ... ...Minachil, *4th class* (Rs. 125.)
K. Padmanabha Iyer, B. A. ... ...Muvattupuzha, *4th class* (Rs. 125.)
K. Raman Tampi, B. A. ... ...Todupuzha, *4th class on other duty* (Rs. 125.)
S. K. Mahadeva Iyer, B. A., B. L. ... Do. Acting.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

T Rajaram Row, B. A., Settlement Dewan Peishcar. (Rs. 900.)

PARTY No. 1.

A. Ramaswamy Iyer... ...Depnty Settlement Peishcar... (Rs. 300.)

PARTY No. II.

C. Rajaratna Naicker, B. A., Asst. Settlement Peishcar (Rs. 250.)

PARTY No. III.

K. Padmanabhan Tampi B. A., B. L. Asst. Settlement Peishcar (Rs. 250.)

PARTY No. IV.

S. Aiyadora Iyer, B. A., B. L. Asst. Settlement Peishcar (Rs. 200.)

PARTY No. V.

N. Krishna Iyengar, B. A., B. L....Deputy Settlement Peishcar (Rs. 300.)

PARTY No. VI.

C. Souriperumal Pillai ... Asst. Settlement Peishcar (Rs. 250.)

C. Govinda Pillai, B. A., B. L. Asst. Settlement Peishcar (Rs. 200.)

PARTY No. VII.

V. S. Kesava Iyer, B. A., B. L. Asst. Settlement Peishcar (Rs. 200.)

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

G. N. Krishna Rao ... .. Superintendent (Bh. Rs. 500.)

R. Venkatarama Dikshitar, B. A., B. E., M. E. ...Asst. Supt. (Rs. 200.)

Field Establishment.

G. Mariamichael Pillay ... ...Sub-Assistant (Rs. 120.)

S. Numbi Iyengar ... ...Sub-Assistant (Rs. 100.)

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HIGH COURT OF TRAVANCORE.

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12	Third Class Inspector ..	G. E. Shedden	,, 60	Devicolam.	
13	do. ..	B Padmanabha Rao	,, 60	Palace Guard.	
14	do. ...	R. K. Krishna Pillai, B. A. ...	,, 60	Puthenchanday (on other duty)	
15	do. ..	N. Narayanan Oonnythan ...	,, 60	Meenachil.	
16	do. ...	J. L. Cruz	,, 60	Karthigapalli.	
17	do. ...	P. Gomathynayagom Pillai ...	,, 60	Shencottah.	
18	do. ...	S. Narayanaswami Naidoo ..	,, 60	Kalkulam.	
19	Fourth Class Inspector..	N. Seetharama Iyen	,, 50	Mavelikara.	
20	do. ...	Chacko John, B. A.	,, 50	Thodupuzha.	
21	do. ...	P. Veloo Pillai	,, 50	Ambalapuzha.	
22	do. ...	N. Krishna Pillai	,, 50	Parur.	
23	do. ...	H. White	,, 50	Trivandrum Taluk.	
24	do. ...	M. Govinda Pillai	,, 50	Tiruvella.	

Serial No.	Rank.	Name.	Salary.	Taluk.	Remarks.
25	Fourth Class Inspector..	N. Padmanabha Pillai ...	Rs. 50	Karunagapalli.	
26	do. ..	R. Vaidylingom Pillai, B. A. & B. L....	,, 50	On other duty.	
27	Fifth Class Inspector ...	K. Narayana Pillai ...	,, 40	Tovala.	
28	do. ...	R. Gallyot	,, 40	Vilavancode.	
29	do. ...	P. Narayana Pillai	,, 40	Muvattupuzha.	
30	do. ...	M. Issac Nainan	,, 40	Nedumangaud.	
31	do. ..	P. Govindan Thampi, B. A. ...	,, 40	Alangad.	
32	Sixth Class Inspector ...	J. D. Baxter	,, 35	Treasure Escort Inspector.	
33	do. ..	P. Tharyan	,, 35	Quilon Town.	
34	do. ..	S. Subramony Iyen	,, 35	Chengannur.	
35	do. ...	T. Chakko, B. A.	,, 35	Kottarakara.	
36	do. ...	S. Vencittarama Rao, B. A. ...	,, 35	Quilon Taluk.	On Probation.
37	do. ..	P. Kumara Pillai	,, 35	Pathanapuram.	
38	Seventh Class Inspector.	P. Narayanan Thampi	,, 30	Ettumanur.	
39	do. ..	C. R. Parameswaran Pillai ...	,, 30	Cherayinkil.	
40	do. ...	J. V. Fernandez	,, 30	Peermade.	
41	do. ..	S. Kumara Pillai	,, 30	Cantonment.	
42	do. ...	V. Darmalingom Pillai	,, 30	Kottar Town and also in charge Agastisvaram.	
43					
44	do. ...	C. S. Krishna Iyen	,, 30	Kunnatnad.	On Probation.
45	do. ..	Justus Daniel...	,, 30	Reserve.	do.
46	do. ..	S. N. Arumugom Pillai	,, 30	Arambolv Frontier.	Temporary.
				Kunnattur.	Vacant.

20; First Grade Head Constables on ... ... Rs. 20.
30; Second Grade Head Constables on ... ... Rs. 15.
120; Third Grade Head Constables on ... ... Rs. 12.

203; First Class Constables on ... ... Rs. 8.
501; Second Class Constables on ... ... Rs. 7.
814; Third Class Constables on ... ... Rs. 6.

CENTRAL JAIL DEPARTMENT.

J. A. Duthie, M. A. ... ... Superintendent on Furlough (Rs. 450).
A. J. Ferguson (Assistant Superintendent of Police) ... ... Ag. Superintendent (Rs. 350 including Rs. 100 acting allowance).
A. Krishna Rao ... ... Jailor (Rs. 85).
A. M. Dravium, L. M. & S. ... ... Medical Officer (Rs. 70. Draws charge allowance of Rs. 25).

TRIVANDRUM REFORMATORY.

K. Aiyappan Pillai ... ... Superintendent (Rs. 25).

MILITARY.

NAYAR BRIGADE.

Rank and Name.	Date of Appointment to Travancore Government.	Date of Commission in His Majesty's Service.	To what Corps and Presidency belonging.	Rank and Appointment in Travancore Service.	Pay. Rs.	Pay. ch.	Allowance. Rs.	Allowance. ch.	Remarks.
Lieut. Col. F. W. Dawson	31st October 1895.	23rd July 1905.	Indian Army...	Commandant	1017	24	*203	16	*For charge of Body Guard.
Lieut. J. C. Loch ...	29th October 1903.	4th June 1900.	Do. Do. ...	Commandant, 1st Battalion ...	508	26	...	...	
Lieut. J. F. Woodham ...	3rd March 1905.	22nd April 1900.	Do. Do. ...	Commandant, 2nd Battalion ..	508	26	...	...	
STAFF.									
Lieut. J. F. Woodham ...	3rd March 1905.	22nd April 1900.	Do. Do. ...	Staff Officer and Quarter Master ...					
H. C. Perkins Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P....	12th October 1895.	...	...	In Medical charge	712	14	†50	26	†House rent.
Mr. J. A. Matcher ...	12th October 1878.	...	...	Band Director	250	...	...	...	
Mr. W. S. Buckel ..	16th September 1896.	...	...	Veterinary Surgeon, Body Guard.	254	13	...	...	
Mohamed Hoossain ...	1st January 1897.	...	...	Subadar-Major, Body Guard ...	81	12	20	10	
...	...	...	...	Subadar-Major, 1st Battalion ...					
Pulpoo Pillay ...	7th February 1879.	...	...	Do. Do., 2nd Battalion ...	35	...	‡10	...	‡Staff allowance.

UNIFORM... { BODY GUARD—Dark Blue, Lace Gold.
ARTILLERY—Royal Blue, Facing Scarlet—Lace Gold.
INFANTRY—SCARLET. { 1st Battalion, Facing Royal Blue, Lace Gold.
2nd Battalion, Facing Olive Green, Lace Gold. }

Establishment of 1st Battalion of Infantry—1 Subadar-Major, 5 Subadars, 6 Jemadars, 1 Havildar-Major, 30 Havildars, 30 Naigues, 415 Privates, 12 Buglers—Total 500.

Establishment of 2nd Battalion of Infantry—1 Subadar-Major, 9 Subadars, 10 Jemadars, 1 Havildar-Major, 1 Drill Havildar, 49 Havildars, 1 Drill Naigue, 49 Naigues, 765 Privates, 1 Drum-Major, 1 Fife-Major, and 22 Drummers and Fifers—Total 910.

Establishment of Artillery—1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 2 Naigues, 25 Gunners—Total 30. 6 guns.

Establishment of Band—1 Havildar, 1 Naigue and 30 Musicians—Total 32.

Establishment of Body Guard—1 Subadar-Major, 1 Jemadar, 1 Assistant to the Veterinary Surgeon. 1 Regimental Havildar-Major, 1 Troop Havildar-Major, 1 Drill Havildar, 1 Havildar, 4 Naigues, 1 Farrier, 2 Trumpeters, 2 Rough Riders, 45 Privates.

1 Nalbund, 1 Chowdry, 34 Syces, 2 Sweepers, 60 Grass-cutters—Total 159. 2 Elephants, 60 Horses, 2 Bullocks.

Attached to the Brigade—1 Sergeant-Major.

Civil Servants attached to the Brigade.

T. Muthiya Pillay ... ...Manager, Brigade Office (Rs. 65).

G. Vedapothagum Pillay ...Samprethy (Rs. 35).

Hospital Asst. R. Vencatachelapathy Naidu, Medical Subordinate (Rs. 35+17½ allowance).

Do. R. Sri Rammaloo Naidu ...Medical Subordinate, (Rs. 35+17½ allowance).

Do. K. G. Luke ...Medical Subordinate, (Rs. 25+12½ allowance).

J. Brewart ... Head English Clerk and Store-keeper, Body Guard, (Rs. 64-chs. 3-cash 8).

Commanding Officers of the Nayar Brigade.

9th Regt. M. N. I.	Captain A. McLeod.....		1815.	
H. M's 30th Regt.	Captain O. W. Gray.....	1st July	1819.	
H. M's 1st Regt...	Major H. Farquharson...	21st April	1826.	
1st. Lt. Cavalry...	Captain G. Faris	30th August	1830	
4th Regt. N. I.....	Captain R. N. Campbell..	2nd December	1834.	
45th Regt. N. I....	Lieut. (Bt. Captain) W. E. Lockhart...	22nd June	1842.	
17th Regt. N. I...	Captain (Bt. Major) J. Gunning...	11th January	1844.	
2nd Regt. N. I....	Captain (Bt. Major) R. Shirreff...	17th December	1845.	
16th Regt. N. I...	Major S. A. Grant.....	22nd June	1850.	
2nd Regt. N. I....	Captain (Bt. Lt. Col.) R. N. Faunce.....	20th July	1855.	
M. S. C.	Major H. Drury.....	21st April	1862.	
M. S. C. (3rd Lt. Cavalry)...	Major J. N. Maclean ...	10th May	1867.	
23rd Regt. N. I...	Captain (Bt. Major) S. W. Lennox...	7th April	1869.	Acting.
M. S. C. (3rd Lt. Cavalry)...	Major J. N. Maclean ...	17th November	1870.	
M. S. C.	Major J. A. Ellis	17th June	1872.	
M. S. C.	Major A.F.F. Bloomfield.	23rd April	1873.	Acting.
M. S. C.	Major St. G. Caulfeild...	7th July	1875.	
M. S. C.	Major A. A. Davidson ...	1st May	1876.	Acting.
M. S. C.	Major St. G. Caulfeild...	26th February	1878.	
M. Lt. Cavalry ...	Col. W. D. Brodie Ketchen.....	25th July	1879.	
M. S. C.	Col. W. T. Brereton.....	8th June	1890.	
Indian Army.....	Lieut. Col. F. W. Dawson.	31st October	1895.	

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. R. James, I. M. S., Durbar Physician. (Bh. Rs. 1,200).

Commencement of Service.		Name.	Date of present Rank.		Remarks.
		Superior Grade.			
		Surgeons.			
September	1884	E. Poonen, B. A., M. D., M. ch. ...	March	1898	In Medical Charge, General Hospital. Rs. 600.
August	1896	Miss L. M. Yardely, L. R. C. P. E., L. R. C. S. E., and L. F. P. S. G. ...	Do.	Do.	Do. Women and Children's Hospital. Bh. Rs. 450.
October	1902	Peter N. Lakshmanan, B. A., M. B. C. M. (Madras), M. R. C. S. E., L. R. C. P. (London)...	October	1902	Do. District & Victoria Hospital Quilon. Rs. 450 + 50
		Assistant Surgeons.			
October	1887	S. Venkittarama Naidoo, L. M. & S. ...	March	1898	Alleppey Rs. 250.
November	1887	P. M. George, L. M. & S. ...	Do.	Do.	Kottayam Rs. 250.
December	1891	K. Madhavan Pillay, L. M. & S. ...	July	1903	General Hospital Out Patients Department Rs. 150.
November	1873	F. P. Fernandez ...	December	1903	Lunatic Assylum and Leper Asylum Rs. 200.
——		Vacant.	——		——
——		Do.	——		——
——		Do.	——		——
——		Do.	——		——
		Sub-Assistant Surgeons. (Schedule A.)			
January	1892	Samual John, L. M. & S. ...	April	1903	Padmanabhapuram Rs. 125.
September	1893	J. R. Dias, L. M. & S. ...	September	1903	Changanacherry Rs. 125.
July	1893	V. N. Narayana Pillay, L. M. & S. ...	July	1904	Palace Sub-Dispensary Rs. 125
January	1895	P. Sankaramoorthi Pillay, L. M. & S. ...	January	1905	Palace Dispensary Rs. 125
May	1898	George Stephanos, B. A., M. B., C. M. ..	May	1905	Parur (North) Rs. 125.

August	1896	M. R. Paramaswaran Pillay, L. M. & S.	August	1902	Nagercoil Rs. 100.
Do.	Do.	S. T. Ponnuswami Pillay, L. M. & S.	Do.	Do	Central Jail Hospital Rs. 100.
Do.	Do	K. Krishna Pillay, L. M. & S.	Do.	Do.	Mavelikara Rs. 100.
December	1896	P. R. Soobaier, L. M. & S	December	1902	Fort Dispensary Rs. 100.
September	1897	A. A. Moreira, L. M. & S.	September	1903	Assistant Quilon Rs 100.
Do	Do.	A. T. Thomas, L. M. & S.	Do.	Do.	Kozhencherry Rs. 100.
February	1898	T. J. Manavaliah, L. M. & S.	February	1904	Sherttallay Rs. 100.
June	1898	K. I. Cherian Mappilay, L. M. & S.	June	1904	Devicolam Rs. 100.
April	1898	A. M. Dravium, L. M. & S.	April	1898	Kulasagaram Rs. 70.
August	1898	M. Joseph, L. R. C. P. F., L. R. C. S. E., L. F. P. S. G.	August	1898	Ophthalmic Hospital Rs. 70.
November	1900	H. Narayana Iyer, B. A., L. M. & S.	November	1900	Shencottah Rs. 70.
Do.	1901	A. M. Jacob, B. A., M. B. & C. M.	Do.	1901	Peermaad Rs. 70.
June	1902	K. Thomas, L. M. & S.	June	1903	Haripad Rs. 70.
Do.	Do.	K. C. Chandy, L. M. & S.	June	1903	Resident Medical Officer, General Hospital Rs. 70.
Do.	1902	S. Ramaswami Iyer, M. B. & C. M.	June	1905	General Hospital Rs. 70.
July	1902	A. T. Matheu, L. M. & S.	July	1905	Assistant Quilon Rs. 70.
October	1902	P. K. Varghese, L. M. & S.	October	1905	General Hospital Rs. 70

INTERMEDIATE GRADE.

Sub-Assistant Surgeons. (Schedule B.)

November	1872	John LaBouchardiere	March	1898	Alwaye Rs. 200.
January	1888	P. K Abraham	February	1901	Kanjirapally Rs. 150.
October	1879	J Matheu	Do.	1904	Tiruvallah Rs. 125.
January	1880	R. L. Vieyra	October	1905	Assistant Alleppey Rs. 125.
		Vacant			

Apothecaries.

January	1880	K. Ibrahim Sahib	January	1898	Punalore Rs. 100.
November	1884	N. J. Daniel	November	1901	Neyyattinkara Rs. 100.
Do.	Do.	C. J. Vieyra	Do.	Do	Muvattupuzha Rs. 100.
December	1890	Koshi Mathai	December	1901	Chirayinkil Rs. 100.
Do.	Do.	M. K. Ittyarah	Do.	Do	Taikad Hospital Rs. 100.
November	1884	R. Neelacanda Pillay	April	1903	Assistant Parur (Norch) Rs. 100.
Do.	1888	A. Ooman	November	1903	Lalam Rs. 100.
Do.	Do.	Y. Kunjandy	Do.	Do.	Kottarakara Rs. 100.

Commencement of Service.		Name.	Date of present Rank.		Remarks.
November	1888	P. Madhavan Pillay	November	1903	Acting Superintendent General Medical Stores Rs. 100.
Do.	Do.	P. Kochukrishna Pillay	Do.	Do.	Ambalapuzha Rs. 100.
Do.	1884	M. Moothu Pillay	May	1904	P. W. Dispensary, Kothamangalom Rs. 100.
Do.	1889	A. Aiyamperumal Pillay	November	1904	Vaikom Rs. 100.
August	1896	Miss D'Netto	August	1905	Victoria Hospital Quilon, Rs. 125.
January	1897	Miss V. S. Crowning	January	1906	Women & Children's Hospital Trivandrum Rs. 125.
		First Class Assistant Apothecaries.			
January	1891	T. E. Krishna Pillay	January	1897	Todupuzha Rs. 70.
December	1888	M. C Mathew	April	1902	Arookutty Rs 70.
Do.	Do.	P. Mahamed Ismail Munavary	Do.	Do.	Nedumangad Rs. 70.
December	1884	V. Raman Pillay	April	1903	Kottaram Rs. 70.
Do.	Do.	A. Krishnaswami Pillay	May	1904	Plague Camp Aramboly Rs. 70.
		Second Class Assistant Apothecaries.			
December	1879	K. Raman	October	1885	Kolachel Rs. 50.
October	1880	T. Lazar	April	1902	Parassala Rs. 50.
July	1903	Miss L. Gomez	July	1903	Women & Children's Hospital Trivandrum Rs. 75.
August	1903	H. J. D'Lamos.	August	1903	Plague Camp Shencottah Rs. 50.
		Inferior Grade.			
		Second Class Hospital Assistants.			
October	1896	J. L. D'Contto	October	1903	Alleppey Rs. 35
August	1896	V. Narayana Valiathan	August	1903	Mavelikara Rs. 35.
November	1896	R. Venkitachalapathi Naidoo	November	1903	Nayar Brigade Rs. 35.
Do.	Do	R Sriramulu Naidoo	November	1903	Do Do. Rs. 35.
February	1897	K. I. Varghese	February	1904	Special Duty, Periyar Bridge Works Rs 35.
September	1891	S. Soobramony Iyer	August	1904	Assistant Medical Storekeeper (Rs. 35+17½ allowance.)
		Third Class Hospital Assistants.			
June	1897	P. K. Joseph	June	1897	Changanacherry Rs. 25.

September	1891	S. R. Gopala Iyengar	...	April	1899	Special duty Rs. 25.
August	1901	P. Krishna Menon.	...	August	1901	Quilon Rs. 25.
July	1902	Miss A. Thompson	...	July	1902	Women & Children's Hospital, Trivandrum Rs. 37½.
January	1903	T. Markose	...	January	1903	Special duty Adoor Rs 25.
April	1903	W. E. Rasalam	...	April	1903	Do. Arumana Rs. 25.
December	1903	M. J. Jacob.	...	June	1905	Plague duty Alleppey Rs. 25.
October	1903	N. P. Daniel, Temporary.	...	October	1903	Do. Alwaye Rs. 25.
December	1903	T. Philip Abraham Do.	...	June	1905	Kanthalore.

General Medical Stores.

G. T. Gilmore ... ... Superintendent, (Under suspension). B. Rs. 200.
P. Madhavan Pillay ... ... Acting Superintendent.

General Hospital, Trivandrum.

E. Poonen, B. A., M. D., M. Ch. ... Surgeon, *In charge.*
K. Madhavan Pillay, L. M. & S. ... Assistant Surgeon, *In charge,* Out Patients' Department.

Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.

Miss L. M. Yardley, L. R. C. P. E., L. R. C. S. E. and L. F. P. S. G. Lady Doctor, *In charge.*
Mrs. G. V. Spooner, ... (*Madras Midwifery Diploma.*) Matron. Rs. 70.

Ophthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum.

M. Joseph, L. R. C. P. E., L. R. C. S. E. and L. F. P. S. G. Sub-Assistant Surgeon, *In charge.*

Taikad Hospital, Trivandrum.

M. K. Ittyerah ... ... Apothecary. *In charge.*

Lunatic Asylum, Trivandrum.

F. P. Fernandez ... ... Assistant Surgeon, *In charge.*

Leper Asylum, Trivandrum.

F. P. Fernandez ... ... Assistant Surgeon, *In charge.*

Fort Dispensary, Trivandrum.

P. R. Soobaier, L. M. & S. ... Sub-Assistant Surgeon, *In charge.*

Victoria Jubilee Hospital and Medical School for Women, Quilon.

Peter N. Lakshmanan, B. A., M. B. C. M., (Madras), M. R. C. S. E., L. R. C. P., D. Ph. (London). } Superintendent.
Miss S. D'Netto ... ... Apothecary.
Mrs. M. Quinless ... ... (*Madras Midwifery Diploma.*) Matron. Rs. 70.

VETERINARY HOSPITAL, TRIVANDRUM.

J. L. Poppen ... ...Government Veterinarian, *In charge.*
(Rs. 100 with horse allowance Rs. 15.)

Rules of the Government Veterinary Hospital.

The following is the scale of charges for the treatment of animals brought to the hospital by the public :—

A. Horses, ponies and cart-bullocks.— ½ Rupee per head for advice and cost of medicines supplied.

B. Cattle (other than cart-bullocks), sheep, goats and dogs.— ¼ Rupee per head for advice and cost of medicines supplied.

For horses, ponies, and bullocks, subscribers (*i. e.*, who pay yearly Rs. 8 and Rs. 7 and half-yearly Rs. 5 and and Rs. 4 for horses and ponies a head respectively, and yearly Rs. 12 and half-yearly Rs. 7 for a pair of bullocks in advance,) will be furnished with medicines and advice *gratis.* This would not, however, dispense with the stabling charges provided below, in the event of the animals being admitted into the hospital for treatment as in-patients.

2. Cattle for agricultural purposes belonging to poor ryots or others unable to pay the charges for treatment will be treated *gratis.* The Veterinarian will satisfy himself that such relief is given only to those really deserving. This exemption refers only to animals treated as out-patients.

3. Animals will be admitted as in-patients at the hospital during treatment according to the extent of accommodation available. An additional charge of 4 and 2 annas a week or broken parts thereof per head for groups A and B respectively will be charged for such accommodation. The feeding of the animals will be arranged for by the owners themselves and at their expense, under directions given by the Veterinarian.

4. No animals suffering from contagious or infectious diseases will be admitted as in-patients.

5. No animals will be admitted or allowed to be removed from the hospital without the permission of the Veterinarian.

6. The hospital will be open daily from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M.

N. B.—The Government Veterinarian is allowed to charge visiting fees at the rates allowed to the Assistant Appothecaries of the Medical Department.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

Name.	Rank.	Pay.
		Rs.
S. Krishnamurti Aiyar M. B. & C. M.	Sanitary Commissioner	400
DISTRICT SANITARY OFFICERS.		
Andrew Manuel L. M. & S.	District Sanitary Officer	150
B. Kesava Rao L. M. & S.	Do.	150
S. Ramakrishna Pillay L. M. & S.	Do. (In charge, of Vaccine Depot)...	150
J. J. Chandy L. M. & S.	District Sanitary Officer	85
ASSISTANT SANITARY OFFICERS.		
J. Nicholas	Assistant Sanitary Officer	60
V. A. Thomas	Do.	50
V. M. Swaminatha Sarma	Do.	50
	Office allowance...	10
K. Padmanabha Aiyar	Do.	45
M. Verghese	Do.	40

Public Works Department.

Item No.	Name.	Rank.	Salary. S.	R.	ch.
	Engineer Establishment.				
1	A. H. Bastow, M. A., M. C. E. (Melbourne) A. M. Inst. C. E., **M** * ...	Chief Engineer, *s. p. t.* ...	1000	...	...
2	H. A. Minchin, A. M. Inst. C. E., **T** * ...	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, *s. p. t.* ...	700	...	..
3	F. J. Jacob, C. E., **T** *	do 2nd Grade ...	600	...	...
		Personal Allowance...	112	14	...
4	E. M. Longfield Lysaght	do 2nd Grade, *s. p. t.* ...	600	...	...
5	S. E. Vaikuntam Iyer, B. A., B. C. E. ...	do 3rd Grade ...	500	...	...
6	O. S. Barrow, **T** *	do do ...	450	...	...
7	K. R. Rengaswamy Iyengar, A. C. E., B.C.E.	do do *s. p. t.* ...	450	...	...
8	R. Everard, C. E., **T** *	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade ...	350	...	...
9	K. V. Natesa Iyer, B. A., B. E., C. E. ...	do do ...	350	...	...
10	J. Kuriyan B. A., B. C. E., B. M. E. ...	do do ...	325	...	...
11	Vacant	do do ...			
12	P. Subramonia Iyer	do 2nd Grade ...	300	...	...
13	V. K. Narayana Oonithan, C. E. ...	do do ...	275	...	...
	Upper Subordinates Establishment.				
14	G. V. Subramania Iyer, A. C. E., B. C. E....	Sub Engineer ...	275	...	...
15	*K. Thanoo Pillay*, B. A., B. E., C. E. ...	do Temporary Rank ...	250	...	..
16	G. Padmanabha Iyer	Supervisor 1st Grade ...	200	...	...
17	W. H. McLean	do do ...	170	...	...
18	Vacant	do do ...		..	...
19	J. Freeman	do 2nd Grade ...	150	...	...
20	J. C. Joyce	do do ...	135	..	...
21	N. Thiruvambalam Pillay	do do ...	120	.	...
22	S. G. Krishnaswamy Iyer	do do *s. p. t.* ...	120	...	...
23	*K. I Thomas*	do Temporary Rank ...	120	.	...
24	P. G. Venkatasubba Iyer, A. C. E. ...	Overseer 1st Grade ...	100	...	...
25	G. Eapen	do do ...	90	...	..
26	P. Sivasubramania Pillay	do do ...	80	...	..
27	R. Srinivasa Iyengar	do do ...	80	...	...
28	K. V. Kuriyan	do do ...	80	...	..
29	K. Atchutha Menon	do do *s. p. t.* ...	80	...	..
30	P. M. Varadaraja Mudaliar	do do *s. p. t.* ...	80	...	...
31	*P. Chandrasekara Pillay*	do Temporary Rank ...	80	...	...
32	*K. Rajagopala Iyer*	do do ...	80	...	...
33	M. K. Keshava Pillay	do 2nd Grade ...	65	...	...
34	D. M. Shedden	do do ...	60	...	...
35	K. R. Raman Pillay	do do ...	60	...	...
36	R. Ananthakrishna Iyengar	do do *s. p. t.* ...	60	...	...
37	G. S. Ramasubba Iyer	do do ...	60	...	...
38	*R. Abel Pillay*	do Temporary Rank ...	60	..	...
39	K. Sahasranama Iyer	do do ...	60	...	...
40	V. Sanniasi Pillay...	do 3rd Grade ...	45		...
41	K. N. Raman Pillay	do do ...	50	...	...
42	V. Ramaswami Iyer	do do *s. p. t.* ...	45	...	...
43	T. S. Kovilappaswami Pillay... ...	do do Permanent ...	45		...
44	K. S. Ramaswamy Iyer, A. C. E. ...	do do *s. p. t.* ...	50	...	...
45	J. R. Mirandah	do do Permanent ...	45	. .	...
46	T. Sundram Iyer	do do ...	45	...	...
47	S. Gopalaswamy Iyer	do do ...	45	...	...
48	V. N. Parameswaran Pillay	do do *s. p. t.* ...	45	...	...
49	R. Padmanabha Iyer	do do *s. p. t.* ...	45	...	...

* This mark indicates that the officers concerned have passed the colloquial examination in Vernacular. "**T**" denotes Tamil and "**M**" Malayalam Languages.

Item No.	Name.	Rank.	Salary.
	Lower Subordinate Establishment.		
50	K. T. Vurghese	Sub-Overseer ...	40 ... ...
51	S. Subbarama Iyer	do ...	40 ... ...
52	T. N. Velayuthan Pillay	do ...	40 ... ...
53	R Umamaheswara Iyer	do ...	40 ... ...
54	D. Vurghese	do ...	40 ... ...
55	V. Srinivasa Iyer	do *s. p. t* ...	40 ... ...
56	V Bagavatheeswara Iyer	do Permanent...	40 ... ...
57	N. R. Seeha Iyer	do Permanent...	35 ... ...
58	S. Mahalinga Iyer	do ...	35 ... ...
59	R. Sundararajan Pillay	do ...	35 ... ...
60	S. Velayuthan Pillay	do ...	35 ... ...
61	T. R. Sethu Rao	do ...	30 .. ...
62	T. S. Venkatasa Rao	do ...	30 ... ...
63	*S. Sankarakumara Pillay*	do Temporary...	30 ... ...
64	M. G. Sathianathan	do Permanent..	30 ... ...
65	K. Kunjan Pillay	do ..	30 ... ...
66	K. Sankaranarayana Pillay	do *s. p. t* ...	30 ... ...
67	S. Vaidyanatha Iyer	do Permanent...	25 ... ...
68	*R. Sankarasubba Iyer*	do Temporary Rank...	25 ... ...
69	*T. K. Raman Pillay*	do do ...	25 ... ...
70	*K. R. Subramoni Iyer*	do do ...	25 ... ...
	CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE.		
	Office Establishment.		
71	K. Kerala Varma Tampan, B. A. ...	Manager *s. p. t.* ...	*100 .. ...
72	H. Narayanaiah	Head Draftsman ...	120 .. ...
73	A. I. Moreira	Head Clerk ...	65 ... ...
74	T. C. Anantha Iyer	Draftsman ...	60 ... ...
75	A. Muthukrishna Pillay	do ...	50 .. ..
76	K. Rajagopala Rao	Clerk ...	50 ... ...
77	J. Dunn	Clerk ... / Personal Allowance ...	40 ... ... / 15 ... ...
	HEAD QUARTER'S DIVISION.		
78	W. Shackleton	Store-keeper ...	50 ... ...
	TRIVANDRUM DIVISION.		
	Accounts Establishment.		
79	M. S. Natesa Iyer...	Accountant 1st Grade ...	50 ... ...
	Office Establishment.		
80	R. Renga Rao	Cashier *s. p. t.* ...	50 ... ...
	KODAYAR PROJECT DIVISION.		
	Accounts Establishment.		
81	T. M. Nallakannu Pillay	Accountant 1st Grade ...	60 ... ...

* With scale up to 200.

Marahmut Department.

M. R. Nageswara Iyer, B. A., B. C. E. Marahmut Engineer (Rs. 400).

Department of Tanks and Irrigation.

N. Subramanya Aiyer, M. A., M. B. & C. M. ... Dewan Peishcar, In charge.

Tank Department.

V. Anandanarayana Iyer, C. E. ...Supervisor (Rs. 250).

Irrigation Department.

R. Chandrabhanoo Lala ... ...Supervisor (Rs. 70).

Forest Department.

SUPERIOR STAFF.

T. F. Bourdillon F. L. S.	...Conservator of Forests	(Rs. 900.)
———	...Deputy Conservator of Forests	(Rs. 400.)
C. Haeberle	Do. (on leave)	(Rs. 356 Chs. 7.)
T. S. Venugopala Aiyar ...	Do.	(Rs. 280.)
A. P. Smith	Do.	(Rs. 250.)
A. C. Watts ...	...Asst. Conservator of Forests	(Rs. 150.)
T. Raja Rama Row ...	Do.	(Rs. 125.)
V. K. Govinda Menon ...	Do.	(Rs. 100.)
A. Harihara Aiyer ...	...Ag. Conservator of Forests	(Rs. 85+15 Acting Allowance.)

CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE.

V. C. Alvez ... ... Acting Manager (Rs. 50+17 Acting Allowance.)

Cardamom Department.

J. S. Sealy ... Superintendent and District Magistrate, Cardamom Hills, (Rs. 600.)

K. N. Eippa, B. A. ... Assistant to the Superintendent and First Class Magistrate, Peermade (Rs. 200.)

P. C. Kunjan Pillai ... Tahsildar Magistrate, Anjanad, (Rs. 100.)

C. R. Padmanabha Pillay... Ranger, Kumili (Rs. 60.)

V. Ramaswami Iyer ... Government Agent, Kombay, (Rs. 49 chs. 16.)

Excise Department.

Mr. A. W. L. Vernede, Excise Commissioner. (Rs. 600.)

ASSISTANT EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

N. Raman Pillai, Assistant Excise Commissioner, Northern Division. (Rs. 300.)

T. Padmanabha Row, Assistant Excise Commissioner, Central Division. (Rs. 250.)

P. M. Vurkki, Assistant Excise Commissioner, and Treasury Officer, Alleppey. (Rs. 225.)

INSPECTORS.

A. R. Anantharama Iyer B. A., B. L. in charge of Salt Allams (Rs. 150+25.)

A. Hoogewerf in charge of Quilon Circle (Rs. 175.)

W. P. Vieyra, Sea Customs, Alleppey. (Rs. 100.)

J. P. Vieyra, Port Salt Depot, Alleppey. (Rs. 100.)

P. Madhavan Pillai, Arukutty Circle. (Rs. 100.)

R. V. Gunther, Devikulam Circle. (Rs. 75.)

C. Kesava Pillai B. A., Alwaye Circle. (Rs. 70.)

V. Chandamiah, Nagercoil Circle. (Rs. 70.)

R. Venkitarama Iyer, Trivandrum Circle. (Rs. 70.)

Marine.

A. W. L. Vernede ... ...Chief Port Officer, Travancore.

P. M. Varkki, ...Port Officer, Alleppey.

A. Hoogewerf... ... ... Do. Quilon.

P. R. Madhavan Pillai B. A. Ag. 3rd Class Magistrate, in charge } Port Officer, Colachel.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH'S COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL.

A. Crichton Mitchell, D. SC., F. R. S. E. ...Principal.

COLLEGE.

A. Crichton Mitchell, D. SC., F. R. S. E.	...Professor of Mathematics	(Rs. 865 chs-5.)
A. W. Bishop, Ph. D. ...	... do. Chemistry	Rs. (661-17.)
M. LaBouchardiere, M. A. ...	... do. English	(650- 0.)
R. S. Lepper, M. A., L. L. M....	... do. History	(508-26.)
L. C. Hodgson, M. A. ...	... do. English	(407-4.)
S. Subramania Sastri, M. A. ...	Lecturer, Phliosophy	(300.)
N. Krishnaswami Aiyar B. A.	Asst. Prof. Chemistry	(180.)
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K. V. Rengaswamy Aiyengar, M. A.	do. History	(240.)
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M. Muthuramalingam Pillai, B. A.	...Tamil Munshi	(80.)
R. Narayana Sastri ...	...Sanskrit do.	(45.)
P. K. Narayana Pillai, B. A. ...	...Malayalam do	(45.)

HIGH SCHOOL.

K. Reghunadha Aiyar B. A....	...Head Master	(200.)

The Law College, Trivandrum.

F. J. R. V. Hunt,	Barrister-at-Law Principal, (on furlough)	Rs. 203-chs. 16.
E. J. John, B. A., B. L. ...	Senior Lecturer, Officiating Principal,	(Rs. 251-chs. 22.)
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K. Kochukrishna Marar, B. A., B. L.	Senior Lecturer	(Rs. 150.)
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V. A. Ramakrishna Aiyar, B. A., B. L.	Acting Do. Do.	(Rs. 125.)
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H. H. The Maharajah's College and High School for Girls.

Miss S. B. Willams, M. A, ...Lady Principal, English Literature, History and French. (Rs. 458-ch. 1) (Allowance Rs. 50.)

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P. Tampiranthola Pillai, B. A. Science. (Rs. 60+Allowance (Rs. 20.)

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S. Sankaranarayana Iyer ...Malayalam. (Rs. 45) on other duty.

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P. S. Ramaswamy Iyer ...Tamil. (Rs. 35.)

C. R. Krishna Pillai, B. A., L. T. First Assistant, Normal Department (Rs. 60.)

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H. H. The Maharajah's Sankrit College, Trivandrum.

T. Ganapathi Sastrial... ...Principal (Rs. 70.)

Industrial School of Arts.

K. Narayana Iyer, B. A. ...Superintendent. (Rs. 200)

SUBJECTS TAUGHT.

Art Branch.

Elementary Grade.

Freehand Drawing.—(1) Freehand Drawing from flat examples.
(2) Model Drawing.

Geometrical Drawing.—(1) Practical plane Geometry.
(2) Measurement Drawing.

Painting.—(1) Painting models in sepia.
(2) Shading from nature.

Design.—(1) Copying ornament.
(2) Design original

Intermediate Grade.

Freehand Drawing.—(1) Freehand Drawing from flat examples.
(2) Model Drawing.
(3) Foliage Drawing.

Geometrical Drawing.—(1) Practical plane and solid Geometry.
(2) Measurement Drawing.
(3) Perspective.

Painting.—(1) Painting in Monochrome.
(2) Foliage Painting.
Design.—(1) Painting Design.
(2) Outline Design.

Advanced Grade.

Freehand Drawing.—(1) Figure Drawing in outline.
(2) Memory Drawing.
(3) Black board Drawing.
Design.—(1) Mural Decoration.

Industrial Branch.
Carving and carpentry.
Silversmith's work.
Pottery and porcelain manufacture.
Moulding and modelling.
Carpet weaving
Stained glass.
Wood engraving.

AGRICULTURAL DEMONSTRATION FARM.

B. S. Narayanaswamy Iyer, B. A., and Diplomaed Agriculturist. } Supt. and Head Master, Agricultural School. (Rs. 150)

NORMAL SCHOOL FOR MALE TEACHERS.

K. Venkateswara Iyer B. A., L.T. .. .. Head Master. (Rs. 175)

INSPECTING STAFF.

Inspectors of Schools.

P. Ramaswami Aiyar, B. A. ...	...Southern Range.	(Rs. 350)
M. Rajaraja Varma, M. A. ...	...Central do	(„ 300)
C. Krishna Pillai, B. A.	...Northern do.	(„ 350)

Assistant Inspectors.

G. Subramania Iyer ...	...1st District Tovala and Agastisvaram.	(Rs. 70.)
V. Padmanabha Iyer, B. A.	...2nd do. Eraniel and Kalkulam.	(„ 70)
K. Velu Thampi, B. A.	...3rd do. Vilavancode and Neyyattinkara.	(„ 60)
K. Pappu Thumpi	...4th do. Trivandrum, Nedumangad and Chirayinkil.	(„ 60)
A. Sankara Iyer ...	...5th do. Kottarakara, Pathanapuram and Shencottah.	(„ 55

V. Krishna Iyer ...	...6th Dist. Quilon and Karunagappalli.	(Rs. 60)
S. Subramania Iyer, B. A.	...7th do. Kunnattur, Kartigappalli and Mavelikara.	(,, 70)
P. K. Madhavan Pillai, B. A.	...8th District Chengannur and Tiruvalla.	(,, 50)
S. Rama Iyen ...	...9th do. Ambalapuzha, Shertallay and Vaikam.	(,, 55)
P. Sankara Pillai, B. A.	...10th do. Ettumanur, Kottayam and Changanachery.	(,, 60)
J. Warkey	...11th do. Minachil, Todupuzha and Muvattupuzha.	(,, 45)
T. R. Ananthan Pillai, B. A.	...12th do. Kunnatnad, Alangad and Parur.	(,, 45)

English High Schools.

S. Srinivasa Iyer, B. A. ...	...Headmaster, Kottar.	(Rs. 175)
K. Paramu Pillai, M. A.	do. Quilon.	(,, 200)
V. Sundram Iyer, B. A.	do. Alleppey.	(,, 150)
R. Easwara Pillai, B. A.	do. Parur.	(,, 200)
C. M. Hessing B. A., L. T.	do. Mavelikara.	(,, 100)

Vernacular Literature.

Kerala Varma, C. S. I., M. R. A. S., F. R. H. S...Adviser to Government in matters relating to Vernacular Literature.

Text Book Committee.

A. C. Mitchell, D. Sc., F. R. S. E.	...Chairman.
A. R. Rajaraja Varma, M. A., M. R. A. S. ...	...Member.
K. Regunatha Iyer, B. A.	do.
P. Daniel, M. A., L. T.	do.
K. C. Maman Mappilla, B. A.	do.
N. Ramen Pillai, B. A.	do.
P. Ramaswami Aiyar, B. A.	...*Secretary.*

The Trivandrum Lecture Committee.

(Instituted in September 1887.)

Members

A. Crichton Mitchell, D. Sc., F. R. S. E.
M. LaBouchardiere, M. A.
A. W. Bishop, Ph. D.
R. S. Lepper, M. A., L. L. M.
L. C. Hodgson, M. A.
V. Nagam Aiya, B. A., F. R. Hist. S.
P. Ramakrishua Iyer, B. A.
A. M. Muthunayagom Pillai, B. A., B. L.
S. Subramanya Sastri, M. A.
K. G. Sesha Aiyar, B. A. B. L.
M. Muthuramalingam Pillai, B. A.
A. W. Bishop, Ph. D. ...*Honorary Secretary*

About twenty lectures in English and six in Malayalam and Tamil are arranged for by the Committee to be delivered every year in the Jubilee Town Hall.

The subjects comprise Sanitation, Agriculture, History, Literature, Physiology, Geology, Astronomy, Botany, Electricity and General Philosophy and Science.

A sum of one thousand rupees a year is sanctioned by Government to be awarded as honoraria to the Lecturers in sums varying from Rs. 50 to 100 according to the discretion of the Committee.

To encourage the diffusion of useful knowledge among the masses, a further grant is made to the Lecturers for the publication and distribution of copies of such lectures as are specially selected for that purpose by the Committee.

Observatory, Trivandrum.

A. Crichton Mitchell, D. SC., F. R. S. E. ...Honorary Director.

P. Veloo Pillai ... ...Head Assistant (Rs. 50).

Government Museum & Public Gardens.

Lieut. Col. F. W. Dawson, I. A. ... ... Director.

RULES.

1. The Museum is open to the public daily, from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M., except on Sundays and Wednesdays.

2. The Gardens will be opened daily between 6 A. M. and 7-30 P. M. except on moonlight night and when the Band plays when it will be opened till 8, after which hour the gates will be closed and no person will be permitted to remain in the Garden except by special orders.

3. Visitors are requested not to ride or drive on the footpaths and not to walk on the grass. They are also requested not to touch the flowers.

4. Carts and coolies with loads or baskets will not be allowed to enter.

5. Visitors are warned not to irritate or annoy the animals in any way whatever.

6. All animals found straying in the Gardens will be impounded.

7. Bullocks are not to be unyoked except in the place set apart for that purpose.

8. Plants, flowers &c., will be sold in the Public Gardens between 7 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., on all days except Sundays and Holidays. Application should be made to the Garden Curator.

9. The Tennis Courts in the Gardens are open to the General Public on all days except Sundays. Bats, Balls and Nets are not provided.

Government Press.

C. V. Raman Pillai, B. A. ...Superintendent (Rs. 200).
M. Vydianatha Pillai ...Foreman (Rs. 60).

Book Depot, Trivandrum.

A. Crichton Mitchell D, SC., F. R. S. E. ... Principal, In charge.

Photograph Department.

Z. D'Cruz ... ... Government Photographer and Mechanic (Rs. 145).

Anchal Department.

S. Theraviam Pillay . . Superintendent (Rs. 250).

Dead Letter Office.

S. Theraviam Pillay ...Anchal Superintendent, In charge.

THE TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Regulation V of 1073.

A Regulation to amend the law relating to the Legislative Council passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 21st March 1898 corresponding with the 9th Meenom 1073, under section 9 of Regulation II of 1063.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the Legislative Council and to define its duties; We are pleased to enact as follows:—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Regulation shall be called the "Travancore Legislative Council Regulation of 1073," and it shall come into force on the 1st Chingom 1074.

Regulation repealed.

2. Regulation II of 1063 is hereby repealed; but the nominations made and proceedings held under that Regulation shall be deemed to have been made or held under this Regulation.

Composition of the Council.

3. For the purpose of making Laws and Regulations there shall be a Council consisting of a President and Members—such Members not being less than eight or more than fifteen in number.

President. Appointment of members.

4. The Dewan shall *ex officio* be the President of the Council. The members shall be nominated by Us from time to time. Provided that not less than two-fifths of the persons so nominated shall be non-official persons, that is, persons who, at the date of such nomination, shall not be in the service of Government, and that the seat in Council of any non-official member accepting such service shall be vacated on such acceptance.

Power to make rules for selection of non-official members.

5. With Our previous sanction, the Dewan may, from time to time, frame rules as to the conditions under which all or any of the non-official members of the Legislative Council may be selected.

Nothing in this section shall be construed as in any way interfering with Our prerogative to decline to nominate the person selected under the said rules.

Period of membership and summoning of members.

6. Every person nominated as a member of the Council shall continue to be such member for a period of three years, and, during such period, he shall be summoned to all meetings held for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Membership when vacated.

7. It shall be lawful for any member of the Council to resign his office at any time, and, on acceptance of such resignation by Us, such office shall become vacant.

When any member of Council is convicted of any offence involving moral turpitude, or is declared insolvent, or claims under section 337 of the Civil Procedure Code, to be discharged from liability to pay his debts on the ground of insolvency, his office shall become vacant.

An official member shall vacate his seat on his dismissal or retirement from public service.

Explanation.—The decision of Our Government as to whether the offence of which a member may be convicted involves moral turpitude is final and shall not be called in question in any Court of Law.

Member not attending three consecutive ordinary meetings vacates seat.

8. If any member shall be unable to attend three consecutive ordinary meetings of the Council, it shall be lawful for Our Government to declare by Notification in the Government Gazette that the seat in Council of such member has become vacant

9. In the absence of the Dewan, the Senior Official Member of the Council present shall preside at the meetings of the Council: and the power of making Laws and Regulations vested in the Council shall be exercised only at the meetings of the said Council at which the Dewan or some Official Member of Council and not less than one-half of the whole number of members of Council shall be present. In every case of difference of opinion at the meetings of the said Council, whenever there shall be an equality of voices, the Dewan, or in his absence, the Senior Official Member of Council then presiding shall have two votes or the casting vote.

Senior Official Member to preside at meetings in the absence of Dewan.

Quorum.

Casting vote.

Explanation:—For the purpose of this section, Our Government may decide who the Senior Official Member is.

10. It shall be lawful for the Dewan, from time to time to appoint the time and place of meetings, of the Council, to adjourn, or, from time to time, to authorise the Senior Official Member, in his absence, to adjourn any meeting from time to time.

Dewan to appoint time and place of meetings.

11. It shall be lawful for the Council to make, from time to time, rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council, provided that it shall be lawful for Us to disallow all or any of such rules. Until new rules are framed under this section, the rules framed under Regulation II of 1063 shall remain in force.

Rules for conduct of business at meetings.

12. No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Council other than the consideration and enactment of measures introduced into such Council for the purpose of such enactment; and it shall not be lawful for any member to make or for the Council to entertain any motion, unless such motion shall be for leave to introduce some measure as aforesaid into Council, or have reference to some measure actullay introduced therein.

Nature of business to be transacted at meetings.

(1) Provided always that it shall not be lawful for any member to introduce, without the previous sanction in writing of the Dewan, any measure affecting

(*a*) the public revenues of the State or by which any charge would be imposed on such revenues,

(*b*) the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of Our subjects:

(2) Provided further, that it shall not be lawful for the Council to consider and enact any measure affecting

(*a*) the reigning family of Travancore,

(*b*) the relations of Our Government with the Paramount Power or with foreign Princes or States,

(*c*) matters governed by treaties, conventions or agreements, now in force or hereafter to be made by Our Government with the Paramount Power.

(*d*) extradition of criminals,
(*e*) European vagrants,
(*f*) European British subjects,
(*g*) the regulation of affairs relating to sea-ports,
(*h*) Imperial Post Office and Telegraphs and Railways,
(*i*) Nayar Brigade and Our Body-Guard.

13. When any Law or Regulation has been made by the Council it shall be submitted to Us through the Dewan for Our assent. No such Law or Regulation shall have validity until We shall have declared Our assent thereto and it is published in Our Government Gazette.

No Law or Regulation valid until Royal assent is declared.

Regulations in matters outside jurisdiction of Council.

14. In case (*a*) to (*i*) mentioned in the 2nd Proviso to section 12 of this Regulation, the Dewan may frame and submit to Us, any Regulation and every such Regulation, if assented to by Us, shall have the force of Law.

Emergent Regulations.

15. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Dewan, in cases not falling under the 2nd Proviso to section 12 of of this Regulation, in which immediate legislation is emergently required, to make and submit to Us any Regulation and every such Regulation, if assented to by Us, shall have the same force as a Regulation passed through the Council, for the space of six months from its promulgation in Our Government Gazette.

No Regulation to be invalid by reason of incompleteness of number of non-official members.

16. No Law or Regulation passed by the Legislative Council under the authority of this Regulation, shall be deemed invalid by reason that the proportion of non-official members hereby provided was not complete at the date of its introduction into the Council or its enactment.

Rules for the conduct of business of the Travancore Legislative Council, passed under section 11 of Regulation V of 1073.

I. Definitions.

1. In these Rules—

"Bill" means a proposed enactment in any stage before it has received the assent of His Highness the Maha Rajah,

In the computation of "clear days," Sundays and holidays are not included.

II. Summoning and adjournment of Council.

2. There shall be four ordinary meetings of the Council during the year, and such meetings shall, as a rule, be held in the third week in Chingom, Vrichigom, Kumbhom, and Edavom. The Dewan may also, at his discretion, convene other meetings which shall be called 'extraordinary meetings.' The times and places of meetings shall be fixed by the Dewan and the Secretary shall notify the same in the Government Gazette and to each Member by letter.

3. When the business before a meeting is concluded, the President shall declare the meeting dissolved. The President may adjourn, without any discussion or vote, any meeting or business, to any future day or to any part of the same day. The Council also may, upon motion made and carried, adjourn any meeting or business.

4. A motion that any meeting or business be adjourned or that the Council pass to the business next in order in the statement of business may be moved at any time and without previous notice as a distinct question, but not so as to interrupt a speech. If the motion is carried, the Council shall adjourn the meeting or business, or

the further consideration of the business then under discussion shall be dropped, as the case may be.

5. A motion of the kind referred to in the last preceding Rule shall take precedence of any other motion then before the Council, and, if such motion is rejected, no similar motion shall be made until after the lapse of what the President shall deem to be a reasonable time, nor by the Member by whom the previous motion was made.

6. If, at the time appointed for holding a meeting or adjourned meeting as aforesaid, or if at any time after the commencement of business at such meeting, the quorum required by section 9 of the Legislative Council Regulation, 1073 (that is to say, the Dewan or some Official Member of Council and one-half of the whole number of Members of Council), is not present, the Members present shall, without proceeding to business of any kind, adjourn until again summoned by the Dewan, and the fact shall be noted by the Secretary in the journal of the Council.

III. Course of Business.

7. The Secretary shall send to every Member a statement of the business to be transacted at each meeting so as to reach him at least three clear days before the date fixed for such meeting.

8. No business which is not entered in the statement of business prepared under Rule 7 shall be transacted at any meeting, unless the permission of the Dewan has been obtained previously to the meeting.

9. The President shall have power to regulate the order in which business is transacted, but, ordinarily, the succession of business shall be as described in Rule 10.

10. After the President has taken the chair—

(1) the Secretary shall report to the Council the Regulations which have received Royal assent under section 13 of the Legislative Council Regulation, 1073, and the Bills which have been disallowed, since the last meeting;

(2) the Secretary shall report to the Council the petitions and other communications relating to the business of the Council which have been received by him since the last meeting and shall, if required, read such petitions and communications to the Council;

(3) Members desirous of obtaining leave to introduce Bills shall move that such leave be granted;

(4) the Council shall then proceed to dispose of the business left unfinished at the last meeting, if any; and, this being done,

(5) the Council shall proceed to deal with the remaining business for the day.

IV. Regulation of discussions.

11. The President shall preserve order and shall decide all points of order submitted for his decision by the Members and all questions connected with the interpretation of these Rules. There shall be no discussion on any point of order and the President's decision shall be final.

12. Any Member may draw the attention of the President to a violation of order and, while he is doing so, all other Members shall remain silent.

13. In discussing questions coming before the Council for consideration, a Member shall speak from his place and shall address the President.

14. Members may read their speeches and may also read, as part thereof, passages from books or papers bearing upon the question under discussion.

15. No Member shall speak except upon business which is at the time regularly before the council or, by special permission of the President, in explanation of what he said in a previous debate.

16. Except in discussing amendments, when the Council is settling the several clauses of a Bill, no Member other than the mover shall speak more than once upon a question; but the mover shall, if he has spoken to the question when making his motion, be allowed a reply.

Provided that, if the matter before the Council be an amendment of a Bill, the Member in charge of the Bill shall be entitled to speak next after the mover and seconder of the amendment.

17. A Member who has spoken upon a motion may speak again upon any amendment of that motion. A Member may also speak again in order to explain what he has previously said if it has been misunderstood.

18. When for the purpose of explanation or for any other reason, a Member has occasion to ask of another Member a question relative to the business before the Council, he shall ask the question through the President.

19. Every matter which comes before the Council for decision shall be decided in accordance with the majority of votes after (1) motion has been made and seconded and (2) the question has been put by the President.

20. No discussion whatever shall take place after the question has been put by the President.

21. Any Member may ask for any papers or information connected with the business before the Council and the President shall determine whether such papers or information can be furnished.

If the President be not the Dewan, and the papers or information called for belong to any Department of the State other than the Legislative Department, the Dewan may veto the decision of the President.

V. Motions generally.

22. Members who wish to make any motion at any meeting must give notice of their intention at the next preceding meeting, or must send such notice in writing to the Secretary so as to reach him at least six clear days before the day fixed for the meeting at which they intend to make the motion. Provided that the President may, at his discretion, permit a motion to be made of which such notice has not been given.

23. All motions of which notice is given under the preceding Rule shall be entered in the statement of business prepared by the Secretary under Rule 7.

24. No motion shall be taken into consideration by the Council unless it is seconded.

25. A motion of which duenotice has been given may, in the absence and at the request of the Member by whom notice was given, be made by any other Member; but, if not so made, or if a Member announces his intention of withdrawing a motion standing in his name, the motion may be made by any other Member and if not so made, shall not be put unless the Council otherwise orders.

26. If amendments of any motion are moved, the President, when taking the sense of the Council thereon, shall in his discretion put first to the vote either the original motion or any of the proposed amendments thereof.

27. A purely verbal amendment of a motion may be moved at any time during the discussion upon the motion and without previous notice, but no amendment which is substantially the negative of a motion shall be taken into consideration by the Council.

28. A motion shall not be taken into consideration by the Council if it substantially raises a question already disposed of at the meeting or is inconsistent with any resolution already passed thereat.

29. If any motion, as made, involves several points, the President may, at his discretion, divide it, so that each point may be determined separately.

VI. Introduction of Bills.

30. Any member may move at a meeting of a Council for leave to introduce a Bill in accordance with section 12 of the Legislative Council Regulation, 1073; provided that at least six clear days' previous notice of the title and subject of the Bill has been given to the Secretary.

31. If the motion for leave to introduce a Bill be carried, the mover shall send the Bill, together with a full statement of the objects of and reasons for the proposed measure and any connected papers, to the Secretary, who will forthwith cause the Bill, the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the connected papers to be printed and communicated to each of the Members, and will also cause the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons to be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam.

Provided that the publication may be deferred under the orders of the Dewan until the next meeting of the Council when the publication of such Bill shall be considered.

32. The Dewan may, at his discretion, direct the Secretary to publish any Bill together with a statement of the objects of and reasons for it, in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam although leave to introduce the Bill has not been applied for under Rule 30; and the Secretary shall publish it accordingly and shall send a copy of the Bill and of the statement of the objects and reasons to each of the Members. When a Bill has been published under this Rule, it shall not be necessary to move under Rule 30 for leave to introduce it.

33. At any time after leave to introduce a Bill has been granted under Rule 31 or after publication has been ordered under Rule 32, the Member in charge of the Bill may introduce it after giving six clear days' notice to the Secretary; provided that no Bill shall be introduced until fifteen clear days from the date of its publication.

When introducing a Bill, the Member in charge of it shall move that the Bill be read in Council. The principle of the Bill and its general provisions may then be discussed, and, if the motion be

carried, the Council shall then consider the question of referring the Bill to a Select Committee and, if the question be decided in the affirmative, the Council shall appoint the Committee and may further direct that its report shall be submitted within a special period.

34. At any time during the progress of a Bill the Member in charge of it may move for permission to withdraw it, and, if such permission is granted, the Bill shall be withdrawn accordingly. The member in charge of a Bill which has been published under Rule 32, but which has not been introduced and read in Council, may withdraw the same without further formality than a mere announcement of the withdrawal to the Council.

VII. Select Committees.

35. Select Committees may be appointed by the Council for any purpose connected with the business of the Council and may sit and submit their reports although the Council is adjourned. The Member in charge of a Bill shall always be a Member of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill.

36. When a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee for consideration, it shall be the duty of the Committee to discuss each clause of the Bill and to recommend to the Council such amendments as seem to it to be advisable.

37. If the Council has fixed a period within which the Select Committee shall submit its report upon a Bill and the Committee is unable for any reason to submit its report within that period, the Dewan may from time to time extend the period on the application of the member in charge of the Bill.

38. The report of the Select Committee shall be signed by all the Members of the Committee or by a majority of them; but any Member of a Select Committee may record his views in a separate minute.

39. The report of the Select Committee appointed to consider a Bill shall contain particulars of the principal amendments proposed and of the reasons for such amendments, or it may contain a recommendation that the Bill under consideration be abandoned.

40. The report of the Select Committee, any minutes that may have been recorded by individual Members of the Committee, and (if the Bill has been amended) the Bill as amended by the Committee shall be printed and the copies furnished to each Member of the Council. The report and minutes (if any) and (if the Bill has been amended) the Bill as amended, or such portion thereof as may have been amended, shall also, unless otherwise directed by the Select Committee, be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam.

41. No business shall be transacted at any sitting of the Select Committee unless a majority of the Members of the Committee including the Member in charge of the Bill is present.

42. The Committee may elect their own Chairman who shall have power to report to the Dewan the name of any Member of the Select Committee who neglects or is unable to attend its sittings and the Dewan may thereupon appoint, out of the Members of the Council, an additional Member to the Select Committee.

43. A Select Committee may, for the purpose of obtaining information, invite any person to be present at its sittings.

44. While a Select Committee is sitting to consider a Bill, all communications relating to the Bill which are received by the Secretary shall be referred to it.

VIII. Passing of Bills.

45. When a Bill has been introduced and read in Council under Rule 33 and the Council has decided that it is not necessary to refer it for consideration to a Select Committee, the Council shall not proceed to take the Bill into consideration until the expiration of fifteen clear days from the date on which the Bill was read under Rule 33.

In this case it shall not be necessary to make, on the day on which the Bill comes on for consideration, a formal motion that the Bill be taken into consideration.

46. When a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee under Rule 33, it shall not be taken into consideration by the Council unless copies of the report of the Select Committee and (if the Bill has been amended) of the Bill as amended shall have been sent to each of the Members of the Council, at least fifteen clear days beforehand and, in cases in which the Select Committee has not dispensed with publication referred to in Rule 40, until the expiration of twenty-one clear days from the date of such publication. Subject to these conditions, the Member in charge of a Bill, when presenting the report of the Select Committee to the Council, may move either that the Bill and report be taken into consideration at once or that the consideration of them be postponed to a subsequent meeting.

The discussion upon a motion under this Rule that a Bill be taken into consideration shall not extend to the principle of the Bill.

47. Any Member wishing to propose an amendment affecting the substance of a Bill shall send a copy of the proposed amendment to the Secretary in accordance with Rule 22 and the Secretary shall enter the same in the statement of business prepared under Rule 7; but it shall not be necessary to give previous notice of amendments of a purely verbal character or of amendments consequential upon, or moved in respect of, amendments which have been carried.

48. Proposed amendments of Bills shall not be moved until the Bill is actually taken into consideration and, when moved, they shall be considered in the order of the sections to which they relate.

Proposed amendments of Bills shall be governed by Rules 24, 25, 26, 28, and 29 relating to motions.

49. The President may declare that a proposed amendment of a Bill shall not be discussed or put into the vote on the ground that it is irrelevant or incomplete or that an amendment identical in substance with it has been previously disposed of by the Council in considering the same Bill.

50. When the amendments proposed by the Select Committee (if the Bill has been referred to a Select Committee), and such other amendments as may be proposed by any of the Members before the Council, have been considered by the Council, the Member in charge of the Bill, or in his absence any other Member may move that the Bill as amended be taken up and passed at a subsequent meeting.

At such meeting the Council shall consider the amendments, if any, moved on behalf of Government, and pass the Bill. No amendments other than those connected with the amendments moved on behalf of Government shall, without the special permission of the Dewan, be brought up for consideration at this stage.

IX. Final stages of Bills.

51. When a Bill has been passed by the Council, the Secretary shall revise and complete the marginal abstracts and the numbering of the sections thereof and shall forward it to the Dewan for submission to His Highness the Maha Rajah.

52. The Dewan shall communicate His Highness' assent or dissent to Council by certificate in writing at the foot of the Bill and the Bill with such certificate shall be lodged in the records of the Council.

53. No member shall make any motion upon, or otherwise bring under the consideration of the Council, the exercise by His Highness of the prerogative of withholding assent to a Bill.

54. When a Bill has received the assent of His Highness the Maha Rajah under section 13 of the Legislative Council Regulation, 1073, it shall be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam. Such publication shall be deemed to be the publication referred to in section 13 of the Legislative Council Regulation, 1073.

X. Rules relating to Petitions.

55. Petitions to the Council must—

(1) relate to some matter actually under the consideration of the Council;

(2) be superscribed "to the Legislative Council;"

(3) be dated and signed by the Petitioner or Petitioners;

(4) be in respectful and temperate language; and

(5) conclude with a distinct prayer.

56. If a petition is not in conformity with Rule 55, or if the Secretary sees reason to doubt the authenticity of any signature appended thereto, he shall certify the same on the back of the petition and report the fact to the Council. The Council may thereupon reject the petition, which shall then be returned to the petitioner or petitioners with a statement of the reason for such rejection.

57. If the petition is in conformity with Rule 55, the Secretary shall, if necessary, make an abstract of it and bring the petition under consideration by reading it, or the abstract, before the Council, which shall deal with the petition in such manner as it may deem proper.

XI. Admittance of Strangers.

58. Persons desirous of admission into the Council Chamber during the sittings of Council shall make application to the Secretary who will take the orders of the President thereon.

59. The president may at any time during a sitting of the Council direct that all strangers withdraw.

60. If a Bill which peculiarly affects private interests be under the consideration of the Council or of a Select Committee thereof and if any person whose interests are so affected apply to the Council or Select Committee for permission to be heard, either personally or by Counsel, on the subject of the Bill, the Council or Select Committee may, upon the motion of any Member, direct that the petitioner or his Counsel be heard at the meeting at which the motion is made or at and on some future specified time and day; and if the petitioner or his Counsel is not present at the

said meeting or does not appear at and on the said time and day, as the case may be, the permission granted by the Council or Select Committee shall be deemed to have lapsed.

61. Except as provided in Rules 43 and 60, no stranger shall be permitted to address the Council or any Select Committee.

62. Any Member may move that the hearing of any person who has been permitted under Rule 60 to address the Council or a Select Committee shall cease if such person is irrelevant or unduly prolix, or for any other sufficient reason.

XII. Duties of the Secretary.

63. The Secretary shall be bound to perform the following duties in addition to those specified in the preceding Rules:—

(1) to take charge of the records of the Council;

(2) to keep the prescribed books;

(3) to attend all meetings and to take minutes of the proceedings;

(4) to superintend the printing of all papers ordered to be printed;

(5) to note in Bills the amendments ordered by the Council and to scrutinize all Bills and Regulations in view to preventing typographical errors;

(6) to prepare and revise the marginal abstracts of Bills and Regulations and the headings and arrangement of the chapters and the numbering of the sections thereof;

(7) to carry on correspondence under the orders of the Council;

(8) to help, when required to do so, in the framing of Bills;

(9) to generally assist the Council.

XIII. Books and Records.

64. A journal shall be kept containing a brief abstract of the proceedings of the Council. This journal shall be submitted as soon as possible after each meeting to the President for his confirmation and signature.

A copy of such abstract shall also be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam, as soon as may be, after the conclusion of each meeting.

65. A register and index of all letters and petitions addressed to, or despatched under orders of, the Council shall be maintained.

XIV. General.

66. The Council may, on a motion and at any time, suspend the operation of any of the foregoing Rules.

67. Any Bill respecting which no motion has been made in the Council for the space of two years may, by order of the President, be removed from the list of business and the fact of such removal shall be announced by the President to the Council.

68. The Dewan or the member in charge of a Bill may entrust it to any other Member and the Member to whom it is so entrusted shall be the Member in charge of the Bill for the purposes of these Rules.

69. Any Member may apply to the Secretary for any papers or information connected with the business before the Council, and the Dewan shall determine whether such papers or information can be furnished.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President.

V. P. Madhava Rao, C. I. E. ... ... Dewan.

Official Members.

V. Nagam Aiya, B. A., F. R. HIST. S. ... ...Dewan Peishcar.

A. Govinda Pillai, B. A., B. L., ...Puisne Judge, High Court.

T. Rajaram Rao, B. A. ... ...Dewan Peishcar, Revenue Settlement.

V. I. Kesava Pillai, M. A. ... ...Dewan Peishcar.

A. J. Vieyra, B. A. ... ...Chief Secretary to Government.

R. Mahadeva Aiyar, B. A. ... ...Under Secretary to Government.

Non-Official Members

E. Ramier.

K. G. Sesha Aiyar, B. A., B. L.

E. J. John, B. A., B. L.

P. Raman Tampi, B. A., M. L.

R. Viraraghava Aiyangar, B. A., B. L....Secretary to the Council.

THE TOWNS CONSERVANCY AND IMPROVEMENT REGULATION.

REGULATION III OF 1076.

A Regulation to amend the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation II of 1069, passed by Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 24th February 1901 corresponding with the 13th Kumbhom 1076, under section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the Conservancy and Improvement of Towns; We are hereby pleased to enact as follows:— Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called "The Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation, 1076" and shall come into force on the 1st Chingom 1077. Short title. Commencement.

(2) It extends to the local areas which have been declared Towns under Regulation II of 1069 and such other local areas as Our Dewan, with Our sanction may, by notification in the Gazette, from time to time, declare a "Town". Local extent

2. (1) Regulation II of 1069 is hereby repealed. Repeal.

(2) But all Towns declared limits defined, Committees established, appointments, rules, bye-laws and orders made, notification and notices issued, and contracts entered into, under the said Regulation shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively declared, defined, established, made, issued and entered into under this Regulation. Saving-clause

3. In this Regulation unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,— Interpretation.

(1) "Town" means any local area declared by or under this Regulation to be a Town. "Town."

(2) "Committee" means a Committee established by or under this Regulation. "Committee."

(3) "Inhabitant" includes any person ordinarily residing or carrying on business, or owning or occupying immovable property in any local area which has been or is proposed to be declared a Town under this Regulation. "Inhabitant."

(4) "Owner" includes the person for the time being receiving the rent of lands and buildings or either of them, whether on his own account, or as agent or trustee for any person or society or for any religious or charitable purpose, or who would so receive the same if the land or building were let to a tenant. "Owner."

(5) "Street" includes any road, street, square, court, alley or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public or any section thereof has a right of way, together with the drains on either side; and also includes the roadway over any public bridge or causeway. "Street."

"Building."

(6) "Building" includes walls and also houses, huts, sheds, roofed enclosures and constructions appurtenant thereto, whether used for the purpose of human habitation or otherwise.

"Water course."

(7) "Water-course" includes any river, stream or channel, whether natural or artificial.

"Salary."

(8) "Salary" means pay and acting pay, or payment by way of commission, but not allowances for house-rent carriage-hire, horse-allowance travelling expenses.

"Nuisance."

(9) "Nuisance" means any act, omission or thing causing or likely to cause any common injury, annoyance, offence, harm, danger or damage to the sense of sight, smell or hearing of, or which is or is likely to be, dangerous or injurious to the health or property of, the public or the people in general who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity or persons who may have occasion to use any public right,

"Market."

(10) "Market" means a place ordinarily used for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables or other perishable articles of food for human consumption, or for the sale of live-stock or poultry which is, at the passing of this Regulation, a licensed market, or which may hereafter be declared by the Committee to be a market.

"Public market."

(11) "Public market" means any market constructed, repaired or maintained out of public funds.

"Notice."

(12) "Notice" means a notice written printed or lithographed or cryclostyled.

Procedure for constituting a Town.

4. (1) Our Dewan may with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette, declare Our intention to constitute as a Town any specified area within defined limits.

(2) Any inhabitant of a local area in respect of which a notification has been published under sub-section (1) may if he desires to object to anything therein contained, submit his objection in writing to the Dewan within six weeks from the publication of the notification, and the Dewan shall take such objection into consideration.

(3) When six weeks from the date of the publication have expired, and such objections as may have been submitted under sub-section (2) have been considered, Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette, declare the local area or any portion of it to be a Town.

rocedure for altering limits of a Town.

5. (1) Our Dewan may with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette declare Our intention:—

(a) to cancel any notification by which any local area has been declared a Town under this Regulation or Regulation II of 1069; or,

(b) to exclude from a Town any local area comprised therein and defined in such notification; or,

(c) to include within a Town any local area in the vicinity of the same and defined in the notification.

(2) Any inhabitant of a Town or local area in respect of which a notification has been published under sub section (1) may should he object to the cancellation or alteration proposed, submit his objection in writing to the Dewan within six weeks from the publication of the notification and such objection shall be taken into consideration by the Dewan.

(3) When six weeks from the publication of the notification have expired and the objections, if any, which have been submitted under sub-section (2) have been considered. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette, cancel any notification declaring any local area as a Town and dissolve the Committee, or exclude the local area or any portion of it from the Town, or include the whole or any portion of it therein, as the case may be.

CHAPTER II.

COMMITTEES.

Constitution of Committees

6. A Committee consisting of a President and of such number of members, not less than eight and not more than sixteen, as We may fix in this behalf, shall be constituted for each Town: Composition of the Committee.

Not more than one-half of the members may be officials in Our service. An appointment of an official which would raise the number of official members above one-half of the whole shall be void. A member who accepts an appointment in Our service shall thereby vacate his seat, but shall be eligible for re-appointment unless such re-appointment increase the number of official members above one-half of the whole. Proviso.

7. (1) The President shall be appointed by Us either by name or by office. Appointment of President and Members.

(2) Subject to the conditions contained in section 8 and to such rules and other conditions as may be prescribed by Us, the members shall be appointed by Us.

When official members are appointed, they may be so appointed by name or by office.

Provided that the tax-payers and inhabitants of a Town may, under rules which may be issued with Our sanction, from time to time, elect for Our approval a number of members which number shall not be less than one-fourth of the whole.

Provided further that it shall be competent to Us to decline, without assigning any reason, to appoint any person elected under the foregoing proviso.

Provided also that, in the case of a seat of an elected member, if the tax-payers and inhabitants of any Town fail to elect a member on the date and in the manner prescribed in the rules, or if they on two successive occasions elect a person whom we decline to appoint, it shall be lawful for Us to appoint any person, not being a public servant, We deem fit, in the place of such member.

8. (1) In order to be qualified to be appointed a number, a person must— Qualification of members.

(*a*) be of the male sex;

(*b*) have completed his twenty-fifth year;

(*c*) be resident within the town or within two miles of the limits thereof;

(*d*) not be an officer or servant holding office under the Committee;

(*e*) not have been convicted of any such offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order as implies, in Our opinion; a defect of character which unfits him to be a member;

(*f*) not be a person interested otherwise than as a share-holder in a Joint Stock Company in any contract made with or work done for the Committee.

(2) No person is qualified to be appointed a member if any of his servents or any person in whose service he is employed is a member of the Committee.

Term of office of members.

9. (1) If the President or a member of a Committee is appointed by office, the person for the time being holding the office shall be the President or member thereof until We shall otherwise direct.

(2) The term for which other members of the Committee shall hold office shall be three years.

(3) Any out-going member may, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for re-appointment.

(4) Any person holding a salaried office under Government who is a President or a member of a Committee shall, on being permanently transferred from the place wherein the Town is situated, be deemed to have vacated his seat in the Committee.

Explanation.—Transfer for a perird exceeding three months shall be deemed to be a permanent transfer for the purpose of this section.

Resignation of President or member.

10. Any person appointed as aforesaid as President or member may tender his resignation to Our Dewan, and on such resignation being accepted by Us, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

Removal of members.

11. (1) Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, remove the President or any member of Committee.

(*a*) if he refuses to act or becomes, in Our opinion, incapable of acting, or has been dealt with under Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, or convicted of any such offence, or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order, as implies a defect of character which unfits him to be President or member;

(*b*) if he is declared by notification to be disqualified for employment in, or has been dismissed from, the public service;

(*c*) if he has without reasonable cause, absented himself for more than three consecutive months from the meetings of the Committee;

(*d*) if his continuance in office, is, in Our opinion, dangerous to the public peace or order; or,

(*e*) in the case of an officer of Government, if his continuance in the Committee is, in Our opinion, unnecessary or undesirable:

Proviso.

Provided that no order shall be passed under this section without giving an opportunity of explanation to the President or member concerned.

(2) A President or member removed under sub-section (1) may be re-appointed.

Notification of appointment and removal of President and members.

12. The appointment and removal of the President and members of a Committee shall be notified in the Gazette.

Conduct of business.

Committee to meet at least once a month.

13. (1) Every Committee shall meet for the transactiou of business at least once in every month, upon such days and at such times as they may arrange, and also at other times as often as a meeting shall be called by the President.

President to convene meeting on requisition.

(2) The President shall, on a requisition made in writing by not less than two of the members of the Committee, convene a meeting, provided that the requisition specifies the day when, and the purpose for which, the meetiug is to be held, and is made at least five days previous to the day of such meeting.

(3) Except in cases of urgency, no meeting shall be held unless notice of the day and time when the meeting is to be held and of the business to be transacted thereat has been given at least three clear days previous to the day fixed for the meeting. Notice of meeting and business to be issued.

14. (1) At every meeting of the Committee, the President or, if he is not, present, such one of their number as the members present may elect, shall preside. Who to preside at meetings.

(2) All questions which may come before the Committee at any meeting shall be decided by a majority and, in every case of equality of votes, the presiding member shall have a second or casting vote. Decision by majority. Casting vote.

(3) No member shall vote on any question coming before the Committee for consideration in which he may be specially and personally interested. Interested not to vote.

(4) No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless there be present at least three members or, if the number of members then on the Committee exceeds nine, at least one-third of that number. Quorum.

(5) No resolution of the Committee shall be modified or cancelled within three months after the passing thereof except at a meeting specially convened in that behalf and by a resolution of the Committee supported by the votes of not less than one-half of the sanctioned number of members. Modification and cancellation of resolutions.

15. The Committee may, from time to time, appoint from among their own number, sub-committees consisting of such number of persons as they think fit, for the purpose of enquiry into and reporting upon any matter connected with the purposes of this Regulation. Appointment of sub-committees.

16. Minutes of the proceedings of each meeting of the Committee shall be drawn up and recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose and shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting, and an abstract thereof shall be published in the Gazette. Minutes of proceedings to be recorded and abstract published.

17. The Committee may, from time to time, make bye-laws consistent with this Regulation as to— Power of Committee to make bye-laws.

(a) the time and place of its meetings;

(b) the manner in which notice of meetings shall be given;

(c) the conduct of proceedings at meetings and the adjournment of meetings; and

(d) all other similar matters.

No bye-law made under this section shall take effect until it is approved by Us and published in the Gazette. No bye-law to take effect until approved and published in the Gazette.

(2) The Committee may also repeal, alter or amend such bye-laws with Our previous sanction. Power to repeal, alter or amend bye-laws.

18. The following are among the duties of the Committee:— Duties of the Committee.

(a) to express an opinion on references made to them by Our Dewan;

(b) to call the attention of the President to any neglect in the execution of any work entrusted to the executive, to any waste of its property, to the wants of any locality as noticed personally by any member of the Committee or made known to him by the inhabitants and to suggest any improvements which appear desirable;

(c) to bring forward questions connected with the "Town Fund" hereinafter mentioned or any new measures relating to purposes authorised by this Regulation;

(*d*) to consider, approve, disapprove or modify the annual administration report specified in section 125 and append such observations thereto as they think fit, prior to its submission to Our Dewan:

(*e*) to adopt, modify, or reject proposals for creating any new appointment before the submission of the proposals to our Dewan;

(*f*) to consider the periodical statement of receipts and disbursements specified in section 125 and progress reports of work done, and pass such resolutions thereon as they think fit;

(*g*) to consider all questions connected with the improvement and conservancy of Towns.

President to carry out the resolutions of the Committee.

19. (1) The resolutions of the Committee shall be carried into effect by the President.

Proviso.

Provided that, if the President and the majority of the members at a meeting differ in opinion, and if he thinks that a resolution passed by the majority is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of the resolution is likely to cause obstruction, injury or annoyance to any persons lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety, or is likely to lead to riot or affray, or is otherwise open to objection on public grounds, he may suspend the execution of the resolution and submit the resolution to Our Dewan with his opinion.

Our Dewan may pass such orders as he may deem fit on such reference. Such orders shall be final and shall be carried out by the President.

President to furnish progress reports.

(2) The President shall furnish to the Committee such monthly reports regarding the progress made in carrying out resolutions of that body as the Committee may prescribe.

Extraordinary power of President in cases of emergency.

20. (1) In cases of emergency, the President may do any act which the Committee are empowered to do and the immediate doing of which, is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public.

President to report his action to the Dewan.

(2) In such cases, the President shall forthwith submit a report to our Dewan explaining his reasons for using the power under this section, and Our Dewan may deal with the matter as he may deem proper.

(3) The President shall also inform the Committee at its next ordinary meeting of the action taken by him.

Power to authorise any officer to inspect Town and advise Committee.

21. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time, authorise any officer —

(*a*) to inspect any Town or portion thereof under the management of a Committee;

(*b*) to obtain from the Committee and inspect any document in its possession or under its control; and

(*c*) to record in writing for consideration of the Committee any observation he may think proper in regard to the state of the Town.

Power to suspend action under the Regulation.

22. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by order in writing, suspend the execution of any resolution of a Committee, or of any order issued by a Committee or President or passed on appeal by any authority appointed under section 98, or cancel such resolution or order, or suspend or cancel any license or permission granted by a Committee or President, and may prohibit the doing of any act which is about to be done or is being done in pursuance of or under the colour of this Regulation, if in his opinion such resolution has not been legally carried, or such resolution, order or act or the

grant of such license or permission is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of such resolution or order or the doing of such act or the continuance in force of such license or permission is likely to cause obstruction, injury or annoyance to any person lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety, or is likely to lead to a riot or an affray,

Power to authorise any officer in cases of emergency to execute any work or do any act.

23. In cases of emergency, Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, direct or authorise a public officer to execute any work or do any act which the Committee or the President is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may, with the like sanction, direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be met from the Town Fund.

Default of Committee or President.

24. If at any time it appears to Our Dewan that a Committee or a President has made default in performing any duty imposed by or under this Regulation, he may, with Our sanction, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of such duty.

If such duty is not performed within the period so fixed, Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, cause it to be performed and direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid from the Town Fund.

Officers and Servants.

Power to fix the number and salaries of servants.

25. Subject to Our sanction, the Committee shall, from time to time, fix the number and salaries of such servants as may be necessary and proper for the efficient execution of their duties.

Appointment of servants.

26. The appointment of such servants as shall have been provided in the manner aforesaid shall be made by Our Dewan, the Committee or the President, as the case may be, under such rules as may be framed by Our Dewan, with Our sanction, from time to time.

Appointment of temporary servants in cases of emergency.

27. The President may, in case of emergency, appoint such temporary servants as in his opinion may be required for the purposes of this Regulation:

Provided that—

(i) he shall not act under this section in contravention of any rules or order passed by Our Dewan with Our sanction or any resolution of the Committee prohibiting the employment of temporary servants for any particular work, and

(ii) every appointment made under this section shall be reported to Our Dewan immediately and to the Committee at the next following meeting.

Punishment of servants.

28. The servants appointed under sections 26 and 27 may be fined, suspended, reduced or dismissed under such rules as may be framed by Our Dewan, with Our sanction, from time to time.

Rules as to securities, &c.

29. The Committee may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Regulation and with any Rules framed by Our Dewan with Our sanction, as to the following matters:—

(a) the servants who shall furnish security for the due performance of their duties and the amount of such security; and

(b) the grant of leave to servants and the allowances to be paid to persons acting for such servants.

Provided that no rules so made shall be valid until they have been confirmed by Us.

Contracts

30. (1) Subject to such rules Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, from to time, prescribe, the Committee may make such con-

tracts as are necessary for carrying out any work or for performing any duty included or provided for in the annual budget.

Delegation of authority to contract.

(2) The Committee may delegate this power to the President or to a sub-committee consisting of three or more of the members.

Members, officers and servants not to be interested in contract

31. No member, officer, or servant of a Committee appointed under this Rugulation shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contractor work made with or executed for the Committee.

Penalty.

If any member, officer or servant be so interested, he shall be incapable of holding any officer or employment under this Regulation and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Provided that no such person shall by reason of being a share-holder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company be deemed to be interested in any contract entered into between such company, and the Committee.

Nevertheless, it shall not be lawful for such share-holder or member to act as a member of the Committee in any matter relating to such contract

No President or member to be personally liable for contracts.

32. No president or member of a Committee shall be peasonally liable in respect of any contract made, or for expenses incurred by or on behalf of the Committee ; but the funds, from time to time, at the disposal of the Committee shall be liable for and chargeable with all contracts and expenses duly made and incurred as aforesaid.

CHAPTER III.

Powers for Sanitary and other purposes.

Streets and Buildings.

President to grant permission for temporary occupation of street.

33. (1) The President may, by license issued for the purpose, grant permission for the temporary occupation of any street for the purpose of depositing any building materials, or for making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, subject to such conditions as he may prescribe for the safety or convenience of persons passing by, or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, and may, at his discretion, withdraw such permission.

When the President feels doubt as to the propriety of granting permission, he shall refer the matter for the decision of the Committees.

Provided that no such permission shall be necessary in the case of an officer of the P. W. or Marahmut Department acting as such, who shall communicate to the President the fact of his occupying any street for the purposes aforesaid.

(2) whoever, without such permission or in dis-regard of the conditions subject to which the permission was given, does any of the acts prohibited by sub-section (1) shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Power to regulate line of buildings.

34. (1) Should any building or part of a building project beyond the regular line of a street, either existing or determined on for the future, or beyond the front of the building on either side thereof, the Committee may, with the sanction of Our Dewan, whenever such building or part has been either entirely or in greater part taken down, or burnt down, or has fallen down, by notice require such building or part, when being re-built, to be set back to or towards the said regular line or the front of the adjoining buildings ; and the portion of the land added to the street by such setting back or removal shall become part of the street ;

Provided that full compensation shall be made to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of his building or any part thereof being set back.

(2) The Committee may, with the like sanction, and on such terms as they may think fit allow any building to be set forward for the improvement of the line of the street.

35. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette, direct that the provisions of the next following section shall be put into force within any specified limits in a Town from a day to be fixed in such notification. Our Dewan may also, with the like sanction, withdraw such notification by notice in the Gazette.

Power to prohibit use of inflammable materials in buildings.

36. (1) After the publication of the notification under the preceding section, it shall be lawful for the Committee to serve a notice upon the owner of any building within the said limits whose roof shall consist wholly or in part of leaves, mats, grass or other easily inflammable materials, calling upon him to remove such roof within three months from the date of service of the notice, and

Committee may issue notice to owner for removal of such materials

(*a*) replace it with non-inflammable materials, or

(*b*) demolish the building and leave the site open, or

(*c*) apply to the Committee for the renewal of the roof with such non-inflammable materials.

Provided that the Committee may also extend the time on the application of the owner.

Proviso.

(2) If, after the due service of the notice mentioned in sub-section (1), the owner of the building fails to comply with any of the directions given in such notice within the time therein prescribed, the Committee may enter upon the premises and remove such roof and may also, with the previous sanction of Our Dewan, demolish the building so as to leave the site open and dispose of the materials as they think fit.

Power of Committee to remove inflammable materials if owner fails to comply with requisition.

No roof removed under this sub-section shall be renewed with easily inflammable materials.

Power to demolish building.

Provided that when a building is demolished under this sub-section, reasonable compensation shall be paid to the owner.

Compensation to be awarded.

(3) If, before the expiry of the term granted under sub-section (1), the owner applies for the renewal of such roof by the Committee, the Committee shall prepare an estimate of the cost of such renewal and serve upon the owner a copy of such estimate with an intimation that any objections to the details of the estimate may be preferred in writing within two weeks from the date of the service. The Committee after the expiry of the said two weeks, if no objections be preferred within the time, or after the consideration of the objections, if any, preferred, shall pass an order approving or modifying the estimate and send a copy of such order to the party concerned.

On application by owner, Committee may draw up estimate of cost of renewal and carry out the work.

(4) Any party aggrieved by an order passed under the last preceding sub-section may appeal against it to the Dewan within two weeks from the date of his obtaining copy of such order. If no appeal has been preferred within such period or if the appeal has been rejected, the Committee may carry out the renewal according to the estimate as approved or modified under sub-section (3).

Aggrieved party may appeal to Dewan.

(5) If, after the collection of materials or the commencement of work for carrying out such renewal, the owner of the building agrees to undertake the work and enters into a bond to complete it within a time to be fixed by the Committee, he may be allowed to do so; provided that he shall take charge of all the materials collected and pay for them as well as all expenses already incurred by the Committee at the rates fixed in the estimate.

If owner agrees to undertake the work, he may be allowed to do so.

Supplemental estimate.

(6) If, during the progress of the work, the Committee find that it cannot be completed within the amount of the estimate mentioned in sub-section (5), they shall cause a supplemental estimate to be prepared, and serve a copy thereof on the owner of the building in the manner aforesaid, and follow, in respect thereof, the procedure prescribed for the original estimate.

Recovery of cost of renewal.

(7) The cost of renewal not exceeding the amount stated in the sanctioned estimate or estimates shall bear interest at three per cent per annum from the date of the completion of the work, of which a written notice shall be given to the owner. It shall be a charge on the building, on the land on which the building stands, and on the compound, if any, attached to the building, and shall take precedence over any encumbrance on the property of a prior or subsequent date. It, together with the interest thereon and the process fees due in respect of the notices and estimates served upon the owner of the building under the preceding sub-sections, shall be recovered for the Committee by the Dewan Peishcar of the Division in which the Town is situated, in four equal and annual instalments in the manner provided for recovery of arrears of public revenue. The first instalment shall become due on the expiry of twelve Malabar months from the date of the service of notice of completion. If by process of attachment and sale a sum larger than the amount be realized, the excess shall be applied in liquidation, in part or whole, of the amount due in respect of the other instalments, although they may not have fallen due.

Levy of fees for service of notices and estimates.

(8) The Committee shall levy fees for service of notices and estimates under this section according to the scale which Our Dewan may, with Our sanction from time to time, prescribe.

Service of notice or estimate in the absence of owner.

(9) In the absence of the owner, service of notice or estimate may be effected by delivering a copy thereof to some adult male member of the family, to the occupant of the building or to the agent of the owner, or by affixing such copy on a conspicuous part of the building in the presence of two witnesses.

Mode of service.

(10) The serving officer shall, if practicable, obtain on the original notice or estimate, the signature of the owner or of the person to whom the copy of notice or estimate was delivered under sub-section (9) or of the witnesses in whose presence the copy was affixed to the building, in acknowledgment of the service. He shall endorse on the original the fact and the date of service and the manner in which the service was effected, and add a declaration under his signature the statements made by him are true.

Exemption of kyala or compound wall.

(11) The Committee may exempt the kyala or compound wall of any building from the operation of this section.

No suit to lie in respect of proceedings under this section.

(12) No suit shall lie in respect of anything regularly done under the provisions of this section.

Funds to be provided by and recoveries credited to Government.

37. The fund required for giving effect to the provisions of the foregoing section shall be provided by Government; and all recoveries shall be credited to Government.

Roofs and walls not to be made of

38. After the publication of a notification under section 35, the roofs, verandahs and pandals of buildings erected or removed within the limits specified in the notification shall not be made of grass,

leaves, mats or other easily inflammable materials except with the written consent of the Committee.

inflammable materials in future without permission of Committee.

Whoever makes any roof, verandah or pandal of such materials, unless with the consent in writing of the Committee, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees and, if the offence is continued after conviction, with a further fine not exceeding ten rupees, on a separate charge, for every day of such continuance.

Penalty.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent the erection, without the permission of the Committee, of such roof, verandah or pandal for temporary purposes in compounds with enclosures at a distance of fifty feet from buildings owned by persons other than the person putting up such roof, verandah or pandal.

Proviso.

Projections and Obstructions.

39. The Committee may, at any time, interfere to put a stop to the construction or restoration in a Town of any building, well, tank or other work, if they think that the work in progress is dangerous to human life, health or safety.

Committee may stop construction or restoration of any building or well.

40. It shall not be lawful without the written permission of the Committee, for the owner or occupier of any building in a Town, to add to, or place against or in front of, the building any projection or structure overhanging, projecting into, or encroaching on any street, or into or on any drain, sewer or aqueduct therein.

Removal of projections and obstructions.

The Committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building to remove or alter any such projection or encroachment made without the permission of the Committee or which was in existence before the coming into force of this Regulation.

Provided that, in the case of any objection or encroachment lawfully in existence at the time of this Regulation comes into force, reasonable compensation shall, subject to the provisions of Regulation II of 1867, be made for any damage caused by the removal or alteration.

Proviso.

41. If any obstruction is caused in a street, water-course or tank, by the fall of trees, buildings or fences, the owner or occupier concerned shall, within twelve hours of the occurrence of such fall or within such further period, as the President may allow, clear the street, water-course or tank, of such obstruction; and, if the said owner or occupier fails so to do, the President may remove the obstruction and may recover the cost of so doing from the owner or occupier. The ocupier may recover from the owner all reasonable costs incurred by him under this section.

Debris of fallen houses, &c. to be removed by occupier.

Latrines and Privies.

42. The Committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to remove, provide or repair any drain, privy, cess-pool or other receptacle for filth or provide any additional drains privies, cess-pools or other receptacles as aforesaid which should, in their opinion, be provided for the building or land in such manner as the Committee may direct.

Provision, removal and repair of drains, privies, &c.

43. The Committee may, by notice, require any person in charge of a factory, mill or other industrial establishment employing more than twenty workmen or of a school having on its rolls more than twenty boys or girls, to provide such latrines and urinals as they

Provision of latrines and urinals in factories and

schools.

may think fit and cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleared.

Power to require privies to be shut out from public view.

44. The Committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to have any privy provided for the same, shut out by a roofed building or sufficient wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling in the neighbourhood, or to remove or alter, as the Committee may direct, any door or trapdoor of a privy opening on to any street or drain.

Troughs and pipes for rain water.

45. The Committee may, by notice require the owner of any building or land in any street to put and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying the water from the building or land, and for discharging the same in such manner as they may allow.

Ruinous or Deserted Buildings and Dangerous Places.

Power to require buildings, wells, tanks &c., to be secured.

46. Should any building, or any well, tank, reservoir, pool depression or excavation be, for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure, dangerous to persons passing by, or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, the Committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof to repair, protect or enclose the same; and should it appear to them to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger they shall forthwith take such steps to avert the danger as may be necessary.

Building &c., in ruinous or dangerous state.

47. Should any building, wall or structure, or anything affixed thereto, or any bank, or tree or any branch thereof be deemed by the Committee to be in a ruinous state or in any way dangerous, they may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof forthwith either to remove the same or to cause such repairs to be made to the building, wall, structure, or bank as the Committee may consider necessary for the public safety; and should it appear to them to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, the Committee shall forthwith take such steps to avert the danger as may be necessary.

Power to require untenanted buildings becoming a nuisance to be secured or enclosed.

48. The Committee may, by notice, require the owner or part-owner or person claiming to be the owner or part-owner of any building or land which, by reason of abandonment or disputed ownership or other cause, has remained untenanted and become a nuisance, to secure or enclose the same within a reasonable time fixed in the notice.

Unwholesome Buildings and Lands.

Cleaning of private well, tank, &c.

49. The Committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land or building to cleanse, repair, cover, fill up or drain off any private well, tank, reservoir, pool, depression or excavation therein, which may appear to them to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood or dangerous to life or property.

Proviso.

Provided that, if for the purpose of effecting any drainage under this section, it shall be necessary to acquire any land not belonging to the same owner or to pay compensation to any person, the Committee shall apply to Our Dewan to furnish such land or pay such compensation and shall postpone any action until the application is granted or rejected.

Clearing of noxious vegetation.

50. The Committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land to clear away and remove from it any noxious vegetation or undergrowth which may appear to them to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.

51. The committee may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land to cut or trim the hedges growing thereon and bordering on any street, or any branches of trees growing thereon which overhang any street and obstruct the same or cause danger, or which so overhang any well, tank, or other source from which water is derived by the public for drinking or bathing purposes, as to be likely to pollute the water thereof. Cutting or trimming of hedges and branches of trees.

52. Should the owner or occupier of any building or land or a well or tank in the land suffer the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, the Committee may, by notice, require him to cleanse the same or otherwise put it in a proper state within a reasonable time to be specified in the notice. Cleansing of buildings &c., in a filthy state.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

53. (1) The owner or occupier of every place within the Town used for any of the following purposes namely:— Regulation of offensive and dangerous trades.

melting tallow;
boiling bones, offal or blood;
as soap-house, oil-boiling house, dyeing-house or tannery;
as a brick-kiln, tile-kiln, pottery, or lime-kiln;
as any other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise;
as a yard or depot for trade in hay, straw thatching grass, wood or coal, or other dangerously inflammable material;
as a storehouse for any explosive or for petroleum or any inflammable oil or spirit;
shall register the same in a book to kept by the Committee for the purpose.

(2) No place shall be newly used for any of the said purposes except under a license from the Committee which shall be renewable annually.

(3) The license shall not be withheld unless the Committee consider that the business which it is intended to establish or maintain, would be offensive or dangerous to persons residing in or frequenting the immediate neighbourhood.

(4) The Committee may, in respect of licenses issued under this section, impose such conditions as they may think necessary.

(5) Whoever, without such registration and without a license uses any such place for any such purpose as aforesaid, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and, if the offence is continued after conviction, with a further fine not exceeding ten rupees, on a separate charge, for every day of such continuance.

(6) The owner or occupier of any place registered under subsection (1) may apply to have that place licensed under this section. When any such place has been licensed, the registration of that place shall thereby be cancelled and shall not be renewed.

54. (1) Whenever it is shown to the satisfaction of the Committee that any place registered or licensed under the last preceding section is a nuisance to the neighbourhood or likely to be dangerous to life, health or property, the Committee may, by notice, require the occupier thereof to discontinue the use of such place or to use it in such manner as will, in the opinion of the Committee render it no longer a nuisance or dangerous. Power to prohibit such trades.

(2) Whoever, after any such notice has been given, uses such place or permits it to be used in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood or dangerous, shall be unishable with fine Penalty.

which may extend to two hundred rupees and, if the offence is continued after conviction, with a further fine not exceeding forty rupees, on a separate charge, for every day of such continuance.

Slaughter-houses, Markets, &c.

Committee to to provide slaughter-houses.

55. (1) The Committee shall provide a sufficient number of places for the purpose of being used as public slaughter-houses.

Slaughter-houses and butchers' shops to be licensed.

(2) No place in any Town shall be used as a slaughter-house or for the slaughtering of any animal intended for food, or for selling or storing for sale any flesh intended for food, unless a license for such use thereof has been previously obtained from the Committee.

No animal to be slaughtered except in slaughter-house, or except during festivals.

(3) No cattle, sheep, goat or pig shall be slaughtered within the Town except in a public or licensed slaughter-house.

(4) The Committee may permit the slaughtering of any animal in such place or places as they think fit on occasions of festivals and ceremonies or as a special measure.

Penalty for slaughtering except at a slaughter-house or drying skins so as to cause nuisance.

56. Whoever slaughters, or permits to be slaughtered, cuts up or skins, or permits to be cut up or skinned, any cattle, sheep, goat or pig, at any place within the Town other than a public or licensed slaughter-house or place, except with the written permission of the Committee, or whoever dries, or permits to be dried, any skin, in such a manner as to cause a nuisance, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for each animal or skin.

Committee may declare a place to be a market.

57. The Committee may declare any place ordinarily used for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, grain, vegetables or other perishable articles of food, or for the sale of live-stock or poultry, to be a market; provided that no such declaration shall be made in respect of any single shop or of any group of shops not being more than three in number and that any such declaration may at any time, but subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 58, be cancelled by the Committee.

Committee may charge rents and fees for use of public markets.

58. (1) The Committee may charge such rents and fees as they deem fit for the use of, or right to expose goods for sale in, public markets and for the use of shops, stalls, sheds, pens and standings therein.

Power to close public markets.

(2) The Committee may, with the sanction of Our Dewan, close any such market or any part thereof.

Power to expel persons breaking regulations, and to determine lease.

(3) The President may expel from any such market any person who or whose servants may be convicted of disobeying any bye-law made for the Regulation and control of such market, and may prevent such person, by himself or his servants, from further carrying on any trade, or business in such market, or occupying any stall, shop or other place therein, and may determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such stall, shop or other place.

Penalty for selling in public market without permission.

59. Whoever, without the permission of the Committee, sells or exposes for sale any article within a public market shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for each offence.

Private markets to be licensed.

60. (1) No place shall be used as a private market, unless the Committee have granted a license so to use it.

(2) Applications for licenses to open newly, or to continue to use, private markets shall be made by the owners thereof not less than thirty days before they open them or before the commencement of the official year during which they intend to continue to use them, as the case may be.

Applications for licenses to be made thirty days in advance.

(3) The Committee may, at their discretion, grant any license applied for under this section either unconditionally or subject to such rules as to supervision and inspection and to such conditions as to conservancy and other matters as they think proper; or they may refuse to grant any such license. They may also at any time suspend, cancel or modify any license which has been granted under this section.

Committee may grant, refuse or cancel licenses.

(4) When a license to open a market is granted or when a license is refused, suspended, cancelled or modified under this section, the Committee shall cause a notice of such grant, refusal, suspension, cancellation or modification, in English and Malayalam, to be posted in some conspicuous place at or near the entrance to the place in respect of which the license was sought.

Notice of grant &c., of license to be posted up.

(5) Every license granted under this section shall expire at the end of the official year in which the market in respect of which the license has been issued is newly opened, or at the end of the official year for which it has been granted, as the case may be.

Licenses to expire at end of year.

(6) If the Committee neglect to pass orders upon an application for a license under this section and to communicate the same to the applicant within thirty days after the receipt of the application, the applicant may open the place in respect of which the application was made or, as the case may be, may continue to use such place during the official year for which the license was sought; and the said place shall be held to be duly licensed for the official year during which it was opened or for which the license was sought, as the case may be.

When market may be used without license.

Nothing in this sub-section shall exempt the applicant from payment of license fee to which he may be otherwise liable.

61. Every person who sells, or exposes for sale, any article in an unlicensed private market shall be liable to fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Penalty for selling in unlicensed private market.

Explanation.— A market is unlicensed within the meaning of this section, if the license for the use thereof has expired or has been cancelled or suspended.

62. Every owner, farmer or occupier of any private market shall —

Private markets to be properly drained, &c.

(a) construct such approaches, entrances, passages, gates, drains and cess-pits therein as the Committee direct;

(b) cause such market to be roofed and paved with such materials and in such manner, and provided with such latrines and urinals of such description and in such position and number, as the Committee direct;

(c) provide for such supply of water to such market as the Committee direct; and

(d) make such alterations in the stalls, passages, shops, doors or other parts of the said market or place as the Committee direct.

63. (1) If the owner, farmer or occupier, after notice given to him by the Committee directing him to carry out within a period to be specified in the notice any of the measures provided in the last preceding section, fails to comply with such notice, the Committee

Penalty for default to drain, &c.

may suspend withhold or refuse the license until the notice shall have been complied with, and any person opening or keeping open any such market after such withholding, suspension or refusal shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day on which he is convicted for having opened or kept open such market or place.

Penalty for not keeping private market properly, or for not abating nuisance, or for obstructing.

(2) Any owner, farmer, occupier, agent or manager in charge of any such market, or of any shop, stall, shed or other place therein, who keeps the same so that it is a nuisance, or who does not cause anything that is a nuisance to be at once removed to a place to be notified by the Committee, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for each offence.

Power to close private market.

64. The Committee or any officer duly authorised by them in that behalf may close any private market in respect of which no license has been applied for or any private market the license for which has been refused, withheld or suspended.

Place for deposit of refuse, rubbish, &c.

65. The Committee may fix places within, or, with the approval of Our Dewan, beyond the limits of a Town for the deposit of refuse, rubbish, or offensive matter of any kind or for the disposal of the dead bodies of animals and may, by public notice, give directions as to the time, manner and conditions at, in and under which such refuse, rubbish, or offensive matter, or dead bodies of animals may be removed along any street and deposited at such places.

Destruction of mad dogs.

66. (1) The Committee, by any person authorised by them in this behalf, may destroy or cause to be destroyed, or confine or cause to be confined, for such period as they may direct, any dog suffering from rabies or reasonably suspected to be suffering from rabies.

(2) No damagas shall be payable in respect of any dog destroyed under this section.

Suffering dogs to be at large.

67. Whoever, being the owner or person in charge of any dog which is likely to annoy or intimidate passengers, neglects to restrain it so that it shall not be at large without a muzzle in any street, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Prevention of Epidemic Diseases.

Removal to hospital of persons suffering from plague, cholera or small-pox.

68. (1) When any person suffering from plague, cholera, or small-pox, is—

(*a*) without lodging or accommodation, or,

(*b*) living in a Chatram, Travellers' Bungalow, Club, or Public Hotel.

The Committee, by any person authorised by them in this behalf, may, on the advice of a Medical Officer of rank not inferior to an Apothecary, remove the patient to any hospital or place at which persons suffering from such disease are received for medical treatment and may do anything necessary for such removal.

(2) In cases of emergency, the President may exercise the power under this section.

Burial and Burning Grounds.

Powers of Committee in respect of burial and burning grounds.

69. (1) The Committee may, with the previous sanction of Our Dewan, by public notice, order any public burial or burning ground which is in their opinion dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood to be closed from a date to be specified in the notice and shall in such case, if no suitable place for burial

or burning exists within a reasonable distance, provide, previous to such closing, a fitting place for the purpose.

(2) Should any person bury, or burn, or cause or permit to be buried or burnt any corpse in any burial or burning ground closed under this section or after the date fixed thereunder for closing the same, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. Penalty.

70. (1) The committee may, with the previous sanction of Our Dewan, by written notice, prescribe the routes along which and, in times of epidemic, the manner in which, corpses should be carried. Committee may prescribe routes for carrying corpses.

(2) Whoever carries a corpse along a route prohibited by the Committee or in a manner likely to cause annoyance to the public or, in times of epidemic, in a manner different from that prescribed by the Committee, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees. Penalty.

General Sanitary Regulations.

71. The Committee may set apart suitable places for the purpose of bathing and may specify the times at which and the class and sex of the persons, by whom such places may be used, and may also set apart suitable places for washing animals and clothes or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness or comfort of the inhabitants and may, by public notice, prohibit bathing, or washing animals or clothes, in any public place not so set apart, or at times or by persons other than those specified, and any other act by which water in public places may be rendered foul or unfit for use. Places for bathing, washing animals, clothes &c.

72. The Committee may, when it appears to them to be necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property, by notice, prohibit all persons from stacking or collecting wood, dry grass, straw or other inflammable materials, or placing mats or thatched huts or lighting fires in any place or within any specified limits in a Town. Prohibition of stacking of inflammable materials, lighting fires, &c.

73. Every occupier of a building or land who allows the water from any sink, drain privy or stable or any other offensive liquid matter to flow out of such building or land into any portion of a street except a drain or to flow out of such building or land in such a manner as to cause an avoidable nuisance by the soakage of the said water or other liquid-matter into the ground at the side of a drain forming a portion of a street, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for each such offence. Penalty for allowing outflow of offensive liquid.

74. Whoever puts or causes to be put any earth, dirt, ashes, garden, kitchen or stable-refuse, broken glass, earthen-ware, rubbish or night-soil into any sewer or drain, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees. Penalty for throwing rubbish, &c., into sewers or drains.

75. Whoever, being the occupier of any place where any offensive trade or manufacture is carried on, does any act which causes the defilement of the water in any public water-course or spring, or in any tank, reservoir, well, cistern or aqueduct, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees. Fouling of water by offensive trades Penalty.

76. Whoever drives any vehicle after dark in any street, unless the vehicle is properly supplied with light or there is sufficient moon-light to render lights unnecessary, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. Penalty for driving vehicles without light.

77. (1) Our Dewan may, by rule published in the Gazette, regulate the traffic in all or any of the streets in a Town. Regulation of traffic in streets.

(2) Whoever disobeys any rule so published shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Discharging fire-arms &c.

78. Whoever discharges fire-arms or lets off fire-works or fire-balloons or engages in any game in such a manner as to cause or is likely to cause danger to persons passing by, or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, or risk of injury to property, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Control of elephants.

79. Whoever, being in charge of any elephant, omits, on being requested to do so, to remove the elephant, as far as may be practicable, to a safe distance on the approach of a horse, whether ridden or driven, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Prohibition of sale in street.

80. (1) The Committee may, from time to time, by notification, by beat of drum, and by publication in the Gazette, prohibit the sale, or exposure for sale, of any articles in or upon any specified street or part of such street, and may, in like manner, cancel, suspend or modify such prohibition.

Penalty.

(2) Whoever, after such notification, sells or exposes for sale any articles in any such street against the terms of such notification shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

Prohibition of conversion of open spaces into plantations or erection of buildings thereon.

81. With the previous sanction of Our Dewan, the Committee may, by notice, in any specified locality within the limits of a Town, prohibit the conversion of open spaces into plantations or the erection of any buildings thereon: provided that reasonable compensation shall be made for any loss caused by such prohibition.

Explanation.— "Open space" in this section includes paddy land.

Penalty for disobeying orders passed by Committee.

82. Whoever disobeys any lawful direction given or any written notice lawfully issued by the committee under the powers conferred upon them by this Regulation, or fails to comply with the conditions subject to which any permission was given by them under those power, shall, if no punishment is specifically provided for such disobedience or failure, be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and, if the offence is continued after conviction, with a further fine not exceeding five rupees, on a separate charge, for every day of such continuance.

Explanation.—The words 'after conviction' shall be construed as meaning 'after the expiry of such reasonable time for carrying out the notice given by the committee as may be fixed by the Magistrate in each case.'

CHAPTER IV.

Town Fund.

Constitution of Town Fund

83. All moneys which are allotted by Us for the purposes of this Regulation for any Town, all fines and penalties levied under the authority of this Regulation, or of Regulation IV of 1056 in cases of public nuisances committed within the Town, the proceeds of all taxes, tools and license-fees imposed under this Regulation, all sums paid by way of composition under section 120 of this Regulation, and all income derived from any property owned or managed by the Committee, shall be credited to and shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the "Town Fund" of such Town:

Provided that the sum so alloted shall not be less than the amount sanctioned by Us for such Town for the year preceding that in which the Regulation comes into force, exclusive of the amount allotted for works under section 18 of Regulation II of 1069.

Provided further that, in the case of Town newly created after this Regulation comes into force the sum contributed by Us shall not be less than the amount that may be collected in each Town under the provisions of this Chapter.

84. The Committee shall, at such time or times and in such form as Our Dewan shall direct, prepare and submit a budget showing the probable receipts and the expenditure which it is proposed by the Committee to incur during the ensuing Malabar year, and the items in respect of which it is proposed to incur such expenditure; and may also furnish a supplemental estimate providing for any modifications which they may deem it advisable to make, in the distribution of the amount to be raised and expended in the Malabar year then current, for the purposes of this Regulation. Committee to prepare and submit budget

85. Our Dewan shall, after such revision as he may deem fit, with Our sanction, pass the budget for each year and the Committee shall abide by the budget so passed. Power to determine amount of budget.

86. It shall be lawful for the Committee, with Our approval and subject to such rules as may be framed by the Committee and approved and sanctioned by Us, from time to time, to levy for the purposes of this Regulation, any of the following taxes and tolls, namely— Levy of taxes and tolls.

(1) A yearly tax on buildings and such lands as are used as public cart-stands and for similar purposes not exceeding three and three-fourths per cent. on the annual value.

Provided that if the land has been already assessed to the public revenue, such assessment shall be deducted from the annual value.

Exemption I.—No tax shall be levied upon any building or land the annual value whereof is not more than twenty-four rupees, if it be the owner's sole property liable to tax under this clause.

Exemption II.—No tax shall be levied on,

(*a*) buildings or lands belonging to Government, or,

(*b*) temples, churches, mosques and other places of worship, light-houses, piers, wharves, Jetties, choultries, hospitals, dispensaries, and other buildings or lands to the extent to which they are used for public, charitable or religious, but not residential purposes, or,

(*c*) burial and burning grounds.

Explanation.—In this section, 'annual value' means the gross annual rent for which buildings and lands liable to taxation may reasonably be expected to let, and in the case of houses, may be expected to let unfurnished.

In the case of buildings, a deduction of one-sixth of the gross annual rent shall be made on account of necessary annual repairs.

(2) A yearly tax upon arts, professions, trades and callings, and on offices and appointments, at rates not exceeding those specified in Schedule A.

(3) A half-yearly tax on vehicles with springs, animals and cabin-boats, at rates not exceeding in any case those specified in Schedule B.

(4) A half-yearly tax on carts and other vehicles without springs, and valloms, at a rate not exceeding one rupee for each half-year in respect of every such vehicle or vallom.

Exemption.—No tax shall be imposed under clauses (3) and (4) in respect of—

(i) vehicles, boats and animals belonging to Government;

(ii) vehicles, boats and animals kept within the Town, for use in the discharge of their out-door duties therein, by such servants of the Committee employed on such duties as the Committee may, with the approval of Our Dewan, designate; provided that not more than one vehicle and two animals or one boat for each such member or servant shall be exempted under these clauses from taxation;

(iii) vehicles, boats and animals kept solely for sale by builders and dealers, or vehicles, boats and animals which have not during the half-year been used;

(iv) carts and animals used for agricultural purposes only;

(v) valloms which will not carry more than two persons.

(5) Tolls on vehicles, boats and animals entering the Town limits and not liable to taxation under clauses (3) and (4), at rates not exceeding in any case those specified in Schedule C;

Provided that any person may compound for exemption from all tolls leviable in respect of any animal, boat or vehicle under this clause by paying the tax which would have been payable in respect thereof under clause (3) or clause (4) if the same had been kept within the Town.

Exemption.—No tolls shall be levied under this clause for the passage of vehicles, boats or animals—

(i) belonging to Government; or,

(ii) conveying troops, military and police officers in uniform and on duty, servants of the Committee on duty, or persons or property in the custody of such officers or servants.

Committee may raise funds from any of the above sources.

87. The Committee may, from time to time, with Our approval determine to raise the funds required for the purpose of this Regulation from all, or any one or more of, the above sources, at a rate or rates not exceeding those specified in this Regulation.

House-scavenging.

88. Subject to such rules as may be passed by Our Dewan with Our sanction in this behalf, the Committee may undertake the house-scavenging of any house or building, and charge the occupier of such house or building, in respect of the house-scavening done for him, with a tax imposed in manner directed by this Regulation at such rate as they may think fit.

Procedure in imposing taxes.

89. (1) The Committee may, at a special meeting, pass a resolution to propose the imposition of any tax under section 86 or section 88.

(2) When such a resolution has been passed, the Committee shall publish a notice in the Gazette and by beat of drum within the Town, defining the class of persons or description of property proposed to be taxed and the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed.

(3) Any inhabitant objecting to the proposed tax, may, within thirty days from the publication of the said notice, submit his objection in writing to the Committee, and the Committee shall, at a special meeting, take his objection into consideration.

(4) If no such objection is received within the said period of thirty days, or if all such objections having been considered as aforesaid, are deemed insufficient, the Committee may forward their proposal to Our Dewan, with the objections (if any) which have been submitted as aforesaid and their decision thereupon.

(5) Our Dewan, on receiving such proposal, may with Our approval sanction or refuse to sanction the same, or return it to the Committee for further consideration.

(6) When any proposal of the Committee has been sanctioned, the Committee may at a special meeting, direct the imposition of the tax in accordance with such proposal.

(7) In giving such direction, the Committee shall fix a date on which the tax shall come into force:

Provided that—

(a) no tax shall come into force until its imposition has been notified in the Gazette and by beat of drum within the Town;

(b) no tax shall come into force in less than three months from the date of the meeting at which its imposition is directed;

(c) a tax leviable by the year shall come into force on the first day of Chingom, or on the first day of Vrichigom, or on the first day of Kumbhom, or on the first day of Edavom, in any year; and, if it comes into force on any day other than the first day of Chingom, shall be leviable by the quarter till the first day of Chingom the next ensuing.

(8) A notification of the imposition of a tax under this Regulation shall be conclusive evidence that the tax has been imposed in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

Power to abolish or reduce tax.

90. The Committee may, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by Our Dewan with Our sanction, abolish or reduce in amount any tax imposed under the foregoing sections.

Power to exempt from taxation.

91. The Committee may, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by Our Dewan with Our sanction and Our Dewan with Our sanction may, by order, exempt in whole or in part from the payment of any such tax any person or class of persons or any property or description of property.

Power to suspend levy of tax.

92. (1) If at any time it appears to Our Dewan, on complaint made or otherwise, that any tax imposed under the foregoing sections is unfair in its incidence or that the levy thereof or of any part thereof is injurious to the interests of the general public, he may, with Our sanction by notification, suspend the levy of the tax or of such part thereof, for such period as may be deemed necessary.

(2) Our Dewan may, with the like sanction, at any time, by notification, rescind any such suspension.

Duty of furnishing information regarding liability to taxation.

93. (1) The Committee may, by written communication, call upon any inhabitant of the Town to furnish such information as may be necessary in order to ascertain whether such inhabitant is liable to pay any tax under this Regulation.

Penalty.

(2) If any inhabitant so called upon to furnish information, omits to furnish it, or furnishes information which is untrue, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Taxes on immovable property by whom payable

94. A tax payable under section 86, clause (1), shall be paid by the owner of the property in respect of which it is payable.

Committee may levy fees for licenses.

95. The Committee may, subject to such rules as may be passed by Our Dewan with Our sanction in this behalf, levy fees for licenses issued under this Regulation.

Power to make rules.

96. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time, frame rules—

(a) regulating the mode in which taxes and tolls under this Regulation may be levied;

(b) prescribing the conditions under which taxes and tolls may be revised or remitted;

(c) providing for appeals from assessment in respect of taxes; and

(*d*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Chapter.

Purposes for which the funds raised under this Regulation may be applied.

97. The funds raised under this Regulation shall be utilised solely for purposes of general conservancy, sanitation and improvement of the Town in which they are raised.

CHAPTER V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Appeal from proceedings of Committee or President.

98. Any person aggrieved by any notice or order issued or passed by, or by any other act of the Committee or the President under this Regulation may, within thirty days from the date of such act, or the promulgation or service of such order or notice, appeal to the Dewan or such other authority as may be appointed by Us in that behalf for any particular Town. The time occupied in obtaining material papers in connection with the order, notice or act appealed against from the Committee or the President, shall be excluded from the computation of the said thirty days.

Suspension of proceedings till decision of appeal.

99. When, against any order passed under this Regulation, an appeal has been instituted under the last preceding section, all proceedings to enforce such order and all prosecutions for any breach thereof shall, if so directed by the Dewan or other appellate authority, be suspended, pending the decision of the appeal.

Suits by aggrieved parties.

100. Except as otherwise provided for, parties aggrieved by any notice issued orders passed, or act done under the provisions of this Regulation may sue for the cancellation of the same, or for any damage sustained by them, within eight months from the date of such act or the promulgarion or service of such order or notice, or in case of appeal under section 98 from the date of the order of the appellate authority. No such suit shall be instituted until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing has been given to the Dewan stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff; and the plaint must contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left.

Notice to sweeper or scavenger before discharge.

101. (1) In the absence of a written contract to the contrary, every sweeper or scavenger employed by a Committee shall be entitled to one week's notice before discharge or one week's wages in lieu thereof, unless he is discharged for misconduct, or was engaged for a specified term and discharged at the end of it.

Penalty for absence or resignation without notice.

(2) Should any sweeper or scavenger employed by a Committee, in the absence of a written contract authorising him so to do and without reasonable cause, resign his employment or be absent from his duties without giving one month's notice to the Committee, or neglect or refuse to perform his duties or any of them, he shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to two months.

Reasonable time to be fixed in notices.

102. (1) When any notice under this Regulation requires any act to be done for which no time is fixed by the Regulation a reasonable time for doing the same shall be specified therein.

Notice may be given to both owner and occupier.

(2) Whenever it is provided by this Regulation that any such notice may be given to the owner or occupier of any land or building, and the owner and occupier are different persons, such notice shall be given to both of them.

When notice not complied with, committee may take action.

103 Whenever the terms of any notice given under this Regulation by a Committee have not been complied with, the Committee may after twenty-four hours' notice, cause the act to be done.

104. When, under this Regulation, the owner or occupier of any property is required by the Committee to execute any work, and default has been made in complying with the requirement, and the Committee has executed the work, the cost of the work may be recovered from the person in default.

Committee to recover cost of work in case of default by owner or occupier.

105. As between themselves and the Committee, both owner and occupier shall be deemed to be in default for the purpose of section 104, but that one of them shall be deemed to be primarily in default upon whom, as between land-lord and tenant, the duty of doing the required act would properly fall either in pursuance of a contract or by law.

Who to be deemed primarily in default.

106. When the person primarily in default is the owner, and the Committee has recovered the whole or any part of the cost from the occupier, or he has paid the same upon its demand, he may deduct the sum so recovered or paid from the rent from time to time becoming due from him to the owner, or otherwise recover it from such owner.

Occupier may deduct from rent due to the owner any amount recovered from him.

107. All monies other than fines and penalties recoverable under this Regulation shall be treated as arrears of public revenue within the meaning of Regulation I of 1863, and be recovered as such.

Taxes imposed on buildings and lands under this Regulation shall be a charge on such property after the revenue due on such building or land.

Mode of recovering monies due under this Regulation.

108. A Medical Officer may, with Our sanction, be appointed by Our Dewan as the Health Officer of the Town to advise the Committee on sanitary matters.

Appointment of health Officer.

109. (1) The Committee shall keep in their office a register of all births and deaths in the Town according to the forms which may be prescribed for the purpose by Our Dewan.

(2) They shall, with the previous sanction of Our Dewan, appoint a person to be Registrar of births and deaths.

Registration of births and deaths.

110. The Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth and death which happens in the Town and shall register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered according to the forms prescribed, touching every such birth and death as the case may be, which has not been already registered.

Registrar to register all births and deaths in the Town.

111. The father, karnavan, mother or any other relative of every child born in the Town, or any person living in the house shall, when required by the Registrar, give or cause to be given to the said Registrar information, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars required for the purpose of registry touching the birth of such child.

Persons who are to give the necessary particulars regarding the birth of a child.

112. Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness of every person dying in the town, or in case of the death, illness, inability or default of all such persons, some person living in the building in which such death has happened shall, when required by the Registrar, give information, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars required for registry touching the death of such person.

Who to give particulars of a case of death.

113. Every person who conducts or performs the funeral ceremonies of any person who has died within the town shall, whenever required, furnish to the Registrar such information as he possesses as to the several particulars.

Person conducting the funeral ceremony to give particulars regarding the death.

Officer in charge of a hospital to give particulars of every case of birth and death therein.

114. In the case of persons born or dying in any hospital, it shall be the duty of the Medical Officer in charge forthwith to give intimation in writing to the Committee, of the occurrence of any birth or death in the Hospital under his charge; such intimation shall be in the forms aforesaid.

Penalty for not giving particulars about birth or death or for giving false information.

115. If any person whose duty it is to give information of births and deaths under the preceding sections wilfully neglects or refuses to give such information or gives false information, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Powers of entry and inspection.

116. The Committee or any person authorised by them in this behalf, after giving six hours' notice to the occupier, if any, of any building or land in a town, may, at any time between sun-rise and sun-set, enter into such building or on such land for examining any works under construction or for any other purpose contemplated in this Regulation:

Provided that no such notice shall be necessary when the occupier or owner of a building or plot of land permits the Committee or their authorised agent to so enter.

Provided also that, when any building used as a human dwelling or as a place of worship is entered, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers or worshippers and before any apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman is entered under this section, notice shall be given to her that she is at liberty to withdraw and every reasonable facility shall be afforded to her for withdrawing.

Provided further that if there is no occupier the entry shall be made in the presence of two Thadastars, making a record of the same.

Prosecutions to be instituted before Magistrates.

117. Every prosecution under this Regulation may be instituted before any Magistrate having jurisdiction over the offender.

Proviso.

Provided that no Magistrate who, as President or a member of the Committee, was concerned directly or indirectly with the passing of any resolution on any matter, shall try a case connected with that matter.

Punishments to be awarded by Magistrate

118. All punishments provided in this Regulation shall be awarded on conviction before a Magistrate.

Sanction of Committee or Dewan necessary for prosecution.

119. No prosecution of an offence shall be started, except by or with the permission of the Committee or Our Dewan:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to offences under sections 71, 74, 75, 77, 79, or 80 of this Regulation.

Power to compound offences.

120. (1) Our Dewan may, with our sanction, empower the Committee or its President to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed an offence under this Regulation, a sum of money by way of composition for such offence

(2) On payment of such sum of money, the suspected person if in custody, shall be discharged, and no further proceedings taken against him in regard to the offence or alleged offence so compounded for.

(3) Power under sub-section (1) to accept composition for alleged offences may be given either generally in regard to all offences

under this Regulation, or particularly in regard to specified offences or offences of a specified class, and may at any time be withdrawn by Our Dewan, with Our sanction.

121. It shall be the duty of all Police officers to give immediate information to the committee or to their officers, of any offence committed contrary to the provisions of this Regulation, and to help them in giving effect to the provisions of this Regulation.

Police officers to give information of offences under this Regulation.

122. Any Police officer may arrest any person committing in his view any offence against the provisions of this Regulation, if the name and address of such person be unknown to him, and if such person decline to give his name and address, or if the Police officer shall have reason to doubt the accuracy of such name or address, if given; such person may, subject to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, be detained at the Station-House until his name and address shall be correctly ascertained.

Power of Police officers to arrest.

123. Our Dewan may, by notification in the Gazette, authorise any person employed under a Committee appointed under this Regulation and wearing a badge of office, to arrest any person who, in his view, commits nuisance by easing himself in, or by the side of, or near any public street or thoroughfare in a Town, and to forthwith take the person arrested to the nearest Magistrate or Police Station.

Persons employed under Committee may be empowered to arrest in certain cases.

124. Our Dewan may, with our sanction, by notification in the Gazette, direct that, to any specified area which is declared a Town under this Regulation, any of the sections thereof excepting those of Chapter IV shall not apply, and may modify or cancel such notification.

Power to restrict the application of the provisions of this Regulation.

125. The President shall, as soon as may be after the first day of Chingom in each year, prepare a detailed report of the administration of the Town during the previous year, with a statement showing the nature and amount of receipts and disbursements in that year, in such form and with such particulars as Our Dewan may, from time to time, prescribe.

President to draw up annual report.

126. Fines imposed under this Regulation may be levied by distress and sale of the movables belonging to the offender, who may be kept in custody if he fails to give security for the same pending the return of the warrant of distress. In default of such realization, he may be sentenced to simple imprisonment which shall, in no case, exceed three months.

Levy of fines.

127. Our Dewan may, with our sanction, by notification in the Gazette, appoint any member of a Committee to be Vice-President, and such officer shall, in the absence of the President from the Town, exercise all powers conferred and discharge all the duties imposed, on the President under the Regulation.

Appointment of Vice-President.

SCHEDULE A.—SECTION 85.

TAX ON ARTS, PROFESSIONS, TRADES AND CALLINGS.

Class I.	Yearly. Rs.	Ch.	C.
Every person holding any office or appointment, public or private, or employed in any capacity, whose pay, salary or pension amounts to Rs. 1,000 a month or upwards and every person falling under any of the following denominations, whose income is estimated to amount to Rs. 1,000 a month or upwards:— (i) Carrying on business as a Company; (ii) Abkari renters, wholesale and retail traders and manufacturers of every kind, contractors, boat-owners and commission agents; (iii) Bankers and professional money-lenders; (iv) Brokers and dealers in securities, shares or bills of exchange; (v) Editors and proprietors of newspapers; (vi) Practising barristers, vakils and law agents (vii) Practising medical practitioners of all kinds, including hakims and vydians; (viii) Owners and farmers of Markets; (ix) Keepers of hotels or boarding-houses; (x) Builders; (xi) Owners of mills, warehouses, printing-presses, oil-presses, cotton-presses and other presses and factories of all kinds; (xii) Professional artists, photographers, actors, owners or managers of circuses or theatrical companies, musicians and dancers; (xiii) Dealers in animals or vehicles, and owners or keepers of livery stables or hackney carriages.	25		
Class II.			
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 300 a month or upwards.	12	4	„
Class III.			
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 300 a month or upwards.	6	„	„
Class IV.			
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount to, Rs. 200 a month or upwards.	4	„	„
Class V.			
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 100 a month or upwards.	2	„	„
Class VI.			
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 50 a month or upwards.	1	„	„

NOTE.—When a person carries on his professional work within the jurisdiction of more than one Committee, the payment of profession tax to any one Committee shall exempt him from liability to any other for the whole year.

SCHEDULE B.—Section 85.

Vehicles with springs, animals and cabin-boats liable to taxation, with the rates of taxation.

	Half-yearly. Rs.	Ch.	C.
For every four-wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by two or more horses	5	"	"
For every four-wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by a horse, bull or bullock, or by bulls or bullocks	2	14	"
For every two-wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by one horse or by one or more bulls or bullocks	1	14	"
Do. by two or more horses	2	14	"
Every other vehicle with springs and every bicycle or tricycle	1	14	"
For every elephant	6	"	"
For every horse over thirteen hands	2	14	"
For every horse of or under thirteen hands	1	"	"
For every horse of or under eleven hands	"	14	"
For every bullock or bull	"	7	"
For every male buffalo	"	7	"
For every ass	"	3	8
For every dog	"	7	"
For every cabin-boat	2	14	"

SCHEDULE C.—Section 85.

Maximum Rates of Tolls Payable on entering the Town Limits.

	Half-yearly. Rs.	Ch.	C.
On every four-wheeled vehicle with springs	"	7	"
On every cabin-boat	"	7	"
On every jatka, hackery or cart laden	"	3	8
On every jatka, hackery or cart not laden	"	1	12
On every other vehicle with springs and every bicycle or tricycle	"	3	8
On every buffalo, bull, bullock, cow or ass, laden or ridden and on every horse under thirteen hands ..	"	"	12
On every vallom	"	"	14
On every horse not under thirteen hands	"	1	12
On every elephant	"	14	"
On every camel	"	3	8

Explanation.—"Laden"—An animal is not said to be laden when it is merely accoutred for the purpose of being laden or ridden.

Explanation.—Tolls are leviable on vehicles at the above rates irrespective of the means of traction employed and the payment of a toll in respect of any vehicles covers the animals engaged in drawing it.

Trivandrum Town Improvement Committee.

Rules regarding the introduction of license fees in the Town of Trivandrum passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 28th August, 1903 / 12th Avani, 1079 *under sections* 33, 53 *and* 58 *of Regulation III of* 1076.

GENERAL RULES.

I. Application for licenses shall be made in writing to the Health Officer who shall submit the same without delay to the President with a report as to whether the license may be granted.

II. The applications will then be disposed of by the President subject to appeal to the Committee.

III. In emergent cases applications may be made direct to the President.

IV. Licenses will be granted in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter laid down.

V. A license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted, unless it is cancelled by the Committee for sufficient reasons or unless it is otherwise provided in the license.

VI. The licensee shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents or servants.

VII. These rules shall come into force from the 1st of Dhanu 1079.

SECTION 33.

Temporary Occupation of Street

License form A.....(as appended below).

Condition:—

1 The fee for the license shall be at the rate of 2 chs. for each day of occupation allowed under the license.

2. The licensee shall enclose the part occupied and shall during night, put up warning lights at the site.

SECTION 53.

License for places used for any of the following purposes namely:—

i Melting tallow;

ii Melting bones, offal or blood;

iii As a soap house, oil boiling house, or dyeing house;

iv Tannery;

v As a brick-kiln, tile-kiln or lime-kiln;

vi As a yard or depot for trade in hay, straw, thatching grass, wood or coal, or other dangerously inflammable material;

vii As a store-house for gun-powder, blasting powder, dynamite or petroleum.

License form B.....(as appended below).

Conditions:—

1. The roof of any building used for the purpose shall be made of non-inflammable materials.

2. The license shall make sufficient provision for protecting combustible articles from fire.

3. The following license fees shall be charged:—

i Melting tallow, Rs. 6 per annum.
ii Boiling bones, offal or blood, Rs 6 per annum.
iii Soap house, oil-boiling house or dyeing house, Rs. 6 per annum.
iv Tannery, Rs. 12 per annum.
v Brick-kiln, tile-kiln or lime-kiln, Rs. 12 per annum.
vi Yard or depot for trade in hay, straw or thatching grass, Rs. 6 per annum.

Wood or coal, Rs. 12 per annum.

vii Gun-powder or blasting-powder,
retail, i. e. 25 lbs. and under, Rs. 6 per annum.
wholesale, i. e. exceeding 25 lbs. Rs. 15 per annum.
Kerosine oil,
retail in bottles or tins up to 60 gallons and under, Re. 1 per annum,
retail in bottles or tins above 60 but not exceeding 200 gallons Rs. 2½ per annum,
retail in bottles or tins above 200 but not exceeding 500 gallons, Rs. 5 per annum.
wholesale, i. e. above 500 gallons, Rs. 24 per annum.
Dynamite, Rs. 24 per annum.

SECTION 55.

Storing and selling meat.

License form C..... ... as appended below)

Conditions

1. The license holder shall put up in front of the place of business a sign-board containing his name and the number of the license.

2. There shall be a separate license for each place of storing or sale.

3. The meat offered for sale shall be in good condition and no rotten meat shall be offered for sale. The license holder shall abide by the decision of the Health Officer and he shall destroy any meat condemned by that officer.

4. The shop shall always be open to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee or the Health Officer, and the license holder shall produce his license when demanded.

Slaughtering Animals.

License form D..... ...(as appended below)

Conditions: –

1. The slaughter-house shall not be in crowded parts or on the sides of roads or in thoroughfares.

2. The building shall be enclosed and shut out from public view and the floor thereof shall be well cemented. It shall always be kept clean. The floor shall be washed at least once a day, and all the refuse matter, offal &c. shall be removed by the licensee to places pointed out by the Health Officer.

3. The animals intended for slaughter shall be examined by the Health Officer and a pass certifying the fit condition of the animal shall be given by the Health Officer.

This pass shall be preserved by the license-holder for three days from the date of issue and after this period it shall be returned to the Health Officer.

4. The slaughter-houses shall be open to inspection by the members of the Committee and the officers of the Department, and the licensee shall produce the pass issued by the Health Officer, if demanded by such member or officer.

A. Form of license granted under section 33 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number.	Name of Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Dimensions.	Period for which license is granted.	Date of license.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President	Remarks.

B. Form of license granted under section 33 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Name of the applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Date of license.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

C. Form of license granted under section 55 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Name of the applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Date of license.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the president.	Remarks.

D. Form of license granted under section 53 clause 2 of Regulation III of 10 6.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Name of the applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Date of license.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President	Remarks.

Rules regarding the introduction of house-scavenging in the Town of Trivandrum, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 28th August 1903 (12th Avvani 1079) under Section 88 of Regulation III of 1076.

I. The parts of the Town to be brought under the system will be declared in the Gazette and notified by beat of tom-tom.

II. House-scavenging in the parts so declared will be compulsory. But houses to which there is no easy access without trenching on the privacy and prejudices of the occupants and also unoccupied houses shall be excluded from the operation of these rules.

III. The houses within the declared limits will be serially numbered and each street will be designated by a separate name.

IV. A Register containing the serial number, name if any, of the houses and their owners or occupiers shall be prepared and kept in the Health Officer's Office, and a duplicate thereof filed in the Committee's Office.

V. Owners or occupiers of houses shall be required to make such arrangements as may be required by the Health Officer in each case to facilitate cleaning by the scavengers.

VI. A monthly fee for every occupied house not exempted under the latter part of rule II shall be levied from the occupier at the following rates:—

4 Chuckrams, if the occupier's income does not exceed Rs. 10 per mensem,

7 Chuckrams, if the occupier's income does not exceed Rs. 30 per mensem,

and

14 Chuckrams, if the occupier's income exceeds Rs. 30.

The assessment will be made by the Health Officer and approved by the President, with right of appeal to the Committee within two weeks of the President's order. The fee shall be paid by the tenth of the month to which it relates.

VII. Scavengers will call between 7 and 10 A. M. every day; and a house-to-house inspection will be made from time to time to see whether scavenging is being done properly. The inspection shall be made subject, as far as may be, to the provisions of Section 116 of the Regulation.

VIII. The scavenger is bound to announce himself before entering a privy.

IX. Whoever disobeys any direction given or notice issued by the President under these rules shall be liable to punishment under Section 82 of the Regulation.

X. These rules shall come into force from the first of Dhanu 1079.

Town Improvement Committee, Kottayam.

Rules under sections 33, 40, 53, and 60 of Regulation III of 1076 passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 7th Medom 1079.

GENERAL RULES.

I. Applications for licenses shall be made in writing to the President.

II. The applications will then be disposed of by the Committee or the President as provided for in the Regulation, and licenses issued by the President.

III. Licenses will be granted in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter laid down.

IV. A license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless it is cancelled by the Committee for sufficient reasons or unless it is otherwise provided in the license.

V. The licensee shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents or servants.

These rules shall come into force from the 1st day of Vycausy, 1079.

SECTION 33.

Temporary occupation of street.

License Form A—(appended below.)

I. The fees chargeable for licenses under this section are as follows:—

(a) For the purpose of depositing any building material, 4 chs. per 100 sq. ft. per day.

(b) For making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon 4 chs. per 100 sq. ft. per day.

(c) To put up pandals for ceremonies, &c. on town lands, 1 cash per sq. ft. per day for 10 days, and double the rate for days exceeding 10,

Proviso.—No permission shall be granted to use such lands for more than 15 days.

(d) To put up pandals for ceremonies, &c., over the street when the projection does not exceed more than 3 ft. into the street from the drain, 2 cash per sq. ft. per day, and when the same exceeds 3 ft. and does not exceed 6 ft., 3 cash per sq. ft. per day.

Proviso.—No permission shall be granted to use the street for this purpose for more than 15 days.

(e) To put up scaffolding boards, &c. when they exceed 1 ft. and do not exceed 6 ft. of frontage, 1 cash per every sq. ft. for 10 days; 2 cash per sq. ft. when the period exceeds 10 days but does not exceed 20 days; and 3 cash per sq. ft. when the period exceeds 20 but does not exceed 30 days and so on.

Provided no permission shall be granted to put up scaffolding, &c. which will exceed 6 ft. in breadth from the drain.

Provided also the licensee shall enclose the part occupied and shall during night, put up warning lights at the site.

EXCEPTIONS

(1) No fee shall be levied for erection of pandals, thoranams, &c., in public streets on occasions of festivals and processions connected with temples or other places of public worship in the town as well as on any public occasion.

(2) No fee shall be levied for using the public maidan as occasional playground for boys of colleges and schools in the town, but in all the above cases written permission of the President shall be obtained beforehand.

SECTION 40.

Projections.

License Form B—(appended below)

The following fees shall be levied on licenses issued under this section :—

(*a*) To put up verandahs, balconies, sunshades, &c., not touching the ground, a fee of 6 cash per annum per sq. ft.

(*b*) To put the structures mentioned in clause (*a*) when supported on the ground, a fee of 18 cash per annum per sq. ft.

SECTION 53.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

License Form C. - (appended below.)

I. The following conditions shall be observed by the licensee :—

(*a*) The roof of any building used for the purpose shall be made of non-inflammable materials.

(*b*) The licensee shall make sufficient provisions for protecting combustible articles from fire.

II. The following fees shall be levied on licenses issued under this section :—

(*a*) Melting tallow—Re. 1 per annum.

(*b*) Boiling bones, offal, or blood—Rs. 2 per annum.

(*c*) Soap house, oil-boiling house, or dyeing house—Re. 1 per annum.

(*d*) Tannery—Rs. 2 per annum.

(*e*) (1) Brick-kiln—Re. 1 per kiln. per annum.
(2) Tile-kiln—Re. 1 Do.
(3) Lime kiln—Re. 1 Do.

(*f*) Any manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smell arises—Rs. 3 per annum.

(*g*) Yard or depot for trade in hay, straw, thatching grass, fire-wood or coal, or other dangerously inflammable material—Rs. 3 per annum.

(*h*) Gunpowder or blasting powder :—
Retail i. e. 25 lbs. and under - Rs. 2 per annum.
Wholesale i. e. exceeding 25 lbs.—Rs. 4 per annum.
(2) Dynamite—Rs. 24 per annum.
(3) Petroleum, or any inflammable oil or spirit :—
Retail, in bottles or tins up to 50 gallons and under—Re. 1 per annum.
Wholesale, in bottles or tins above 50 but not exceeding 100 gallons—Re. 2 per annum and for every additional 50 gallons or part thereof—Re. 1 per annum.

SECTION 55.

Storing and Selling Meat.

License Form D—(as appended below.)

I. The following conditions shall be observed by the holder of a license for selling or storing meat.

(1) The place shall be denoted by a sign board containing the number of the license and the name of the license-holder with the inscription of the words "Meat Shop."

(2) The place and the premises all round it shall be kept clean and free from decomposing refuse of any sort.

(3) The meat intended for sale shall always be in a wholesome condition and no rotten or unwholesome meat shall at any time be offered for sale.

(4) The license-holder shall without demur abide by the decision of such officer as may be appointed by the Committee from time to time as to whether any meat offered for sale is unwholesome or not, and shall remove and destroy

immediately any meat declared unwholesome by such officer.

(5) No person affected with any infectious or loathsome disease shall be allowed to enter the shop.

(6) The head of the animal slaughtered shall not be disposed of until the whole meat is sold.

(7) The shop and the license shall always be open to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee, and its officers, and an officer of the Police Department not below the rank of an Inspector.

(8) The license-holder shall be liable to penalties laid down by the Regulation for the breach of any of the above conditions.

(9) The license-holder shall abide by any rules or orders that may be passed by the Committee from time to time consistent with the provisions of the Regulation.

II. The following conditions shall be observed by the holder of a license for slaughtering animals.

(1) The license-holder shall enclose and keep protected from public view the building or place used by him and approved by the Committee for the slaughter of animals.

(2) Before an animal is slaughtered it shall be taken to such officer as may be appointed for the purpose by the committee who shall stamp it on its forehead if found fit for slaughter and the stamped head shall be preserved until the whole meat is disposed of.

(3) The slaughter house or place shall be kept clean, the slaughtering and skinning places shall be separate and all refuse matter therefrom shall be removed and disposed of immediately.

(4) The slaughtering places and the licenses granted shall be liable to inspection by the President, or members of the Committee or any of its servants, or by a Police Officer not below the rank of an Inspector.

(5) No person affected with any infectious or loathsome disease shall be allowed to enter the slaughter house or place.

(6) The license-holder shall obey all lawful orders given to him by the committee from time to time under the Regulation.

(7) The license-holder shall be liable to the penalties laid down by the Regulation for the breach of any of the above conditions.

SECTION 60.

Opening a Private Market.

License Form E—(as appended below.)

The license fee for opening a private market shall be, Rs. 12 per annum.

A. Form of License granted under Section 33 of Regulation III of 1076.

Number.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place.	Purpose for which License is granted.	Dimensions.		Period for which License is granted.	Date of License.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.
				Length.	Breadth.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

B. Form of License granted under Section 40 of Regulation III of 1076.

Number.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place.	Purpose for which License is granted.	Dimensions.		Period for which License is granted.	Date of License.	Signature of the License-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.
				Length.	Breadth.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

C. Form of License granted under Section 53 of Regulation III of 1076.

Number.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the Place of business.	Purpose for which the Licence is granted.	Date of License.	Signature of the License-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

D. Form of License granted under Section 55 of Regulation III of 1076.

Number.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the Place of business.	Purpose for which the License is granted.	Date of License.	Signature of the License-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

E. Form of License granted under Section 60 of Regulation III of 1076.

Number.	Name of the applicant.	Name and situation of the place.	Purpose for which License is granted.	Dimensions.		Period for which License is granted.	Date of License.	Signature of the License-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.
				Length.	Breadth.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Town Improvement Committee, Alleppey.

Rules regarding the introduction of License Fees, in the Town of Alleppey passed by His Highness the Maharajah on the 25th February, 1904/13th Kumbhom, 1079, under Sections 33, 53, 55, and 60 of Regulation III of 1076.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Applications for Licenses shall be made in writing to the President of the Town Improvement Committee.

2. The applications for License shall be made in the prescribed printed form which can be had at the Committee's office on payment of a fee of one chuckram each.

3. The applications shall be accompanied by the fee prescribed for the license under these rules.

4. The applications will be disposed by the Committee, and in emergent cases by the President.

5. A list of such licenses granted by the President shall be laid before the Committee at its next ordinary meeting for confirmation.

6. Licenses will be granted in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter laid down.

7. The license holder shall obey the orders of the President with regard to the arrangements to be made and precautions to be taken in connection with the purpose for which the license is granted.

8. A license shall hold good until the end of the official year for which it is granted, unless it is cancelled by the Committee for sufficient reasons, or unless it is otherwise provided for in the license.

9. Should a license be cancelled on account of the misconduct of the licensee, the fee paid shall not be returned.

10. If an application for license be not granted the fee paid along with the application shall be refunded to the applicant.

11. The licensee shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents or servants.

12. A register of licenses granted shall be kept in the Committee's office, and a duplicate thereof shall be kept with the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer appointed for the purpose.

13. The license holder shall produce the license when called for by any member or officer appointed for the purpose.

These rules shall come into force from the 1st of Medom, 1079.

SECTION 33.

Temporary Occupation of Streets.

CONDITIONS.

1. The fee for the license shall be at the rate of 4 chs. for every 100 sq. ft. or fraction thereof for each day of occupation.

2. The licensee shall enclose the part occupied and shall during nights put up warning lights at the site

3. The licensee shall restore the portion occupied to the original state on the expiry of the period for which the license is granted.

License Form A ——————— (as appended below.)

SECTION 53.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

Places used for any of the following, namely:—

1. Melting tallow.
2. Boiling bones, offal, and blood.
3. (*a*) Soap house, oil-boiling house, and dyeing house.
   (*b*) Tannery.
4. Brick kiln, tile kiln, and lime kiln.
5. (*a*) Ginger bleaching.
   (*b*) Store house for fish, prawns, fish oil, and hides.
6. Yard or depot for trade in
   (*a*) Straw, bamboos, arecanut trees, eadjans, dry stick (pattals), charcoal, cocoanut shells, and firewood.
   (*b*) Timber and coal.
   (*c*) Coir yarn or fibre, coir manufactured goods, hemp, and cotton.
   (*d*) Copra
   (*e*) Oil mills.
7. Store house for explosives such as
   (*a*) Gunpowder or blasting powder
   (*b*) Dynamite or other kindred explosives
   (*c*) Petroleum.
8. Drama and Circus when held on public grounds.

CONDITIONS.

(1) The roof of any building used for the storage or preparation of articles which the Committee may consider to be dangerous or explosive shall be made of non-inflammable materials.

(2) The licensee shall make sufficient provision for protecting combustible articles from taking fire.

(3) The following license fees shall be charged:—

(1) Melting tallow—Rs 6. per annum.

(2) Boiling bones, offal, and blood—Rs. 6 per annum.

(3) (a) Soap house, oil boiling house, and dyeing house—fees ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 per annum.

(b) Tannery—Rs. 12 per annum.

(4) Brick kiln, tile kiln, and lime kiln—Rs. 12 per annum.

(5) (a) Ginger bleaching - Rs. 12 per annum.

(b) Storing fish, prawns, fish oil, and hides in quantities exceeding one Indian maund of 82⅔ lbs. (Avoir), Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 per annum.

(6) Yard or depot for trade in

(a) Straw, bamboos, arecanut trees, cadjans, dry sticks (pattals), charocoal, cocoanut shells, and firewood—Rs. 3 to 6 per annum.

(b) Timber and coal, Rs. 20 per annum.

(c) Coir yarn or fibre, coir manufactured goods, hemp, and cotton—Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 per annum.

(d Copra—Rs. 12 per annum.

(e) Oil mills—Rs. 12 per annum.

7. (a) Gunpowder or blasting powder, retail, 25 lbs. and under—Rs. 6 per annum; wholesale over 25 lbs.—Rs. 12 per annum.

(b) Dynamite and other kindred explosives—Rs. 36 per annum.

(c) Petroleum.

retail, 100 gallons and under—Rs. 2 per annum; wholesale, *i. e.* exceeding 100 gallons—Rs. 12 per annum, provided that every wholesale dealer will have the liberty to maintain one retail shop free of license fees. Those stored in Government godowns shall also be charged for as wholesale, and the fee paid by the importers.

(8) Drama and Circus—Re. 1 per diem.

License Form B————(as appended below)

Section 55.

A. SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

Conditions.

(1) The slaughter house shall be located in a place specially designed by the Committee.

(2) The building shall be enclosed and shut out from public view, and the floor thereof shall be well paved or cemented and made impervious. It shall always be kept clean. The floor shall be washed at least once a day and all the refuse matter, offal, &c., shall be removed by the licensee, to the places set apart for the purpose.

(3) No animal, the meat of which is intended to be sold shall be slaughtered in a slaughter house, unless it has been examined by the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer appointed for the purpose and the fit condition of the animal has been certified to.

(4) The slaughter house shall be open to inspection by any member of the Committee or the officers of the department. No fee shall be charged for the license.

License Form C————(as appended below)

B. BUTCHERS' SHOPS.

Conditions.

1. All butchers' shops shall, unless specially exempted by the Committee, be within a licensed market.

2. The license holder shall put up in front of the place of business a signboard containing his name, the number of the stall, and the number of the license.

There shall be a separate license for each place of storing or selling
it.

. The meat offered for sale shall be that of animals slaughtered in a
lic or licensed slaughter-house.

. The meat offered for sale shall be in good condition and not unwhole-
e.

. The license holder shall abide by the decision of the Sanitary Ins-
tor or other officer appointed for the purpose with respect to the good
dition of any meat offered for sale, and shall destroy any meat con-
med by such officer.

. The shop shall always be open for inspection by the President,
nbers of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer
ointed for the purpose, and the license holder shall produce his license
n demanded.

. No fee shall be charged for the license.

License Form C———(as appended below)

Section 60.

Private Markets.

Private markets for the sale of fish, vegetables, or other articles may
onstructed with the permission of the Committee, and on the plan
roved of by them.

. The stalls in each market shall be serially numbered.

. The market shall be swept every day and the stalls be kept scru-
ously clean.

. No person suffering from any infectious disease shall be allowed to
p a stall in the market.

The stalls shall always be open to inspection by the members of the
amittee, the Sanitary Inspector or other officer specially appointed for
purpose.

One room in the market shall be set apart, if required, free of charge
the office of a member of the Sanitary Inspector's staff.

No fish, vegetable, or other article of food which is unfit for human
sumption shall be kept anywhere in the market.

All such articles of food as have been condemned by any member of
Committee, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer specially appointed
the purpose, shall at once be destroyed.

A license fee of 5 per cent. on the annual rental value of the stalls
ll be charged on the license holder.

License Form D———(as appended below)

A. Form of License granted under Section 33 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number.	Date of License.	Name of Applicant.	Name and situation of the place intended to be occupied.	Dimensions.	Period for which the License is granted.	Signature of the License-holder.	Signature of the President	Remarks.

B. Form of License granted under Section 53 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Date of License.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and Situation of the Place of Business.	Purpose for which the License is granted.	Signature of the License-holder.	Signature of the President	Remarks.

C. Form of License granted under Section 55, Clause 2 of Regulation III of 1076.

2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Date of License.	Name of Applicant.	Name and Situation of the Place of Business.	Purpose for which the License is granted.	Signature of the License-holder.	Signature of the President	Remarks.

D. Form of License granted under Section 60 of Regulation III of 1076.

2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Date of License.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and Situation of the Place of Business.	Purpose for which the License is granted.	Signature of the License-holder.	Signature of the President	Remarks.

The Trivandrum Town Improvement Committee.

PRESIDENT.

P. Ramakrishna Aiyer, B. A. ... ...Deputy Peishcar, Trivandrum.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

S. Krishnamurthi Aiyer, M. B. & C. M. ...Sanitary Commissioner, Travancore.
V. K. Narayanan Oonnithan, A. C. E. ...Sub-Divisional Officer, D. P. W.
M. Joseph, L. R. C. P. E., L. R. C. S. E., L. F. P. S. G. Assistant Surgeon.
C. Raghavachariar, B. A. ... ...First Tahsildar, Trivandrum Taluk (on other duty).

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

V. A. Ramakrishna Aiyer, B. A., B. L. ...High Court Vakil.
Mahomed Hajee Junis Sait ... ...Merchant.
K. Narayanan Tampi ... ...Retired Munsiff.
M. Madhavan Tampi ... ...Vakil, Zilla Court.

SUBORDINATE AGENCY.

B. Krishna Row, L. M. & S., L. S. SC. ...Sanitary Inspector and Health Officer. Pay Rs. 200 with horse allowance of Rs. 20.

The Nagercoil Town Improvement Committee.

PRESIDENT.

N. Subrahmanya Aiyer, M. A., M B., C. M...Dewan Peishcar.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

S. E. Vaikuntam Aiyer, B. A., B. C. E. ...Executive Engineer, Nagercoil.
S. Krishnamurthi Aiyer, M. B., C. M. ...Sanitary Commissioner, Travancore.
S. R. Swyny... ... ...Asst. Superintendent of Police.
G. Venkatasubrahmanya Aiyer, ...Tahsildar, Agastisvaram.
...Apothecary, Nagercoil.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

M. D. Daniel, B. A. ... ...Editor, "Travancore Times."
C. Vallimeah Sahib... ... ...
S. Subramonya Aiyer ... ...Vakil, Zillah Court.
S. Ananthanarayana Aiyer ... ...
N. Arunasalam Pandaram ... ...

The Quilon Town Improvement Committee.

PRESIDENT.

V. I. Keshava Pillay, M. A.... ... ...Dewan Peishcar.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

N. Rajaram Row, B. A. ... ...Assistant to the Dewan Peishcar, Quilon Division.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

K. R. Rengaswami Iyengar, B. C. E., A. C. E...Executive Engineer, Quilon Division.
P. N. Lakshmanen, B. A., M. B., C. M., M. R. C. S. E., L. R. C. P., D. Ph.,...Surgeon, District Hospital, Quilon.
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Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, Trivandrum.

This Hall was erected by public subscription, largely supplemented by a grant from the Government of His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore, as permanent memorial of the Golden Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen Empress, and was formally opened by His Highness the Maha Rajah on the 25th January 1896.

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and

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CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN TRAVANCORE.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

(*Travancore District Committee*):—*Mission commenced* 1805.

Mission Stations.	Date of commencement.	European Missionaries.	Arrived.	Ordained Native Ministers.	No. of Congregations.	No. of Christian adherents.	Schools.	Scholars.	
								Boys.	Girls.
Nagercoil ...	1829	Rev. James Duthie	1859	7	74	12,506	94	3,0 9	1,446
,, ...	...	,, A. L. Allan	1884	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, ...	...	,, G. Parker, B. A.	1900	...	...	...	...	..	...
,, ..	...	Miss Blanchard	1900	..	...	...	...	...	...
,, ...	...	,, Duthie	1899	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tittuvilai ...	1866	Rev. James Duthie	1859	1	16	2,150	21	407	158
Neyoor ...	1828	,, I. H. Hacker (in England) ..	1877	4	74	13,924	56	2,714	1,056
,, ...	...	Mrs. Thomson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, ...	...	Dr. A. Fells, M. B. C. M. (Secretary, T. D. C.)	1893	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, ...	...	,, W. C. Bentall, L. R. C. P. and S. ...	1902	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, ...	...	Miss Wilson Greene (Medical Nurse) ...	1903	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parassala ...	1845	Rev. A. T. Foster	1899	4	86	22,228	74	2,493	655
Trivandrum ...	1838	,, A. Parker	1900	4	53	14,734	59	1,376	430
,, ...	1894	H. T. Wills Esq., M. A., B. SC. (City Mission)	1892	...	2	491	4	98	161
Attingal ...	1895	Rev. H. Hewett (in charge) Rev. W. D. Osborne...	1893	1	11	1,004	21	380	103
Quilon ...	1821	,, W. J. Edmonds (in England) ...	1899	1	22	3,234	55	1,339	294
Nedunkulam ...	1904	,, H. Hewett	1893	1	5	458	9	169	61

Nagercoil Scott Christian College:—Rev. G. Parker, B. A., and 17 Teachers. } (Nagercoil Press:—Rev. J. Duthie. Total pages: 45,91,345.)
,, High School for Girls:—Rev. A. L. Allen and 12 Teachers. }
Medical Mission:—Dr. Fells, Dr. Bentall and 17 Medical Evangelists. 84,859 patients Medical School:—Dr. Fells, Dr. Bentall, 10 Students.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

COLONEL C. A. CASE (Nurani) Chief Officer arrived India 1889.
MAJOR KILL (Yesu Patham) Chancellor, arrived Travancore 1891.
STAFF CAPTAIN PAINE Financial Secretary:—STAFF CAPTAIN YUDHA VEERAN Educational Secretary.

Names of the Chief Stations.	Names of European and leading Native Officers.	Arrived in Travancore.	No. of Sub-Stations.	No. of Day-Schools.	Boys.	Girls.
Nagercoil	Major Mc Ilwraith	1891		55	975	347
"	Ensign Larsson	1900				
Vadasery	Major Pothecary	1899	42			
"	Dr. Turner. M. B.	1900		S. A. Hospital, Vadasery, Dr. Turner, M. B.		
"	Capt. Ljungfeldt ...	1903		4 assistants.		
"	" Ostram	1904		Inpatients 333, Outpatients 11,218.		
"	Lieut. Preiss	1905		Medical School, Dr. Turner.		
Kadagramam ..	Ensign Heden	1903	30	Students 6.		
Thackalay	Staff Capt. Gnana Seelan ...	1903	57	Girls Boarding School,—Mrs. Pothecary and		
Trivandrum	Major Devasigamony ...	1893	34	3 assistants.		
Changanacherry ...	Adjutant Dharmakan ...	1897	19	Women's Training School—Major Aulai and 2 assistants.		
				Men's Training School—Ensign Larsson and 2 assistants.		

The Right Reverend C. H. Gill M. A., D. D., Bishop of Travancore and Cochin.

Revd. W. J. Richards, D. D.,—*Diocesan Registrar*. Revd. T. K. Joseph—*Diocesan Missioner*. Mr. T. Korula—*Bishop's Secretary*.

Name of Chief Stations.	European Missionaries and Native Pastors.	First Work in country.	No. of Christians.	No. of Schools.	No. of boys in schools.	No. of girls in schools	Printing Press.	Book Depot.
Kottayam C. M. S. College ...	Rev. F. N. Askwith M. A., Principal ...	1894	46,910	285	9,064	4,303	Printing is done in Malayalam and English. Binding Type founding also carried on.	Stationery and requisites are sold in the Depot.
	,, J. Booth M. A., Vice Principal ...	1902						
,, C. N. Institution and Practising Branch...	J. J. B. Palmer D. A., Principal ...	1891						
,, Baker Memorial School and Branch Schools ..	Miss I. Baker and ...	1899						
	Miss A. Baker ...	1901						
,, Hindu Girls' Schools	Mrs. Askwith ...	...						
,, Industrial School ..	Secretary, Rev. E. V. John ...	...						
Pallam Buchanan Institution and Branch Schools ..	Rev. E. Bellerby, M. A. ...	1890						
Alleppey Mission .	Rev. W J. Richards D. D. ...	1871						
Do Leper Asylums ...	Do. ...	...						
Tiruvella ,, ..	Rev. W. A. Stephens ...	1901						
Alwaye ,, ...	Rev. J. H. Bishop ...	1887						
Peermade ,, ..	Rev. F. N. Askwith in charge ...	...						
,, ,, ..	Rev. P. A. Samuel ...	...						
Ettumanur Itinerancy ...								
Trichur ...	Rev. J. H. Bishop ...	1867						
Do. C. M. S. High School ...	Do. ...	...						
Kunnankulam ...	Rev. F. Bower ...	1867						
Kottayam Pastorate ...	Rev. T. K Benjamin B. A. ...	...						
Pallam ,, ...	,, Jacob Chandy ...	...						
Changanacherry ,, ...	,, Do. (in charge) ...	...						
Nedungadapally ,, ..	,, P. M. Curien ...	...						
Kanam ,, ...	,, M. C. Chakko ...	...						
Pampadi ,, ...	,, C. I. Mani ...	...						
Olesha ,, ...	,, C. C. Thomman ...	...						

Alleppey	,,	...	Rev. M. T. Chakko	...					
Erikada	,,	...	Mr. C. W Mathai	...					
Arpukara	,,	...	Rev. A. J. Pothan	...					
Cochin	,,	...	,, K. P. Varkki	...					
Trichur	,,	...	,, A. E David	...					
Kunnankulam	,,	...	,, P. J. Joshua, B. A.	...					
Melkavu	,,	...	,, W. K. Kuruvila	...					
Erumpara	,,	...	,, P. O. Mathan	...					
Mankombu	,,	...	Mr John Joseph (Catechist)	...					
Mundakayam	,,	...	Rev. E. V. Mani	...					
Mavelikara	,,	...	,, T. K. Joseph	...					
Koduwalangi	,,	...	,, M. C. Thoma	...					
Mallapalli	,,	...	,, K. P. Ooman	...					
Thalavadi	,,	...	,, T. Koshi	...					
Elantur	,,	...	,, C. Thomas	...					
Putupalli	,,	...	,, T. Cheryan	...					
Kattanam	,,	...	,, M. P. Mathan	...					
Kannit	,,	...	,, W. C. Cheryan	...					
Tiruvella	,,	...	,, A. O. Mathai	...					
Kaviyur	,,	...	,, K. M. Mathan	...					
Puvattur	,,	...	,, K. M. Mathai	...					
Pandalam and Adur Itinerancy		...	,, T. K. Ninan	...					

In Kottayam, employing about 90 men and boys. Superintendent, Mr. John Chandy.

School books, Christian Books and Tracts.

Church of England Zenana Missionary Society.

Chief Stations.	Missionaries.	First work in.	Chief Stations.	Missionaries.	First work in.
Trivandrum Girls' Schools ...	Miss Blanford	1864	Trichur ...	Miss Loleman	1881
,, ...	,, Cox	1896	,, ...	,, E. Coleman	1881
,, ...	,, Chislett	1902	Ernakulam	,, Chettle	1902
,, ...	,, Tucker	1896	,, ...	,, D. Albedyhil	1902
,, ...	,, Miss Beaumont	1893	Kottayam	Mrs. Askwith (in charge) ...	...
Mavelikara	,, Waitt	1893			
Olesha	,, C. Baker	1894			

No. of Girl's Schools ... 14 No. of pupils ... 1035
,, of Orphanages ... 2 ,, of Inmates ... 47
1 Hospital 1 Dispensary

Archbishop: His Grace, the Most Rev. Dr. Bernard of Jesus, C. D.; arrived in Travancore 1886.

No.	Missionaries of the Diocese, Carmelite Order.	Arrival in Travancore.
1	Very Revd. Father Rombant of St. Elias, Vicar General ...	1878
2	" " " Dominic of the Holy Trinity, Vicar Prov ...	1882
3	" " Elias of St. Joseph. Vicar at Cranganore ...	1878
4	" " Boniface of the S. H. of Mary, Rector of the clerical Seminary in Puttenpally ...	1883
5	" " Alphonsus of St. Mary, Vicar of Verapolay ...	1883
6	" " Kaspar a Rogina Virginum Professor in Puthenpally ...	1892
7	" " Gereon of St. Joseph, Professor in Puthenpally ...	1897
8	" " John Vincent of Jesus Mary, Ernakulam ...	1900
9	" " Jerome, Director of St. Albert's High School, Ernakulam ...	1901
10	" " Ligori of the Virgin of Carmel, Verapolay ...	1901
11	" " Julianus of St. Joseph, Verapoly ...	1902
12	" " Angelus of the Virgin, Verapoly ...	1902
13	" " Berard of St. Joseph, ...	1903

1. Monastery of European Carmelite Friars in *Eranakulam*, Superior: V. Revd. Father John Joseph of Jesus Conventual Fathers: Secundo of St. Joseph; Liguori of the Virgin of Carmel; Mathias of St. Teresa; Serapion of the Resurrection; Marianus of S. H. of Jesus; Crescentianus of St. Joseph. Lay brothers, two

2. Monasteries of Native Carmelite Friars: *Magnumel*, Prior: V. Revd. Father Albert of St. Louis. Superior: Revd. Father Michael of the Holy Family. Convent Father: 6 Lay brothers: 7 *Cunemao*, Vicar: Revd. Father Joseph of St. Mary. Convent Fathers: 4 Lay brothers: 2 Brothers of St. Teresa: 5.

3. Convents of Nuns: *Kottayam*, Superior: Revd. Mother Seraphina. Sisters 5. *Ernakulam*, Superior: Revd. Mother Mary Margaret. Sisters: *Verapoly*: Superior: Revd. Mother M. Anne of Jesus. Sisters, 10.

Sisters of the Holy Family in *Magnumel*: Superior: Revd. Mother Rose of Jesus. Sisters, 24.

Native Priests, Latins	43.
" " Syrians	6.
Churches and Chapels	48.

Catholic population	67,185
Parochial Schools, 110: pupils,	6,755
One High School for boys: Students	600
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	9
Three Convent-boarding schools for girls: Students	580
One School for the instruction of Catechists.	
Two Orphanages for boys, orphans } Three " for girls, " }	258
One Hospital with dispensary at Magnumel directed by the Revd. Brothers Nicolas Verhooven and Isidore Da Costa. In-patients, 159; out-patients.	10,131
One Printing Press for English and Malayalam, attached to the Boys' Orphanage in Ernakulam.	
Two Vernacular periodicals and one Latin.	

DIOCESE OF QUILON.

ESTABLISHED ON THE 1ST SEPTEMBER 1883.

Rt. Rev. ALOYSIUS MARIA BENZIGER, O. D. C., Bishop of Quilon; arrived in India 1890.

Residence—Olikaray—Quilon.

Stations.	Sub-Stations.	Missionaries.	Time of arrival in Travancore.	No. of Christians.	No. of English-Schools.	No. of Vernacular Schools.	No. of boys in Schools.	No. of girls in Schools.	No. of students in the Seminary.
Olikaray—Quilon ...	...	Very Rev. Fr. John of the Cross, D. C. M. A., Vicar-General ...	1883	1,03,000	High Schools 3. Middle Schools 3.	11	5,214	2,291	39
" " ...	...	Rev. Fr. Berard, D. C. M. A. ...	1903						
" " ...	...	Rev. Fr. Pantaleon Pereira ...	...						
" " ...	...	Rev. Fr. Francis Pereira ...	...						
Tangacherry--Quilon...	...	Rev. Fr. Paulin, D. C. M. A., Vicar and Rector of the Episcopal Seminary ...	1901						
" " ...	...	Rev. Fr. Ildephonse, D. C. M. A., Professor of the Seminary ...	1902						
" " ...	...	Rev. Fr. Sebastian Conception, Professor of the Seminary ...	...						
" " ...	...	Rev. Fr. J. A. G., Concecao ...	...						
" " ...	...	Rev. Fr. John Netto, Director of St. Raphael's Seminary ...	...						
" " ...	...	Rev. Fr. Emygdius Dias, Director of the Normal School ...	..						
Tuieth—Quilon ...	6	Very Rev. Fr. Polycarp, D.C.M.A., (Councillor) ...	1878						
" " ...		Rev. Fr. Alexander, D. C. M. A. ...	1903						

Convent High School Trivandrum: Lady Superior Rev. Mother Mary Michael. Convent School, Quilon: Lady Superior Rev. Mother Gertrude. Convent School, Tangacherry: Lady Superior Rev. Mother Anne Teresa. Mulagumudu Orphanage: Lady Superior Rev. D. Mary Louise. In all these institutions, the Rev. Sisters are in charge of the orphans of the Holy Infancy and other destitute female children. At Mulagmudu several orphan boys under the direction of Rev. Fr. Denis are being instructed in agriculture, masonry and carpentry. They also conduct the works of a large tile factory of the Mangalore pattern, the first of its kind established in Travancore 17 years ago. In the same orphange the Canonesses Regular of St. Augustin train a large number of girls to several handicrafts as lace work etc.

Vaddy—Quilon ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
" " ...	..	Rev. Fr. Dominic Peter ...	...	
Quilon—Quilon ...	1	Rev. Fr. Mary Ephreim Gomez ...	...	
Arevollam—Quilon ..	2	Rev. Fr. Jerome Fernandez ...	...	There are 31 churches with residence of priests and 138 chapels visited by them.
Paukaray ..	2	Rev. Fr. George Kapil ...	...	
Mavelikaray ..	1	Rev. Fr. Protasius Sirambichel ...	...	
Kayangulam ...	1	Rev. Fr. Eugene Sirambichel ...	...	
Aibica ..	3	Rev. Fr. Thomas Sirambichel ...	...	
Colithotam ...	2	Rev. Fr. Joseph Peres ...	...	
Cumbalam ...	1	Rev. Fr. Charles Fonseca ...	...	
Neendacaray ...	2	Rev. Fr. Antony Fernandez ...	...	
Talamughil ..	1	Rev. Fr. Marian Fernandez ...	...	
Calladay ...	5	Rev. Fr. Joseph Angadicherry ...	...	
Eravipuram ...	1	Rev. Fr. John Ribeiro ...	...	
Pulichirra ...	2	Rev. Fr. Augustin Conception ...	...	
Mampally ...	2	Rev. Fr. Joseph E. Fernandez ...	...	
Anjengo ..	2	Rev. Fr. Bernardine Furtado ...	...	
" ...	...	Rev. Fr. Joseph Gomez ...	...	
Pooducurichy ...	2	Rev. Fr. Pius Arakal ...	...	
Puttentope ...	4	Rev. Fr. Francis D'Souza ...	...	
Trivandrum ...	2	Very Rev. Fr. Pascasius, D. C.M. A. (Councillor) ...	1896	
" ..	...	Rev. Fr. Placid, D. C. M. A. ..	1902	
" ..	...	Rev. Fr. Gratian Pereira ...	...	
" ...	...	Very Rev. Fr. Ubald, D. C. M. A., (Councillor) ...	1893	
" ..	..	Rev. Fr. Philip. D. C. M. A. ...	1901	
" ..	...	Rev. Fr. Amatus, D. C. M. A. ...	1902	
" ...	...	Rev. Fr. Vincent, D. C. M. A. ..	1904	
" ...	...	Rev. Brother Arnold ...	1901	
" ..	...	Rev. Brother Bruno ...	1902	
Petta—Trivandrum ..	...	Rev. Fr. Michael Jackson ...	...	
Neyyattinkara ...	7	Rev. Fr. John Damascene, D.C.M.A.	1898	
Toduvetty ..	...	Rev. Fr. Bernardine, D. C. M. A...	1901	
Vengodo ..	...	Rev. Fr. Innocent. D. C. M. A. ...	1901	

Stations.	Sub-Stations.	Missionaries.	Time of arrival in Travancore.	No. of Christians.	No. of English Schools.	No. of Vernacular Schools.	No. of boys in Schools.	No. of girls in Schools.	No. of students in the Seminary.
Mulagumudu ..	...	Rev. Fr. Denis, D. C. M. A. ...	1901						
" ..	...	Rev. Fr. Vincent Fernandez ..	...						
Golachel ..	6	Rev. Fr. Joseph L. Fernandez ..	...						
Carangada ...	11	Rev. Fr. Isidore, M. A. ...	1872						
" ...	...	Rev. Fr. Peter Fernandez ..	...						
Manguli ...	...	Rev. Fr. Ephrem Gatti, D.C.M.A ...	1902						
Vneyam ..	5	Rev. Fr. Francis Fernandez ..	...						
Kottar ...	14	Very Rev. Fr. Elias Carmelo, D. C. M. A., Councillor and Vicar Forane ...	1893						
" ...	...	Rev. Fr. Cyril, D. C. M. A. ..	1902						
" ...	...	Rev. Fr. John of the Cross, D.C.M.A.	1903						
Pullatope ..	2	Very Rev. Fr. David Fernandez, (Councillor) ...	..						
Pattontoray ...	3	Rev. Fr. John Pereira ...	...						
Cape Comorin ...	5	Very Rev. Fr. John Gonsalvez (Councillor) ...	...						

DIOCESE OF COCHIN.

Erected by Bull of Pope Paul IV, of 4th February 1558.
Re-organised according to the Concordat of 23rd June 1886,
concluded between His Holiness the Pope Leo XIII, and
His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal.

Catholic Population.—91,500.

Clergy.—62.

Churches and Chapels.—76.

Educational institutions.—An Ecclesiastical Seminary at Alleppey ector, Rev. Fr. J. Gil Vaz., s. J.—Professors, Revd. Fr. P. Monteiro nd Rev. Fr. M. F. C. Rodrigues Presect. Santa Cruz College and igh School at Cochin: Manager, Revd. Fr. J. A. Pires, s. J.; Head laster, Rev. Dawson, D. S., s. J. with 12 Assistants, 1 Latin Professor Music Master, a Munshee, a Drawing Master, and a Gymnastics nstructor; aided by the British Government; attendance on the roll 06; *Standard*, Matriculation. Parochial Schools—8 Anglo-vernacular hools with an attendance of 1200 boys and girls; 87 Vernacular hools with an attendance of 5,028 boys and girls. Leo XIII igh School at Alleppey: *Standard*, Matriculation; attendance, 351

Convents.—St. Mary's at Cochin: Superioress, Revd. Mother Carlota astori, with 7 sisters of the Canossian order; attached to it, there is n English school for girls; *Standard*, Matriculation, with an attendnce of 147 girls with 10 lady teachers, a Malayalam school for Natives ith 56 girls and 2 teachers. St. Joseph's at Alleppey: Superioress, evd. Mother Rosa Bianch, with 4 sisters, a girls' school, Lower econdary, with an attendance of 130 girls and 39 boarders.

Orphanages.—St. Antony's at Alleppey for boys, with 9 orphans nd another for girls attached to the Convent of St. Joseph at Alleppey ith 45 girls, with a technical school with 25 students, and a training hool with 6.

Pious Institutions.—64 Confraternities. 3 Congregations of the rd order of St. Francis Assisi, 1 Association of the Holy Family, Societies of St. Vincent de Paul, 1 Society of Jesus, Mary and oseph for the relief of the souls in Purgatory, 2 Associations of the aughters of Mary and 3 sodalities of the Blessed Virgin Mary 2 for dies, 1 for men.

The Right Revd. Dr., Matheus d'Oliveira Xavier.....Bishop.
Revd. S. O. Xavier.....Secretary to the Bishop.
„ J. M. de Aguiar.....Secretary to the Curia.
„ J. W. F. Ribeiro...Secretary Interpreter to the Curia.

Very Revd. N. B. de'Cruz, Antonio Padua, V. B. das Neves, and Salvador da Silva } Councillors.

THE CATHOLIC SYRIAN CHURCH IN MALABAR.

THE VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF CHANGANACHERY.

The Vicariate comprises five Decanates of Nordists and two Decanates of Sudists.

Vicar Apostolic.

The Right Reverend Mathew Makil, D. D., Bishop of Tralles, and Vicar Apostolic of Changanachery, born 27th March 1851, elected 11th August 1896; consecrated at Kandy by His Excellency the Delegate Apostolic on the 25th October 1896. Residence—Changanachery.

Council of the Vicariate.

Very Reverend Joseph Thayil	Vicar General.
Rev. Cyriac Kandankary	Councillors.
Rev. Joseph Pallikunnel	
Rev. Ignace Kandancalam	
Rev. Mathew Paremakel	
Rev. Mathew Vattakalam B. D.	Secretaries.
Rev. Thomas Purakel	

Educational Institutions for Boys.

St. John Berchman's High School at Changanachery with 250 pupils.

St. Ephrem's High School Mannanam 225 pupils: St. Aloysius High School Edathuva, pupils 191.

Number of Parish Schools.—418 Children.— 15,328.

Educational Institutions for Girls directed by Nuns.

1. St. Joseph's Girls' School at Changanachery, with 115 pupils.
2. St. Margaret's Girls' School at Kaipura, with 112 pupils.
3. St. Teresa's Girls' School at Mutholy, with 60 pupils.
4. Sacred Heart Girls' School at Pulikunnu, with 25 pupils.

Summary of Statistics.

Catholic Population (Census 1900,) 1,40,272.
Parish Churches, 95.
Chapels and Oratories, 56
Secular Priests, 250.
Convents for Carmelite monks, 4.
Carmelite monks and brothers, 50.
Convents for nuns, 7.
Carmelite nuns, 30.
Visitation nuns 16.
Clarist nuns, 15.

Orphanage, 1.
Orphans, 25.
Baptisms from heathens annually. about 500.
Seminarists, 62
English High Schools, 3.
English Middle Schools, 2.
Parish Vernacular Schools, 418.
Pupils in all the schools, 15,328.
Printing Establishment, 1.

VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF ERNAKULAM.

VICAR APOSTOLIC.

The Right Reverend Mar Aloysius Pareparambil, D, D., Bishop of Tio and Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam. Elected 11th August: Consecrated by His Excellency the Delegate-Apostolic, at Kandy 25th October 1896. Residence, Ernakulam.

EPISCOPAL CURIA.

Vicar General. Very Rev. Fr. Joseph Valamangalam.

Consulters. Rev. Fr. George Malamel.
" " Thomas Vashathara.
" " George Valiavithiparambil.
" " George Thachil.

Secretaries. Rev. Fr. Joseph.
" "

Schools.—There are 178 Parochial schools including 6 Anglo-Vernacular Schools, of which one at Narakel is a Middle School. The total number of students attending these schools is 8,544.

Convents.—Four Convents of Syrian Carmelite-Tertiary Monks at Carmel, Koonamavoo, Panavally and Thevara.

Five Convents of Carmelite Tertiary Nuns of the Syrian rite at Koonamavoo, Vaikam, Arakuzhey, Karuthi and Chengal with 65 professed Nuns and 44 Novices.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Total population (Census of 1904)	8,81,977
Catholics...	93,011
Parish Churches	81
Chapels with resident priests	12
Oratories...	16
Secular priests	99
Seminarists in Puthenpally	26
" in Kandy	7
" in Rome	1
Schools	178
Pupils	8,544
Boarding establishments	5
Boarders	380
Orphanage	1
Orphans	14
Monasteries	4
Monks	27
Nunneries	5
Nuns	109
Conversions	352

VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF TRICHUR.

Vicar Aposotolic—The Right Revd. John Menacherry, D. D.
Bishop of Paralus and Vicar Apostolic of Trichur.

EPISCOPAL CURIA.

Vicar General—Very Revd. Francis Alapatt.
Councillors.—Revd. Francis Malikel (alias Koonen)
,, ,, Francis Maliekel, Vicar of Manalur.
,, ,, George Irimpen, ,, of Puthucherry.
,, ,, Henry Nellicherry Vicar of Paratti.
Secretary. ... ... *Vacant.*
Director of Schools.—Revd. Paul Alapatt, Ph. D., B. D. (Rom).
St. Thomas High School.—Manager, Revd. Paul Alapatt.

There are 183 English, Anglo-Vernacular and Elementary Malayalam Schools, with a total attendance of 19,748 children inclusive of both sexes.

Religious Institutions.—There are three convents of Tertiary-Carmelite monks at Ampalacad, Elthuruth and Parti, with 26 Revd. Monks. There are also three nunneries of native Carmelite sisters, one at Ampalacad, another at Parnamcuttichira, Ollur, and another at Manaloor with 41 nuns and 42 novices.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Catholics	...	...	91,988
Churches and Chapels		...	83
Schools	...	...	183
Children	...	...	19,748
Catechumenate at Trichur		...	2
Priests	...	...	68
High School	...	...	1
Lower Secondary Schools		...	2
Orphanage	...	...	1

The Syrian Archdiocese of Malankara.

His Grace the Metropolitan ...The Most Rev. Mar Dionysius.
Residence, Syrian Seminary, Kottayam.

Private Secretary ... ...E. M. Philip.
Secretary, Syrian Association ..E. M. Philip.

Statement of the Archdiocese.

Right Rev. Mar Athanasius. Right Rev. Mar Ivanios.	2	Metrans.
The Very Rev. O. Jacob. Do. do. K. K. Paul. Do. do. V. J. Geverghese. Do. do. K. P. George. Do. do. P. M. Paul. Do. do. K. J. George. Do. do. K. T. George.	9	Monks.
Rev. Wattácheril Geverghese, Remban. Rev. Konat Mathan Catanar.	2	Malpans (Syriac Professors).
235.		Churches.
18.		Chapels.
Kottayam. Perumala. Pampacoda.	3	Syrian Seminaries.
Vettikel. Tripunitra.	2	Monasteries.
155		Vernacular Schools.
Mar Gregorius School, Kottayam. Mar Dionysius School, Puthupally. St. Mary School, Niranam. Mar Gregorius School, Thumpaman. Kuthattukolam School. Mannathoor School. M. D. Jubilee Memorial School, Piravam. Mar Gregorius School, Kaniattoonirapu. St. George's School, Karingachira. Mar Athanasius School, Kumarakam	1	English Middle Schools.
Mar Dionysius Seminary, Kottayam. Mar Ignatius High School, Kunnankulam. Mar Gregorius Memorial High School, Tiruvella. St. Thomas High School, Mulanthurthy.	3	English High Schools.
Mar Thoma Press, Kottayam. Mar Julius Press, Pampacoda	2	Printing Establishments.
Malankara Edavaga Patrika. The Syrian Evangelist.	2	Magazines.

ST. THOMAS SYRIAN METROPOLITAN SEE OF MALABAR FOUNDED 52 A. D.

His Grace The Most Rev. Titus Mar Thomas. 1894.
Metropolitan and President of the Association.
Rt. Rev. Titus II Mar Thoma. 1898.
Suffragan Bishop and Vice-President of the Association.

Residence.—Maraman Church, Aranmula.

Private Secretary.—
The Rev. P. Philipose Kattanar, Ayroor.

Vicar-General.—
(1) The Very Rev. Eipe Thoma Kattanar, Tiruvella.
(2) „ „ P. K. Thomas Kattanar, Elanthoor.

Samudaya Trustees.—
(1) The Rev. P. Jacob Kattanar, Niranam.
(2) „ Yavanar Kattanar, Kottarakara
(3) Mr. P. J. John, Aiyqanam.
(4) K. Idiculla Muthalally, Pooyappally.

Samudaya Treasurer. Mr. C. I. Abraham, Kottayam.
„ Secretary. The Rev. W. C. Cherian Kattanar, Mallappally.
„ Financial Secretary. The Rev. J. Joseph Malpan.

No. of Churches	... 114
No. of Ministers in each Church ...	... 1–5

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

(a) The Mar Thoma Syrian Seminary, Zion Hill, Kottayam. Established 1896.
Head Master, C. P. Thomas Esq., B. A., L. T., with 11 Assistants.

(b) Abraham Malpan's Memorial School, Maraman, Aranmula, Established 1899.
Head Master, K. M. George, with 5 Assistants.

(c) The Syrian Christian Seminary, Tiruvella. Established 1902.
Head Master, K. V. Chacko Esq., B. A., L. T., with 11 Assistants.

(d) Vernacular Schools, aided and unaided ...	... 87
No. of Teachers	... 179
„ of Boys	...3,356
„ of Girls	... 634

Malayalam Monthly Magazine.
"The Malankara Sabha Tharaka."

Newspapers in Travancore.

Trivandrum.—"Travancore Government Gazette," in English and Malayalam, published every Tuesday.

Trivandrum.—"Western Star," in English, published bi-weekly—Proprietor, C. J. Curien. Editor D. L. Kearney.

Trivandrum.—"Malabar Mail," in English, bi-weekly – Proprietor, R. Lekshmana Iyer.

Trivandrum.—"Vivekodayam," in Malayalam, published once in 2 months—Proprietor, P. Madhavan Vydian, Editor, Kumaran Asan.

Trivandrum.—"The Subhashini," in Malayalam, published weekly.

Trivandrum.—Vanchi Raj, English weekly.

Trivandrum.—Keralan, English and Malayalam published every month.

Warkalai.—"Kerala Sandesam" Malayalam weekly.

Warkalai—Veera Kesari, Malayalam monthly.

Nagercoil.—"The Travancore Times," in English, published weekly—Proprietor, Paul C. Joseph. Editor M. D. Daniel, B. A.

Nagercoil.—"Travancore Abhimani," in Tamil, published weekly—Proprietor, Paul C. Joseph. Editor, M. D. Daniel, B. A.

Paravoor.—"Sujana Nandini," in Malayalam, weekly.

Kottayam—"The Malabar Daily News," published daily—Managing Editor, P. J. Pothan.

Kottayam.—"The Malayala Mitram," in Malayalam, published monthly Issued from the C. M. S. Press.

Kottayam.—"The Malayala Manorama," in Malayalam, published twice a week.

Kottayam.—"The Bhasha Poshini," in Malayalam, published once a month.

Kottayam.—"The Malankara Edavaga Patrika," in Malayalam published once a month.

Kottayam.—"Diocesan Record," in English, published once a month.

Kottayam.—"Gnananikshepam," in Malayalam, published once a month.

Kottayam.—"Kudumbapriya Vadini," in Malayalam, published once a month.

Kottayam.—"Kerala Tharaka," in Malayalam, published weekly.

Kottayam—The Syrian Evangelist in Malayalam once in 2 months.

Thiruvella.—Malankara Sabha Tharaka, English and Malayalam monthly.

Thiruvella.—Atmopakari, monthly.

Mannanam.—"Nazranee Deepika," in Malayalam. published weekly Manager, Revd. Fr. Stephen of St. Thomas, D. C. T. O., Acting Editor V. D. Joseph.

Mannanam.—"The Flower of Carmel," in Malayalam, published monthly.

Moovattupuzha.—"The Keraleeyarenjini," published twice a month.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE.

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Presses.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Cantonment	Trivandrum	Vanchiyoor	Keralodayem Press	V. D'Cruz and Sons	Useful Books and Job work.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Western Star Press	C. J. Curien	Newspapers, Job work &c.	
Puthenchanthay	Do.	Do.	Malabar Mail Press	R. Lekshmana Aiyar	Newspapers, Job work &c.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Shummukavilasom Press	V. Subramonya Pillay	Useful Tamil and Malayalam books.	
Attakulangaray	Do.	Nellaman	Saraswathivilasom Press	I. Shungara Iyer, Manager and Proprietor	Books and Job work.	
Challay	Do.	Do.	Subhodini Press	C. Mathen	Useful books and Job work.	
Palavangadi	Do.	Do.	Baskara Press	K. Narayana Iyengar	Sanskrit Books.	
Tampanur	Do.	Vanchiyoor	Lakshmi Vilasom	P. P. Narayanan	Malayalam Job works.	
Seevali Mukku	Do.	Palkulangarai	Akshara Vilasom	Kochukunju	Do.	
Kunnukuzhi	Do.	Vanchiyoor	Prabhakarom	Kumaran	Do.	
Tampanur	Do.	Do.	The Subhashini Press	Kayinikara Govinda Pillay	Printing in Malayalam.	
Mannanam	Ettumanur	Mannanam	St. Joseph's Press	Very Revd. Fr. Alexander, Prior of the Convent	Useful Malayalam, Tamil, English and Syriac books, "Nazrani Deepika," Job works, forms of all kinds, and binding.	The Press is the property of the Convent. Applications for estimates &c., to be addressed to the Supt., St. Joseph's Press, Mannanam, Kottayam.
Kottayam	Kottayam	Kottayam	Church Mission Press	C. M. S. Press Committee	Printing in Malayalam and English, book and Job work, forms of all kinds, binding &c.	Applications for estimates for binding or printing or purchase of materials to be addressed to Mr. John Chandy, Superintendent, C. M. S. Press, Kottayam.

Printing Establishments in Travancore—(continued.)

Stations.	Taluq.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Kottayam.	Kottayam.	Kottayam.	Cananaya Pradeepika.	Cananaya Company	Printing in Malayalam	Applications for printing to be addressed to Mr. E. M. Philip.
The Malankara Edavaga Patrica Syrian Seminary in Govindapuramkara.	Do.	Do.	Mar Thomas Press	The Seminary Press Committee	The Malankara Edavaga Patrika and Religious books in the Vernacular and Syriac.	This is under the authority of Mar Dionysius. Applications for printing to be addressed to K. Ippen, Manager.
Kottayam	Do.	Do.	Malayala Manorama Press	The Malayala Manorama Company Limited	Printing in Malayalam and English, books and Job works, and Binding	
Do.	Do.	Vijayapuram.	Malabar Daily News	P. Jacob Pothan.	Newspaper, Book and Job works in English and Binding.	
Alleppey	Ambalapuzha.	Alleppey.	...	...	Newspaper, Book and Job work in English, Malayalam and Portuguese	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Santa Cruz	Revd. Father Gil Vaz S.J.		
Pallithotam.	Quilon.	Quilon.	Chenthar Press.	M. Lucco Rozario	Printing Books in Malayalam, Tamil and English.	
Paravur	Do.	Paravur.	Saraswathivilasom Press		Useful books.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Kerala Boosharam Press	Vyraven Kesaven	Printing in Malayalam and binding in all kinds.	
Eraviparam.	Do.	Eraviparam.	Vurnaprakasam Press	Kunjon Kumaren	Printing Malayalam.	
Nagercoil.	Agastiswaram.	Kottar.	London Mission Press	Rev. G. Parkar B. A.	Books in Tamil, Malayalam and English. Printing and binding of all kinds.	
Devasagaya street Nagercoil.	Do.	Do.	Victoria Press	Proprietor, Paul C. Joseph	Newspaper, Book and Job printing in Tamil and English.	Applications for printing, binding &c. to be addressed to Proprietor, Nagercoil.
Kurunthern	Do.	Do.	Agastiar Vilasom	Proprietor, Thesigavinayagom Pillay	Books in Tamil, Job printing, Book-binding of all kinds.	Applications to be addressed to Proprietor.
Nagercoil	Do.	Do.	Nanchinesan	Do. Suchindram Pillai	Job work in Tamil, English and Malayalam.	
Muvattupuzha	Muvattupuzha.	Ramangalam,	Keraleeya Renjini Press	Cheria Varghese	Newspaper and Job works in Malayalam.	

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital &c.
1	The Malayala Manorama Company (Limited)	Kottayam ...	4th March 1889. / 22nd Mausy 1064.	Rs. 10,000
2	The Travancore Malayala Vyapara Sangham (Limited)	Trivandrum ...	13th July 1889. / 31st Auni 1064.	Rs. 15,000
3	The Kerala Varthaka Company (Limited)	Parur	6th January 1890. / 24th Margaly 1065.	Rs. 15,000
4	The Changanachery Commercial Company (Limited)	Changanachery ...	23rd February 1890. / 13th Mausy 1065	Rs. 20,000
5	The Kerala Booshana Company (Limited)	Paravur (Quilon) ...	1st April 1891. / 20th Panguny 1066.	Rs. 20,000
6	The Isfield Tea Company (Limited)	Travancore ...	1st March 1892. / 20th Mausy 1067.	Rs. 200,000
7	The Sri Moola Rajah Vaijayantbi Company (Limited)	Trivandrum ...	2nd April 1892. / 22nd Panguny 1067.	Rs. 19,500
8	The Kundathil Company Kudumbayoga (Limited)	Tiruvella ...	30th April 1892. / 19th Chittray 1067.	Rs. 100,000
9	The Kottayam Weaving and Trading Company (Limited) ...	Kottayam ...	5th August 1892. / 22nd Audi 1067.	Rs. 20,000
10	The Trivandrum Friend-in-Need Society	Trivandrum ...	14th December 1894. / 1st Margaly 1070.	Voluntary monthly subscriptions.
11	The Sri Ratnam Company (Limited)	Kunnatnad ...	3rd October 1896. / 19th Purattasy 1072.	Rs. 15,000
12	The Sri Padmanabha Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited) ...	Shencottah ...	2nd February 1898. / 21st Tbye 1073.	Rs. 60,000
13	The Arumugavilasa Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited) ...	Elattur, Shencottah.	11th October 1898. / 26th Purattasy 1074.	Rs. 50,000

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.—(*Continued.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital &c.
14	The Ariavinayaka Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited) ...	Pudur, Shencottah...	25th October 1898. / 10th Alpasy 1074.	Rs. 30,250
15	The Letchoominicadana Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited).	Shencottah ...	26th October 1898. / 11th Alpasy 1074.	Rs. 37,000
16	The Mar Dionysius Seminary	Kottayam ...	7th December 1898. / 23rd Kartigay 1074.	Voluntary contributions.
17	The Dharmasam Varthani Anchal Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited)...	Shencottah ...	8th December 1898. / 24th Kartigay 1074.	Rs. 18,275
18	The Thiruvaryan Swami Janopakara Ela Nidi Company (Limited) ...	Shencottah ...	10th January 1899. / 28th Margaly 1074.	Rs. 48,600
19	The Poolyarah Sadasiva Moorthi Swamy Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited)...	Shencottah ...	11th March 1899. / 29th Mausy 1074.	Rs. 25,000
20	The Trivandrum Permanent Fund (*Limited*)	Trivandrum ...	7th April 1899. / 26th Pangoony 1074.	Rs. 199,920
21	The Travancore Bank (Limited)	Tiruvella ...	3rd February 1900. / 22nd Magarom 1075.	Rs. 100,000
22	The Sri Bala Subramonyaswamy Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited)...	Shencottah ...	17th April 1900. / 5th Chittray 1075.	Rs. 57,000
23	Nythia Kaliani Ambal Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited)...	Shencottah ...	20th September 1900. / 5th Kanni 1076.	Rs. 21,600
24	Munaar Supply Association (*Limited*)	Munaar (Kannan Devan Hills).	25th October 1900. / 9th Thulam 1076.	Rs. 12,000 Its capital increased to Rs. 18,000

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(*Continued.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital &c.
25	The Cape Comorin Transport Trading Company (Limited) ...	Kottar, Nagercoil ...	15th June 1901. / 2nd Auni 1076.	Rs. 19,600
26	The Tiruvella Bank (Limited)	Tiruvella ...	27th September 1901. / 12th Purattasy 1077.	Rs. 100,000
27	The Sri Bala Subramonyaswamy Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited)...	Shencottah ...	27th September 1901. / 12th Purattasy 1077.	Rs. 9,880
28	The Travancore Cardamom Estates Company (Limited)... ...	Trivandrum ...	21st December 1901. / 7th Margaly 1077.	Rs. 22,000
29	The Keralya Kudumba Paripalana Company (The Kerala Provident Company) (Limited)...	Trivandrum ...	24th January 1902. / 11th Thye 1077.	Rs. 7,000
30	The Kandathil Kudumba Yogam Bank (Limited)	Tiruvella ...	15th October 1902. / 29th Purattasy 1078.	Rs. 200,000
31	The Aruvippuram Srinarayana Dharmaparipalana Yogam ...	Aruvipuram ...	15th May 1903. / 2nd Vycausy 1078.	Voluntary contributions.
32	The Chengannur Krishi Vanibha Company (Limited)	Kallicherry ...	27th August 1903 / 11th Avany 1079.	Rs. 100,000
33	The Kuzhithurai Sugar Refining and Trading Company (Limited) ...	Kuzhithura ...	14th November 1903. / 29th Alpasy 1079.	Rs. 75,000
34	The Malabar Mar Thoma Syrian Christian Evangelistic Association...	Tiruvella ...	11th February 1904. / 29th Thye 1079.	Voluntary contributions.
35	The Nanjinad Permanent Fund (Limited)	Nagercoil ...	12th February 1904. / 30th Thye 1079.	Rs. 98,196
36	The Travancore Agricultural and Trading Company (Limited) ...	Punaloor ...	29th March 1904. / 17th Panguny 1079.	Rs. 50,000

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(*Continued.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital &c.
37	The Travancore Vivahadhana Sahaya Company (Limited) ...	Trivandrum ...	14th April 1904. / 2nd Chittray 1079.	Rs. 2,46,000
38	Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—Trivandrum ...	Trivandrum ...	10th September 1904. / 26th Avany 1080.	Voluntary contributions.
39	The Travancore Karappuram Viavasaya (Industrial Trading Company) (Limited)...	Shertallay ...	10th September 1904. / 26th Avany 1080.	Rs. 2,00,000
40	The Travancore Janopakara Vivaha Drevia Sahaya Company (Limited)...	Oluganasherri ...	30th September 1904. / 15th Purattasy 1080.	One thousand members limited by guarantee to 10 Rs. each member.
41	The Malabar Mail Company Limited)	Trivandrum ...	12th October 1904. / 27th Purattasy 1080.	Rs. 30,000
42	Nanjinad Sakalajana Kalinna Drevia Sahaya Company (Limited) ..	Ramanputhoor ...	31st October 1904. / 15th Alpasy 1080.	One thousand members limited by guarantee to 10 Rs. each member. membership since increased to 5,000 members.
43	Nagercoil Marriage Provident Fund (Limited)	Nagercoil ...	30th November 1904. / 15th Vrichigom 1080.	One thousand five hundred members limited by guarantee to 15 Rs. each member. Membership since increased to 2,500 members.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(*Continued.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital &c.
44	The Central Travancore Industrial Trading Company (Limited) ...	Nedumudi ...	9th December 1904. / 24th Kartigai 1080.	Rs. 100,000.
45	Travancore Plantation Company (Limited)	Kottayam ...	9th January 1905. / 26th Dhanu 1080.	Rs. 20,000
46	The Josuvin Thiru Hirathaya Sneha Sahaya Ethircala Atharavoo Nithy Company (Limited)...	Karangaud ...	8th March 1905. / 25th Kumbhom 1080.	One thousand members limited by guarantee to 10 Rs. each member. Membership since increased to 4,000 members.
47	The Travancore Thirukudumba Thiravia Sahaya Kaliyana Benefit Fund (Limited)...	Kottar ...	14th March 1905. / 1st Meenom 1080.	One thousand members limited by guarantee to 10 Rs. each.
48	The Travancore Provisions, General Trading and Banking Company (Limited)...	Chalay ...	20th April 1905. / 8th Medom 1080.	Rs. 10,000.
49	The Neyoor Marriage Provident Fund (Limited)	Chellengonam ...	24th April 1905 / 12th Medom 1080.	Two thousand members limited by guarantee to 10 Rs. each.
50	Arch Anthoniyar Dravia Sahaya Provident Fund (Limited) ...	Alagappapuram ...	19th May 1905. / 6th Edavom 1080.	One thousand members limited by guarantee to 10 Rs. each.
51	Nanjinaud Maria Nayagi Thiravia Sahaya Marana Provident Fund (Limited)...	Ramanputhoor ...	27th May 1905. / 14th Edavom 1080.	One thousand members limited by guarantee to 15 Rs. each.
52	The Malabar Trading Company (Kerala Vyapara Company (Limited)	Parur ...	3rd June 1905 / 21st Edavom 1080.	Rs. 30,000.
53	Thoivaseervatha Dravia Sahaya Provident Fund (Limited) ...	Alagappapuram ...	9th June 1905. / 27th Edavom 1080.	One thousand members limited by guarantee to 10 Rs. each.
54	Pathukavalakia Arch Antoniar Dravia Sahaya Kaliyana Benefit Fund (Limited)...	Do. ...	27th June 1905. / 14th Aani 1080.	One thousand members limited by guarantee to 15 Rs. each.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(*Continued.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital &c.
55	The Sri Somasundrasvariar Ela Nidhi (Limited)	Villamadam, Ramanathapuram...	18th July 1905. / 3rd Audi 1080.	Rs. 50,000. One thousand members limited by guarantee to 15 Rs. each.
56	The Nagercoil Provident Fund (Limited)	Nagercoil ...	3rd August 1905. / 19th Audi 1080.	
57	Sri Anantha Padmanabha Swami Sarvajananukoola Kaliyana Nidhi (Limited)...	Trivandrum ...	9th August 1905 / 25th Audi 1080.	Rs. 2,46,000
58	Amalorbhava Mathavin Sneha Ethirkala Adaravu Nidhi Company (Limited)...	Kandanvila ...	9th August 1905. / 25th Audi 1080.	One thousand members limited by guarantee to 15 Rs. each.
59	Survaswara Nama Dayascervatha Nulmaranatharavin Company (Limited)...	Villuckeery ...	9th August 1905. / 25th Audi 1080.	One thousand members limited by guarantee to 15 Rs. each.
60	Vadasheri Kila Kalangadi Krishi Abhivardhi Ela Chittu Company (Limited)...	Kalangadi ...	11th August 1905. / 27th Audi 1080	Rs. 10,000.
61	Nanjinaud Thiroomoola Renkam Ela Nidhi (Limited)	Nagercoil ...	11th August 1905. / 27th Audi 1080.	Rs. 25,000.
62	Karumpattur (Marriage Benefit Fund) Vivaha Dhana Sahaya Company (Limited)...	Karumpattur ...	11th August 1905. / 27th Audi 1080.	One thousand members limited by guarantee to 15 Rs. each.
63	Karumpattur Ethirkala Dhana Sahaya Nidhi Company (Provident Fund) (Limitted)...	Do. ...	11th August 1905. / 27th Audi 1080.	One thousand members limited by guarantee to 15 Rs. each.
64	Travancore Musalim Palajanopakara Kaliana Nidhi (Limited) ...	Quilon	18th August 1905. / 3rd Chingom 1081.	Rs. 61,500.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(*Concluded.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital &c.
65	Srimunnarayana Sakalajana Sahaya Nithi Company (Limited) ...	Poovioor. ...	6th September 1905. / 22nd Avani 1081.	One thousand members limited by guarantee to 15 Rs. each.
66	The Putthalam Marana Provident Fund (Limited) Travancore Samasthanom...	Parakaipidakai, (Agastiswaram Taluq)	6th September 1905. / 22nd Avani 1081.	One thousand members limited by guarantee to 15 Rs. each.
67	Archia Sista Paraloha Matha Sahaya Kaliyana Fund (Limited) ...	Mathiravilay, (Eraniel Taluq) ...	8th November 1905. / 23rd Tulam 1081.	One thousand members limited by guarantee to 15 Rs. each.
68	The Malabar Printing and Publishing Company (Limitted) ...	Kottayam ...	8th November 1905. / 23rd Tulam 1081.	Rs. 1,00,000.
69	The Shunmuhanugraha Vivaga Thiravia Sahaya Company (Limited).	Villukuri ...	8th November 1905. / 23rd Tulam 1081.	One thousand members limited by guarantee to 10 Rs. each.
70	The Nagercoil Theivanukula Thiraviopakara Kalyana Company (Limited) ..	Nagercoil ...	8th November 1905. / 23rd Tulam 1081.	One thousand members limited by guarantee to 15 Rs. each.
71	The Travancore Mohammad Samathani Vanlai Ranjitha Noorani Moosleem Soonnathoom Pothujana Kalyana Thiravia Sahaya Company (Limited) .	Alloor ...	30th November 1905. / 15th Vrichigom 1081.	One thousand members limited by guarantee to 10 Rs. each.
72	The Sri Moola Vilasom Company (Limited)	Mavelikaray ...	30th November 1905. / 15th Vrichigom 1081.	Rs. 10,000.
73	The Marthandam Marriage Benefit Fund (Limited)	Kuzhithurai Martandam ...	2nd December 1905. / 17th Vrichigom 1081.	Two thousand members limited by guarantee to 10 Rs. each.
74	The Thiriyaha Nama Thiravia Sahaya Provident Fund (Limited) ...	Managudy ...	7th December 1905. / 22nd Vrichigom 1081.	One thousand members limited by guarantee to 15 Rs. each.

Kannan Devan Hills, North Travancore.

Estate.	Proprietor.	Manager or Superintendent.	Assistant.	Post Towns.
Craig Lamont ...	Mrs. Damont & Mrs. Tollemache.	E. E. Williams ...	... ...	Talliar.
Devikulam ...	A. A. D. T. T. Co. ..	John Carless ...	... ...	Devikulam.
Goodaralleo	E. R. Kindersley R. L. Kindersley Lord Herschell	A. H. Gerard ...	... ...	Do.
Kadugumudi	J. Milligan A. W. Turner	E. E. Williams ...	... ...	Talliar.
Kolamankai ...	Mrs. Knight ...	... ...	... ...	Devikulam.
Lockhart ...	Do.	... ...	... ...	Do.
Manale ...	Do.	... ...	... ...	Do.
Surianalle ...	H. N. Knight	R. F. Russell ...	... ...	Do.
Aneimudi ...	K. D. H. P. Co., Ld. ...	C. B. Holeman Hunt ...	... ...	Munaar.
Chittavarrai ...	Do.	W. A. Lee ...	... ...	Yellapatty.
Kurrinkulam ...	Do.	W. S. Milne ...	... ...	Do.
Harehatch ...	Do.	Do. ...	... ...	Do.
Kanniamallay ...	Do.	A. J. Wright ...	D. Makintosh ..	Munaar
Luckham ...	Do.	A. H. Sharp ...	... ...	Talliar.
Staple Grove ...	Do.	John Carless ...	... ...	Devikulam.
Madapatty ...	Do.	R. W. Cole ...	... ...	Munaar.
Sothapara ...	Do.	James French ...	... .	Yellapatty.
Chockanad ...	Do.	E. R. Howlett ...	J. A. Gwyne ...	Do.
Gundumallay ...	Do.	James French ...	A. W. Dixen ...	Do.
Thenmallay ...	Do.	Mc'Crie ...	... ...	Do.
Letchimi ...	Do.	H. L. Pinches ...	J. E. Stewart ...	Munaar.
Nadiar ...	Do.	.. ...	A. W. Mc'Bain ...	Do.
Nullatanni ...	Do.	C. E. Hancock ...	... ...	Do.
Nyamakad ...	Do.	A. W. John ...	... ...	Do.

Kannan Devan Hills, North Travancore.—(continued)

Estate.	Proprietor.	Manager or Superintendent.	Assistant.	Post Town.
Munnar ...	K. D. H. P. Co., Ld.	A. J. Imray	A. D. M. Bain	Munaar.
Munnar Factory ...	Do.	A. J. Imray	E. Lord	Do.
Periakanal ...	Do.	J. C. Abbot		
Parvithi ...	Do.	J. M. Bridgman	J. C. Parker	Devikulam.
Periavurrai ...	Do.	J. A. Richardson	Ingram	Munaar.
Pulivasal ...	Do.	G. E. Bewley	... ...	Do.
Sevenmallay ...	Do.	C. Bell	... ...	Do.
Do. Factory...	Do.	J. M. Bridgman	... ...	Do.
Shollaymallay ...	Do.	W. D. Martin	... ...	Do.
Yellapatty ...	Do.	W. O. Milne	... ...	Do.
Vagavurrai ..	Do.	A. H. Sharp	A. Porteous	Yellapatty.
Kalaar	Do.	M. C. Koechlin	... ...	Talliar.
Kanan Devan Hills Produce Co .	Do.	P. R. Buchanan	... ...	Munaar.
Anglo-American Direct Tea Trading Co ..	Do.	Do.	... ...	Do.
Talliar ...	A. W. Turner	E. E. Williams	... ...	Do.
Periavurrai Factory	K. D. H. P. Co., Ld.	J. A. Richardson	... ...	Talliar.
Periavurrai ...	... ...	Dr. Kerr	... ...	Munaar.
Munaar ...	... ...	R. F. Thorp	... ...	Do.
Ellapatti (Central Station) ..	... ...	R. D. Arbuckle	... ...	Do.
Do. Top (Station)	... ...	A. Blair Hill	... ...	Yellapatty.
Munaar ...	... ...	..	... ...	Do.
Madapatti ...	... ...	.	... ...	Munaar.
Sevenmallay ...	... ...	W. Pottie	... ...	Do.

Peermade Hills, Minachil and Changanachery.
Districts—Central Travancore Planters' Association.

Peermade Hills, Minachil and Changanachery

Name of Estate.	Native Name.	Proprietor.
Arlady ...	...	
Arnakul ...	Arnakal ...	G. L. Acworth ... ...
Bison Valley ...	Opookolam ...	Mrs. H. Munro ... ...
Ashley ...	Amarthoomerd .	Do. ... ...
Bon Ami ...	Mundaplakanum ...	Travancore Tea Estate Co., Ld...
Brigton ...	Mela Araday ...	Do. ... ...
Carrady goody ...	Carradygoody ...	R. H. Goldie ... ...
Chenkara ...	Chenkara ...	St. Joseph's College, Trichy ...
Fairfield ...	Kila Perintora ...	Hon. V. B. Wilbraham ...
Glenmary ...	Sinnakuduva ...	S. Indian Tea Estate Co., Ld. ..
Granby ...	Varriatamudi ...	Travancore Tea Estate Co., Ld. ...
Glen Rock ...	Mekkunna ..	Mrs. H. Munro ... ...
Hope ...	...	
Inji Kadu Group.	Injikadu ...	Travancore Tea Estate Co., Ld. ...
Koli Kannam ...	Kolikanum ...	Do. ... ...
Kuduvakanam ...	Periakudava ...	S Indian Tea Estate Co. Ld. ...
Ladrum ...	Letchmey ...	Walter Graham ... ...
Maimalai ...	..	
Mount ...	Paniarapara ...	Travancore Tea Estate Co., Ld. ...
Munja Malai ..	Munjamalai ...	Do. ... ...
Paycanam ...	Paycanum ...	R. H. Goldie ... ...
Pasumala ...	...	
Penshurst ...	Kavakulam ...	F. M. Parker ... ...
Pambanaar ...	Pambanaar ...	Travancore Tea Estate Co., Ld. .
Placard ...	Pilacadh ...	St. Joseph's College, Trichy ...
Periyar ...	Periyar ...	Abraham Pillay ... ...
Raneecoil ...	Raneecoil ...	J. E. G. Pigott ... ...
Stagbrook group.	Kochunadakanum ...	H. D. Deane ... ...
Thangakul .	Thangakul ...	Travancore Tea Estate Co., Ld. ...
Twyford ...	Mela Perintora ...	Heirs of Mrs. Baker ... ...
Vembenard ...	Oopookolum ...	Do. H. W. Baker ...
Wallardi ..	Wallardi ...	St. Joseph's College, Trichy ...
Wasspudinghey...	Wasspudinghey ...	
Woodlands ...	Peria Nadukunum ...	S. Indian Tea Estate Co., Ld. ...

Districts—Central Travancore Planters' Association.

Managers and Assistants.	Tea.	Coffee.	Cinchona.	Grass, Jungle.	Total acreage.	Remarks.
						Abandoned.
H. S. Holder... ...	532	...	...	325	857	
W. H. G. Leahy (acting)...	130	...	...	100	230	
Do.	141	40	...	54	235	
D. Mc. Arthur ...	757	...	...	62	819	
H. M. Knight ...	...	...	...	...	Included in Pambanaar.	
W. H. G. Leahy ...	486	...	...	571	1,057	
L. M. Faber	250	100	...	275	625	
E. Latter	320	...	5	300	625	
B. Laurie	500	...	...	443	943	
...	163	...	...	107	270	
W. H. G. Leahy (acting).,	...	...	...	...	300	Abandoned.
...	...	...	...	...	Included in Stagbrook Group.	
F. H. Brabazon ...	...	...	...	...	Included Munjamalai.	
A. H. Mead	676	...	...	519	1,195	
E. S. Stephens ...	426	...	6	175	607	
W. Graham and F. E. G. Pigott...	332	...	...	280	612	
...	...	...	...	...	Included in Stagbrook Group	
J. B. Cook	654	...	...	51	705	
F. H. Brabazon ...	467	...	...	1749	2,216	
W. H. G. Leahy ...	...	60	...	294	354	
...	...	...	...	...	...	Abandoned.
F. Bissett	260	...	...	158	418	
H. M. Knight ...	566	...	...	582	1,148	
J. E. G. Pigott ...	60	...	...	312	372	Abandoned.
Appavoo Pillay ...	...	50	...	...	50	
J. E. G. Pigott ...	50	...	...	266	316	
H. D. Deane	700	...	...	404	1,104	
H. M. Knight ...	113	...	...	200	313	Abandoned.
F. W. LeFenvre ...	237	175	...	312	724	
F. W .LeFenvre ...	401	...	...	166	567	
L. M. Faber	120	...	...	141	261	
...	...	...	...	...	Included in Carrady Goody.	
L. Laurie	266	...	...	149	415	

Shencottah District.

Name of Company.	Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietors.	Mangager and Assistant Superintendent.	Acreage. Tea.	Coffee.	Sundries.	Forest, &c.	Total.
	Achancoil ...	Achankovil ..	E. M. Ewart	Conductor ...	127	100	...	256	483
South Travancore Tea Co., Ltd.	Anachardi ...	Anachardi ...	South Travancore Tea Company Limited ...	J. Stewart, Manager..	730	...	20	1,578	2,328
	Venture ..	Venture ...		Stanely Sinclair, Assistant...	...	50	...	270	320
	Nedumpara ...	Nedumpara ...							
	Nagamally ..	Nagamally ..							
	Aryankavu ...	Aryankavu ...	B. Nelsou	...					
	Balmoral ...	...	F. W. Bismuth						
Travancore Plantation Co., Ltd.	Hereford ...	...	Travancore Plantation Company Limited.						
	Elderslie ...	...							
	Foatfell ...	...							
	Ittoparappu ...	Kallar ...							
	Rose Mount ...	...							
	Parapet ...	...							
	Karanplode ...	...	... ...	P. W. Kier ...	433	21	5	2,100	2,559
Isfield Tea Co., Ltd.	Isfield ...	Putten Tottem ...	Isfield Tea Company Limited.	A. F. Harvey ...	...	...	...	572	572
	Ten Malai ...	Ten Malai ...		E. M. Ewart ...	60	...	...	320	280
Cooper, Cooper Johnson Ltd.		...							
	Linwood ...	Umeiyar ...	Cooper, Cooper Johnson Limited.	J. Stewart ...	100	...	..	250	450
	Riviera ...	Mnanimuttan ...		...	...	...	..	130	130
		...		...	25	...	...	201	226
	Kottarakara ...	Kottarakara ...							
	Little Anachardi.	Paniya Anachardi	H. M. Knight	J. Stewart ..	...	...	...	171	174
	Mooriyapanjam...	Muriyapanjam ...							
	Rockwood ...	Rockwood ...	R. T. Miller	P. W. Kier ...	145	...	...	270	415
	Surutta Malai ...	Suruttu Malai ...							
	Treherne ...		H. S. Ferguson and late A. F. Sanderson ...	H. S. Ferguson ...	..	...	...	...	...

Tea presently not cultivated.

Ponmudi District.

Name of Company.	Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietors.	Manager and Assistant Superintendent.	Acreage. Tea.	Coffee.	Sundries.	Forests, &c.	Total.
Ponmudi Tea Co., Limited.	Bonaccord ...	Vanakad ...	...	J. S. Valentine and R. Ross...	564	...	...	1,551	2,115
	Braemore ...	Pattani Ponmudi...	Ponmudi Tea Company Ltd ...	J. S. Valentine and Val. Mardon...	280	...	...	450	730
	Ponmudi ...	Ponmudi ...		J. S. Valentine ...	467	...	...	425	892
	Glen Isla ...	... ...	Heirs of James Grant ...		...	...	...	...	...
	Invercauld ...	Pania Ponmudi...	Parry and Co., and McPherson...	J. S. Valentine ...	140	...	...	398	538
	Kildonen ...	Sooria Kanthi ...	James Fraser and heirs of J. Grant...		...	...	...	...	...
	Kowdiar ...	Kowdiar ...	Scottish Indian Coffee Company...		...	...	...	...	...
	Merchiston ...	Kollitchickarai Tottam...	W. Marshall	G. H. Knight ...	280	...	...	50	330
	Do. ...	... ...	E. J. Young		...	...	...	400	400
	Mynall ...	Pallipara ...	James Finch		...	...	...	550	550
	Oaklands ...	Kelaventottom ...	C. Waterson		...	...	...	200	200
	Seenekali ...	Cheenikali ...	Scottish Indian Coffee Company..		...	...	...	2,740	2,740
	Anandan ...	Samitottom ...	Sir. T. Madava Row ...		...	...	...	...	...

ASHAMBOO DISTRICT.

Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietors.	Manager and Assistant Superintendent.	Acreage			
				Tea.	Coffee.	Forests &c.	Total.
Balamore ...	Mela Sambakal ...	James Fraser. ...	J. Fraser ...	150	...	210	360
Belford ...	Puthukaud ..	Scottish Indian Coffee Company...	... ...	...	...	...	348
Black Rock ...	Karumpara ...	Heirs of John Cox ...	W. A. Cox ...	...	37	155	192
Corrymoney ...	Maramalai ...	Heirs of Dr. Scott ...	J. Fraser ...	200	...	95	295
Glen More ...	Ellangourie ...	Sir John Amory ...	J. Fraser ...	222	...	235	457
Great Valley ...	Nadoovu Sambakal.	Scottish Indian Coffee Company...	... ...	...	...	...	524
Hillside ...	Kulpudavoo ...	Do. Do.	... ...	...	...	...	472
Kinmyles ...	Engekadavoo ...	Caledonian Bank ..	Conductor ...	130	10	310	450
Milonie ...	... ...	J. Fraser ...	J. Fraser ...	90	...	418	508
Mahendragherry ...	... ...	Scottish Indian Coffee Company..	Conductor ...	184	...	571	755
Olivers ...	... ...	Heirs of John Cox ...	W. A. Cox ...	...	177	122	299
Seafield ...	... ..	James Fraser and Heirs of A. Grant	J. Fraser ...	200	...	450	650
The Home ...	Kila Sambakal ...	S. I. C. Co. and Heirs of H. Inglis.	... ...	...	...	...	397
Craigdhu ...	... ...	J Fraser ...	J. Fraser ...	...	...	200	200

Government of Fort St. George.

His Excellency the Right Honorable
ARTHUR OLIVER VILLIERS, BARON AMPTHILL,
G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E.

Appointed 24th September 1900 took his seat 28th December 1900.

Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor.

Lionel Maling Wynch Esq., B. A., I. C. S.—Private Secretary.
Major William MacLaren Campbell,—Royal Highlanders—Military Secretary.
Captain Ronald D'Arcy Fife, A. D. C.
Lieut. Edward Leyborne Popham, A. D. C.
Captain R. L. Mathews, Extra A. D. C.
Lieut. The Honorable Henry Cecil Vane, Extra A. D. C.
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K. R. Sreenivasa Iyer ...	...Inspector, Trivandrum Sub-Division.
C. V. Subramaniya Iyer ...	.. Inspector, Kottayam Sub-Division.

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D. Venkataragaviah ...	...Deputy Postmaster.

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A. W. McMannes...	Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Cochin Sub-Division.
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RAJAH OF COCHIN.

Born 27th December 1852.

Ascended the Musnud 23rd October 1895.

COUSIN OF THE RAJAH.

His Highness Rama Vurmah,

Elaya Rajah of Cochin.

Born 6th October 1858.

Government of Cochin.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY.

N. PATTABHIRAMA RAO, B. A.,

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C. Ananthappayi B. A. ... ...Superintendent of Stamps Stationery and Printing,
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V. Kelu Eradi ... ...Puisne Judge.
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District Court of Trichur (at Trichur).

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Medical Officer to Cochin Government.

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PART II.

Regulations passed in 1080.

REGULATION I OF 1080.

A Regulation to make provision for the care of the person and estates of Lunatics passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 4th October, 1904 corresponding with the 19th Kanni, 1080, under section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the care of the person and estates of Lunatics, to prescribe general rules by which the state of the mind of persons who are alleged to be lunatics may be enquired into and ascertained and to provide for the reception and detention of Lunatics in Asylums established for that purpose; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, commencement and extent.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Lunacy Regulation" and it shall come into force on the 1st Kumbhom 1080.

It extends to the whole of Travancore.

Definition.

2. In this Regulation, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Lunatic" means any person of unsound mind, incapable of managing his affairs.

(*b*) "Dangerous Lunatic" means a Lunatic believed to be dangerous and found wandering at large in the public streets or thoroughfares to the obstruction and annoyance of the public.

(*c*) "Lunatic Asylum" means a place appointed to be an Asylum under section 3.

(*d*) "District Court" has the meaning assigned to that expression in the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*e*) "Division Peishcar" shall include every officer who for the time being is authorized to exercise the powers of a Division Peishcar.

Establishment of Lunatic Asylums.

3. Our Dewan may, with Our previous sanction, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint any place to be a Lunatic Asylum for the purpose of this Regulation and specify the local areas from which Lunatics may be sent to such asylum.

Appointment of Superintendent of Lunatic Asylum.

4. Subject to any rules which may be made under section 6, Our Dewan may, with Our Sanction, appoint any person to be a Superintendent of a Lunatic Asylum with such establishment as may, in his opinion, be necessary.

Appointment of Visitors.

5. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, appoint for every Asylum not less than three Visitors, one of whom at least shall be a Medical Officer not below the rank of an Assistant Surgeon. The Durbar Physician shall be a visitor *ex officio* of all the Asylums established under section 3.

Power to make rules.

6. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, make rules generally for carrying out the purposes of this Regulation and in particular,

(*a*) for the guidance of all or any of the officers discharging any duty under this Regulation; and

(*b*) for the management of, and the maintenance of discipline in, a Lunatic Asylum, and the care and custody of its inmates.

District Court on application may institute enquiry when

7. Whenever any person who is possessed of property is alleged to be a Lunatic, the District court, within whose jurisdiction such person is residing, may, upon such application as is hereinafter

a person possessed of property is alleged to be a Lunatic.

mentioned, institute an enquiry for the purpose of ascertaining whether such person is or is not of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs.

Application by whom to be made.

8. Application for such enquiry may be made by any relative of the alleged Lunatic on payment of a court-fee of ten rupees, or by the Sirkar Vakil under instructions from Our Dewan, or if the property of the alleged Lunatic consist in whole or in part of land or any interest in land, by the Division Peishkar of the District in which it is situate.

Notice of enquiry to be given to Lunatic.

9. (1) When the District Court is about to institute any such enquiry as aforesaid, it shall cause notice to be given to the alleged Lunatic of the time and place at which it is proposed to hold the enquiry.

Service of notice.

(2) If it shall appear that the alleged Lunatic is in such a state that personal service on him would be ineffectual, the Court may direct such substituted service of the notice as it shall think proper. The Court may also direct a copy of such notice to be served upon any relative of the alleged Lunatic.

Court may require attendance of, and may authorize persons to have access to Lunatic for the purpose of examination.

10. The District Court may require the alleged Lunatic to attend at such convenient time and place as it may appoint for the purpose of being personally examined by the Court or by any person from whom the Court may desire to have a report of the mental capacity and condition of such alleged Lunatic. The District Court may likewise make an order authorizing any person or persons therein named to have access to the alleged Lunatic for the purpose of a personal examination.

Rules respecting attendance and examination where the alleged Lunatic is a woman of rank.

11. The attendance and examination of the alleged Lunatic under the provisions of the last preceding section shall, if the alleged Lunatic be a woman who, according to the manners and customs of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public, be regulated by the rules in force for the examination of such persons in other cases.

Order of District Court.

12. Upon the completion of the enquiry, the District Court shall determine whether the alleged Lunatic is or is not of unsound mind, and may make such order as to the payment of the costs of the enquiry by the person upon whose application it was made, or out of the estate of the alleged Lunatic if he be adjudged to be of unsound mind, or otherwise, as it may think proper.

Provided that evidence as to the conduct of the alleged Lunatic shall ordinarily be restricted to his acts within a period of two years before the date of the application; but the Court may, in its discretion, admit evidence of acts done before that period.

Issue of Commission to a subordinate Court.

13. (1) If the alleged Lunatic resides at a distance of more than fifty miles from the place where the District Court to which the application shall have been made is held, the said Court may issue a Commission to any subordinate Court to make the enquiry; and thereupon the said subordinate Court shall conduct the enquiry in the manner hereinbefore provided.

Report of subordinate Court. Order of District Court.

(2) On the completion of the enquiry, the subordinate Court shall submit the records of its proceedings with its own opinion on the case; and thereupon the District Court shall make such order in the case as it may think proper.

14. When a person has been adjudged to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs, the District Court shall appoint a Guardian of the property and person of the Lunatic and shall issue a formal certificate of such appointment. Separate Guardians may be appointed or declared of the person and property of the Lunatic, if such appointment is necessary in the circumstances of the case. Management of Lunatic's estate.

No person being the next legal heir of a Lunatic or appearing to have a direct or indirect interest in the death or continued disqualification of such Lunatic shall be appointed a Guardian of the person of such Lunatic, unless the Court is satisfied, for reasons to be recorded in writing, that it will be for the welfare of the Lunatic to appoint such person as Guardian.

Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent the District Court from appointing a temporary receiver of the alleged Lunatic's property during the enquiry under the preceding sections, if it is satisfied that there are *prima facie* grounds for believing that he is a Lunatic.

15. If the person appointed to be Guardian of the estate of a Lunatic or the person appointed to be Guardian of a Lunatic's person, should be unwilling to discharge the trust gratuitously, the Court may fix such allowance to be paid out of the estate of the Lunatic as, under the circumstances of the case, may be thought suitable. Remuneration of Guardians.

16. Every Guardian appointed under this Regulation shall exercise the same powers in the management of the estate as might have been exercised by the proprietor if not a Lunatic; and shall collect and pay all just claims, debts and liabilities due to or by the estate of the Lunatic. But no such Guardian shall have power to sell or mortgage the estate or any part thereof, or to grant a lease of any immovable property for any period exceeding five years, without the special order of the Court. Powers of Guardians.

17. Every person appointed to be Guardian of the estate of a Lunatic shall, within six months from the date of his appointment, deliver to the Court an inventory of the landed property belonging to the Lunatic and of all such sums of money, goods and effects as he shall receive an account of the estate, together with a statement of all debts due by or to the same. And every such Guardian shall furnish to the Court annually, within three months of the close of the official year, an account of the property in his charge, exhibiting the sums received and disbursed on account of the estate and the balance remaining in his hands. If any relative of the Lunatic or any public officer, by petition to the Court, shall impugn the accuracy of the said inventory and statement or of any annual account, the Court may summon the Guardian and enquire summarily into the matter and make such order thereon as it shall think proper. Guardians to furnish inventory and annual accounts. Proceedings if accuracy of inventory or accounts be impugned.

A disobedience of the provisions of this section or section 16 or of orders passed thereunder may be punished with fine up to two hundred rupees or with simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month. Punishment.

18. All sums received by a Guardian on account of any estate in excess of what may be required for the current expenses of the Lunatic or of the estate, shall be paid into the public Treasury on account of the estate and may be invested from time to time in public securities or immovable property in Travancore under the orders of the Court. Guardian to pay proceeds of estates into the public Treasury.

Court may in certain cases apply property for Lunatic's maintenance without appointing any Guardian.

19. (1) If it appears to the District Court, having regard to the situation and condition in life of the Lunatic and his family, and the amount and description of his property, to be unnecessary to appoint a Guardian of the estate as hereinbefore provided, the Court may, instead of appointing such Guardian, order that the property if money or, if of any other description, the produce thereof, when realized, be paid to such person as the Court may think fit, to be applied for the maintenance of the Lunatic and his family.

(2) The District Court may also, in such cases, with the consent of the relatives of the Lunatic, direct the detention of the Lunatic in a Lunatic Asylum and direct payment of costs of the maintenance to the Superintendent or other proper officer of the Asylum.

Procedure for delivery of estate to a person who has ceased to be of unsound mind.

20. (1) When any person has been adjudged to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs, if such person or any other person acting on his behalf or having or claiming any interest in respect of his estate, shall represent by petition to the District Court, or if the Court shall be informed in any other manner, that the unsoundness of mind of such person has ceased, the Court may institute an enquiry for the purpose of ascertaining whether such person is or is not still of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs.

(2) The enquiry shall be conducted in the manner provided in sections 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 of this Regulation, and if it be adjudged that such person has ceased to be of unsound mind and is capable of managing his affairs, the Court shall make an order for his estate to be delivered over to him, and for his release if under detention in an Asylum. Such order shall be final.

Police officer to arrest Dangerous Lunatics.

21. Any Police-officer not below the rank of an officer in charge of a Police station may arrest without warrant any person who appears to be a Dangerous Lunatic wandering at large in any public street or thoroughfare.

Police officer to send Dangerous Lunatics arrested to the medical Officer.

22. Such Police-officer shall forthwith take or send the person so arrested to the Medical Officer in charge of the nearest Sirkar hospital, unless any friend or relative of the person so arrested shall undertake in writing that such person shall be properly taken care of and prevented from doing any injury to himself or others.

If the person is not a Lunatic, the Medical Officer shall give him a certificate in Form A.

23. (1) If the Medical Officer finds that any person produced before him under the last preceding section is not a Lunatic within the meaning of section 2, he shall give him a certificate in Form A set forth in the Schedule, whereupon such person shall be forthwith released from arrest.

If the person is a Lunatic, Medical Officer shall give Police-officer a certificate in Form B.

(2) If he finds that such person is a Lunatic within the meaning of section 2, he shall give to the Police-officer in whose custody the Lunatic is, a certificate in Form B set forth in the Schedule, whereupon the Lunatic shall, without unnecessary delay, be taken before a Magistrate having jurisdiction under this Regulation.

The Magistrate to send the Lunatic to the Medical Officer in

24. If it appears to any Magistrate of the first class or any other Magistrate authorized in this behalf by notification in the Official Gazette, upon the certificate in Form B set forth in the Schedule, that any person is a Lunatic, and if it further appears to the Magistrate that the person is a Dangerous Lunatic, he may, after record-

ing the evidence on the above-mentioned points and his order thereon, send the person to the officer in charge of the nearest Lunatic Asylum.

charge of the Lunatic Asylum.

25. Every person received into a Lunatic Asylum under such order as is required by this Regulation may be detained therein until he be removed or discharged as authorized by this Regulation, and in case of escape may, by virtue of such order, be re-taken by any officer or servant belonging to the Asylum or any other person authorized in that behalf by the Superintendent of the Asylum or any Police-officer, and conveyed to and received and detained in such Asylum.

Order and certificate to justify detention and recapture after escape.

26. Any relative or friend of a Lunatic detained in any Asylum under the provisions of section 19 clause (2), or sections 24 and 25 of this Regulation, who is desirous that such Lunatic shall be delivered over to his care and custody, may make application to the Magistrate and the Magistrate, if he think fit, may, upon the undertaking in writing of such relative or friend to the satisfaction of the said Magistrate that such Lunatic shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or others, make an order for the discharge of such Lunatic and such Lunatic shall thereupon be discharged.

Order of discharge on relative undertaking due treatment of the Lunatic.

27. The visitors or, where no visitors have been appointed, the Durbar Physician may, at any time by an order in writing in Form C set forth in the Schedule and signed by them or him, direct the discharge from the Lunatic Asylum of any Lunatic detained therein under the provisions of this Regulation. When such order is given, if the person is detained under the order of any public officer, notice of the order of discharge shall be immediately communicated to such officer.

Order of discharge by the visitors or Durbar Physician.

28. Whoever shall be guilty of cruelty to, or neglect of, a Lunatic detained under section 19 clause (2), or section 24 or 25, or of negligence in his care and control resulting in a public nuisance shall, on conviction before a Magistrate empowered under section 24, be liable to simple imprisonment for a period which may extend to one month or fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Penalty for cruelty to or neglect of a Lunatic.

29. If it appear to the Magistrate or Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum that any Lunatic confined in the Asylum has an estate applicable to his maintenance or that any person is legally bound to maintain and has the means of maintaining such Lunatic, the Magistrate or the Superintendent, as the case may be, may apply to the District Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the estate of the Lunatic may be situate or the person legally bound to maintain him may reside, and such Court shall enquire into the matter in a summary way, and on being satisfied that such Lunatic has an estate applicable to his maintenance or that any person is legally bound to maintain and has the means of maintaining such Lunatic, shall make an order for the recovery of the charges of the lodging, maintenance, clothing, medicine and care of such Lunatic out of such estate or from such person.

District Court on application of Magistrate or Superintendent may order payment of maintenance out of the Lunatic's estate or by person bound to maintain.

30. Such order shall be enforced in the same manner and shall be of the same force and effect and subject to the same appeal as any judgment or order made by the said Court in a regular suit in respect of the property or person therein mentioned.

Order liable to appeal.

31. Any personal property which may be in the possession of a Dangerous Lunatic found wandering at large may be sold by the Magistrate and the proceeds thereof (or such part of the same as may be necessary) applied towards the payment of the charges of

Property found in possession of wandering Lunatics.

the lodging and maintenance of the Lunatic and of any other expenses incurred on his behalf.

Saving of liability of relatives to maintain Lunatics.

32. The liability of any relative or person to maintain any Lunatic shall not be taken away or affected by any provision contained in this Regulation.

Appeals.

33. Except as otherwise herein provided, all orders made by a District Court or Magistrate under this Regulation shall be open to appeal to the authorities to whom appeals from their decisions ordinarily lie, and such orders shall further be subject to revision by the High Court.

Protection to persons acting *bona fide* under the Regulation.

34. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any officer or person in respect of anything in good faith done or intended to be done under, or in pursuance of, the provisions of this Regulation.

Power of High Court to make additional rules.

35. In addition to any other power to make rules conferred expressly or impliedly by this Regulation, the High Court, with Our sanction, may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Regulation regulating the conduct of enquiries by the District Court and the Magistrates. The rules so passed shall be published in the Official Gazette.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.—CERTIFICATE.

[*Section* 23 (1).]

I, the undersigned (*here enter name and official designation*), hereby certify that I, on the day of at , personally examined (*here enter name of person examined*) and that the said is not a Lunatic as defined by the Lunacy Regulation.

Given under my hand this day of 108 .

(Signed)

FORM B.—CERTIFICATE.

[*Section* 28 (2).]

I, the undersigned, (*here enter name and official designation*) hereby certify that I, on the day of at personally examined (*here enter name of the person examined*) *and that the said* is a Lunatic (*or an idiot, or a person of unsound mind*) and a proper person to be taken charge of, and detained under care and treatment, and that I have formed this opinion on the following grounds, namely:—

1. Facts indicating insanity observed by myself (*here state the facts*).

2. Other facts (if any) indicating insanity communicated to me by others (*here state the information and from whom*).

(Signed).

FORM C.—ORDER OF DISCHARGE BY THE VISITORS OR DURBAR PHYSICIAN.

(*Section 27*).

To

The Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at

Whereas (*name and description*) was committed to your custody under an order dated the day of 108 and there have appeared to us/me sufficient grounds for the opinion that he/she has ceased to be of unsound mind or that he/she can be released without hazard or inconvenience to the community:—

This is to authorize and require you forthwith to discharge the said (*name*) from your custody.

Give under our/my hand this day of 108

(Signed).

Visitors or Durbar Physician.

REGULATION II OF 1080.

A Regulation to amend Regulations I of 1040 and II of 1052 relating to Breaches of Contracts passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore on the 4th October 1904 corresponding with the 19th Kanni 1080, under section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Preamble.

Whereas it is found necessary to consolidate and amend the existing law relating to breaches of contracts committed within Our territories; We are pleased to enact as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. This Regulation shall be called "The Travancore Breach of Contract Regulation of 1080," and shall come into force immediately on the passing thereof.

Repeal of enactments.

2. Regulations I of 1040 and II of 1052 are hereby repealed.

To what breaches of contracts the Regulation applies.

3. This Regulation shall apply to breaches of lawful contracts committed by artificers, workmen and labourers who have received money from any company or other body, master or employer, or from any person acting on behalf of such company or other body, master or employer in advance on account of work which they have contracted in writing to perform or get performed by any other artificers, workmen or labourers within Travancore.

If any breach of contract of the description mentioned in section 3 is committed wilfully and without lawful or reasonable excuse,

4. If any breach of contract of the description mentioned in section 3 is committed wilfully and without lawful or reasonable excuse, the company or other body, master or employer, or any person acting on their behalf affected by such breach, may complain to the Magistrate, not being below the rank of a Magistrate of the second class, within whose jurisdiction the contract was entered into or violated, and such Magistrate shall thereupon issue a summons or warrant as he thinks proper for bringing before him the

complaint may be made to the Magistrate.

person complained against, and shall try the complaint. Provided that no complaint shall be accepted or acted upon by the Magistrate if it has not been preferred within three months from the date of the violation of such contract.

Magistrate may order repayment of advance or performance of contract.

5. If it is proved that the accused artificer, workman, or labourer has received money in advance from the complainant on account of any work, and has wilfully and without lawful or reasonable excuse neglected or refused to perform or get performed such work according to terms of his contract, the Magistrate may order,

(1) if the complainant so wishes, the repayment to him by the accused, within a period to be fixed by the Magistrate, of the money advanced or such portion of it as may be found by the Magistrate to be due to him; or

(2) that the accused shall, within such time as may be fixed by the Magistrate, perform or get performed such work or such portion of it as may still remain unperformed, according to the terms of his contract.

Penalty if workman fail to comply with the order.

6. If an order made by the Magistrate under the foregoing section is not complied with, the Magistrate may, on application made within three months from the date fixed by such order, sentence the accused to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months. Provided that if the order be for the repayment of the money and the money is paid before the expiry of the sentence, the term of imprisonment shall cease to run as soon as such money is paid. Provided also that no order for the repayment of the money shall, while the same remains unsatisfied, deprive the complainant of any remedy by suit before a Civil Court.

Magistrate may require workman to give security for due performance of order.

7. It shall be competent for a Magistrate making an order directing the accused to perform or get performed any work according to the terms of his contract, to direct the accused, at the request of the complainant, to find security for the due performance of the order; and in default of his finding such security, the Magistrate may sentence him to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months.

Appeal and revision.

8. All orders or sentences passed under sections 5, 6 or 7 shall be subject to appeal and revision under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the time being in force.

REGULATION III OF 1080.

A Regulation to prevent loss to Government by the default or misconduct of Public Accountants, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 28th July 1905 corresponding with the 13th Karkadagom 1080, under section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to present loss to Government by the default or misconduct of Public Accounts; We are pleased to enact as follows:—

'Public Accountant' defined.

1. Every person is a "Public Accountant" within the meaning of this Regulation who, by reason of being employed in the service of Our Government, is entrusted with the receipt, custody or control of any moneys or securities for money, documents, or other property belonging to Government or who, in his capacity as a Government servant, is entrusted with the receipt, custody or control of any moneys or securities for money, documents or other property belonging to any person or persons or to any institution.

Statement of particulars of claim to be drawn up by Division Peishkar or other Head of Department.

2. Whenever it appears to a Division Peishkar or other Head of a Department in which a Public Accountant is or was serving that Our Government have a claim on such Public Accountant for moneys, securities for money, documents or other property, he shall draw up a statement of the particulars of the said claim, and, if he is not a Division Peishkar, may send the statement to the Division Peishkar in whose jurisdiction such Accountant is or was employed.

Demand by Division Peishkar to be in writing.

The Division Peishkar when he has himself recorded a statement as aforesaid may, and on receipt of such statement from any other Head of a Department shall, by writing under his official seal and signature, require the moneys, securities for money, documents or other property, to be delivered either immediately to the person bearing the said writing or to such other person on such date and at such place as the writing may specify. Such notice of demand may be served on the Public Accountant in the same manner as a summons is served on a defendant under the Civil Procedure Code.

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Enquiry and decision by Division Peishkar.

If the said Public Accountant does not satisfy the demand, but appears and objects to the claim wholly or in part, the Division Peishkar shall enquire into the objection and record a decision.

Realization of money and recovery of securities, etc., from Public Accountant.

3. If the Public Accountant does not object to the claim and does not satisfy the demand, or if, after the Division Peishkar has enquired into his objection and passed a decision that there is a claim against him, he does not satisfy the claim as set forth in such decision, the Division Peishkar may, either by himself or through the Division Peishkar in whose jurisdiction such Public Accountant resides or owns property, take proceedings to realise the moneys or value of property due by such Public Accountant in the same manner as arrears of land revenue, and for the purpose of recovering securities for money, documents or other property, may issue a search-warrant and exercise all such powers with respect thereto as may be lawfully exercised by a Magistrate under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Arrest and confinement of Public Accountant.

4. Whenever the moneys, securities for money, documents or other property due from such Public Accountant cannot be realised or recoverded as aforesaid and the Division Peishkar shall have reason to believe that the Public Accountant is wilfully withholding payment of the sums due or production of the securities for money, documents or other property, or has been guilty of fraudulent conduct in order to evade realization or recovery of the sums, it shall

be lawful for the Division Peishkar to cause the arrest and imprisonment of the Public Accountant in the Civil Jail till he discharges the sums or delivers up the securities for money, documents or other property demanded from him.

Limit of confinement.

Provided that no person shall be detained in confinement under this section for a longer period than one calendar month.

Seizure and attachment of property of Public Accountant.

5. Whenever a Division Peishkar acting under para 2 of section 2 has reason to believe that there is an attempt to conceal, destroy, or otherwise dispose of any securities for money, documents or other property whatsoever liable to attachment or seizure under section 3, or to defeat any proceedings under this Regulation, he may, after recording his reason, issue, pending the result of any enquiry under section 2, a warrant for the immediate seizure of any securities for money, documents or other property due from the Public Accountant concerned, or for the immediate attachment of the movable and immovable property of such Public Accountant towards the realization of any sums which may appear to be due from him.

No seizure or attachment if Public Accountant satisfies claim or gives security.

Provided that no such seizure or attachment shall take place or continue if the Public Accountant satisfies the claim as set forth in a statement of particulars of claim which shall always accompany the warrant, or gives sufficient security therefor.

Saving of rights to sue.

6. Nothing in this Regulation shall be held to prevent any parties deeming themselves aggrieved by any order passed or proceedings taken under this Regulation from suing the Government in the Civil Courts.

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Provided that such suits shall be preferred within six months from the time at which the cause of action arose.

THE STAMP REGULATION.

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SCHEDULE—STAMP-DUTY ON INSTRUMENTS.

REGULATION IV OF 1080.

A Regulation to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Stamps, passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 6th August 1905 corresponding with the 22nd Karkadagom 1080, under section 13 of Regulation V of 1078.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Stamp Regulation."

(2) It extends to the whole of Travancore.

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of Thulam 1081.

Regulations repealed.

2. Regulations I of 1059 and III of 1063, Schedule 2 of Regulation III of 1075 and section 35 of Regulation I of 1063 are hereby repealed.

Definitions.

3. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Banker."

(1) "Banker" includes a bank and any person acting as a banker:

"Bill of Exchange."

(2) "Bill of Exchange" means a bill of exchange as defined by the Negotiable Instruments Regulation II of 1075 and includes also a hundi, and any other document entitling or purporting to entitle any person, whether named therein or not, to payment by any other person of, or to draw upon any other person for, any sum of money.

"Bill of Exchange payable on demand."

(3) "Bill of Exchange payable on demand" includes—

(a) an order for the payment of any sum of money by a bill of exchange or promissory note, or for the delivery of any bill of exchange or promissory note in satisfaction of any sum of money, or for the payment of any sum of money out of any particular fund which may or may not be available, or upon any condition or contingency which may or may not be performed or happen;

(b) an order for the payment of any sum of money weekly, monthly or at any other stated periods; and

(c) a letter of credit, that is to say, any instrument by which one person authorizes another to give credit, to the person in whose favour it is drawn:

"Bill of lading."

(4) "Bill of Lading" includes a "through bill of lading," but does not include a mate's receipt:

"Bond."

(5) "Bond" includes—

(a) any instrument whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another, on condition that the obligation shall be void if a specified act is performed, or is not performed, as the case may be;

(b) any instrument attested by a witness and not payable to order or bearer whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another; and

(c) any instrument so attested whereby a person obliges himself to deliver grain or other agricultural produce to another:

"Chargeable"

(6) "Chargeable" means, as applied to an instrument executed or first executed after the commencement of this Regulation, chargeable under this Regulation, and, as applied to any other instrument, chargeable under the law in force in Travancore when such instrument was executed or where several persons executed the instrument at different times, first executed:

"Cheque."

(7) "Cheque" means a bill of exchange drawn on a specified banker and not expressed to be payable otherwise than on demand:

"Conveyance."

(8) "Conveyance" includes a conveyance on sale and every instrument by which property, whether movable, or immovable, is transferred *inter vivos* and which is not otherwise specifically provided for by the Schedule:

"Division Peishkar."

(9) "Division Peishkar" means the Dewan Peishkar or other officer in charge of a Division and at any other officer who may, with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette, be appointed in this behalf by name or virtue of his office:

"Duly stamped."

(10) "Duly stamped," as applied to an instrument, means that the instrument bears an adhesive or impressed stamp of not less than the proper amount and that such stamp has been affixed or used in accordance with the law for the time being in force in Travancore:

"Executed" and "Execution."

(11) "Executed" and "Execution" used with reference to instruments, mean "signed" and "signature";

(12) "Impressed stamp" includes— "Impressed stamp."

(a) labels affixed and impressed by the proper officer, and

(b) stamps embossed or engraved on stamped paper:

(13) "Instrument" includes every document by which any right or liability is, or purports to be, created, transferred, limited, extended, extinguished or recorded: "Instrument"

(14) "Instrument of partition" means any instrument whereby co-owners of any property divide or agree to divide such property in severalty, and includes also a final order for effecting a partition passed by any Revenue-authority and an award by an arbitrator directing a partition: "Instrument of partition."

(15) "Lease" means a lease of immovable property, and includes also— "Lease."

(a) maraya pattom;

(b) kanapattom, as defined in Regulation V of 1071;

(c) an agreement or other undertaking in writing, not being a counterpart of a lease, to cultivate, occupy or pay or deliver rent for, immovable property;

(d) an agreement or other undertaking in writing executed by the renters of abkari and opium farms;

(e) any instrument by which tolls of any description are let; and

(f) any writing on an application for a lease intended to signify that the application is granted:

(16) "Marketable security" means a security of such a description as to be capable of being sold in any stock market in Travancore, British India or the United Kingdom: "Marketable security."

(17) "Mortgage-deed" includes every instrument whereby, for the purpose of securing money advanced, or to be advanced, by way of loan, or an existing or future debt, or the performance of an engagement, one person transfers or creates, to or in favour of, another, a right over or in respect of specified property: "Mortgage-deed."

(18) "Paper" includes vellum, parchment or any other material on which an instrument may be written: "Paper."

(19) "Policy of insurance" includes— "Policy of insurance."

(a) any instrument by which one person, in consideration of a premium, engages to indemnify another against loss, damage or liability arising from an unknown or contingent event;

(b) a life-policy, and any policy insuring any person against accident or sickness, and any other personal insurance; and

(c) any writing evidencing the renewal of, for the purpose of keeping in force, a policy of fire-insurance in respect of which, and of the previous renewal whereof (if any), there has not already been paid the stamp-duty which would have been chargeable if the policy had orginally been granted for a longer term than six months:

(20) "Policy of sea-insurance" or "sea-policy"— "Policy of sea-insurance" or "sea-policy."

(a) means any insurance made upon any ship or vessel (whether for marine or inland navigation), or upon the machinery, tackle or furniture of any ship or vessel, or upon any goods, merchandise or property of any description whatever on board of any ship or vessel, or upon the freight of, or any other interest which may be lawfully insured in, or relating to, any ship or vessel; and

(*b*) includes any insurance of goods, merchandise or property for any transit which includes, not only a sea risk within the meaning of clause (*a*), but also any other risk incidental to the transit insured from the commencement of the transit to the ultimate destination covered by the insurance:

Where any person, in consideration of any sum of money paid or to be paid for additional freight or otherwise, agrees to take upon himself any risk attending goods, merchandise or property of any description whatever while on board of any ship or vessel, or engages to indemnify the owner of any such goods, merchandise or property from any risk, loss or damage, such agreement or engagement shall be deemed to be a contract for sea-insurance:

"Power of attorney."

(21) "Power of attorney" includes any instrument (not chargeable with a fee under the law relating to court-fees for the time being in force) empowering a specified person to act for and in the name of the person executing it:

"Promissory note."

(22) "Promissory note" means a promissory note as defined in the Negotiable Instruments Regulation II of 1075;

It also includes a note promising the payment of any sum of money out of any particular fund which may or may not be available, or upon any condition or contingency which may or may not be performed or happen;

"Receipt."

(23) "Receipt" includes any note, memorandum or writing—

(*a*) whereby any money, or any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note is acknowledged to have been received, or

(*b*) whereby any other movable property is acknowledged to have been received in satisfaction of a debt, or

(*c*) whereby any debt or demand, or any part of a debt or demand, is acknowledged to have been satisfied or discharged, or

(*d*) which signifies or imports any such acknowledgment,

and where the same is or is not signed with the name of any person:

"Settlement."

(24) "Settlement" means any non-testamentary disposition, in writing, if movable or immovable property made—

(*a*) in consideration of marriage;

(*b*) for the purpose of distributing property of the settlor among his family or those for whom he desires to provide, or for the purpose of providing for some person dependent on him; or

(*c*) for any religious or charitable purpose;

and includes an agreement in writing to make such a disposition;

and, where any such disposition has not been made in writing any instrument recording, whether by way of declaration of trust or otherwise, the terms of any such disposition: and

"Vessel."

(25) "Vessel" means anything made for the conveyance, by water, of human beings or property.

Schedule to be read as part of Regulation.

4. The schedule and everything therein contained shall be read and construed as part of this Regulation.

CHAPTER II.

Stamp Duties.

A.—Of the Liability of Instruments to Duty.

Instruments.

5. Subject to the provisions of this Regulation and the exemptions contained in the Schedule or in any other enactments for the

time being in force, the following instruments shall be chargeable with duty of the amount indicated in the Schedule as the proper duty therefor respectively, that is to say— chargeable with duty.

(a) every instrument mentioned in the Schedule which, not having been previously executed by any person, is executed in Travancore on or after the day on which this Regulation comes into force;

(b) every bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note drawn or made out of Travancore on or after that day and accepted or paid, or presented for acceptance or payment, or endorsed, transferred or otherwise negotiated, in Travancore; and

(c) every instrument (other than a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note) mentioned in the Schedule, which, not having been previously executed by any person, is executed out of Travancore on or after that day, relates to any property situate, or to any matter or thing done or to be done, in Travancore and is received in Travancore:

Provided that no duty shall be chargeable in respect of any instrument executed by, or on behalf of, or in favour of, Our Government in cases where, but for this exemption, Our Government would be liable to pay the duty chargeable in respect of such instrument.

6. (1) Where, in the case of any sale, mortgage or settlement several instruments are employed for completing the transaction, the principal instrument only shall be chargeable with the duty prescribed in the Schedule, for the conveyance, mortgage or settlement, and each of the other instruments shall be chargeable with a duty of one rupee instead of the duty (if any) prescribed for it in the Schedule. Several instruments used in single transaction of sale, mortgage or settlement.

(2) The parties may determine for themselves which of the instruments so employed shall, for the purposes of sub-section (1), be deemed to be the principal instrument.

Provided that the duty chargeable on the instrument so determined shall be the highest duty which would be chargeable in respect of any of the said instruments employed.

7. Any instrument comprising or relating to several distinct matters shall be chargrable with the aggregate amount of the duties with which separate instruments, each comprising or relating to one of such matters, would be chargeable under this Regulation. Instruments relating to several distinct matters.

8. Subject to the provisions of the last preceding section, an instrument so framed as to come within two or more of the descriptions in the Schedule, shall, where the duties chargeable thereunder are different, be chargeable only with the highest of such duties: Instruments coming within several descriptions in the Schedule.

Provided that nothing in this Regulation contained shall render chargeable with duty exceeding one rupee a counterpart or duplicate of any instrument chargeable with duty and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid.

9. (1) No contract for sea-insurance shall be valid unless the same is expressed in a sea-policy.

(2) No sea-policy made for time shall be made for any time exceeding twelve months.

(3) No sea-policy shall be valid unless it specifies the particular risk or adventure, or the time, for which it is made, the names of the subscribers or under writers, and the amount or amounts insured. Policies of sea-insurance.

(4) Where any sea-insurance is made for or upon a voyage and also for time, or to extend to or cover any time beyond thirty days after the ship shall have arrived at her destination and been there moored at anchor, the policy shall be charged with duty as a policy for or upon a voyage, and also with duty as a policy for time.

Power to reduce, remit or compound duties.

10. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction previously obtained, by an order published in the Gazette,—

(*a*) reduce or remit, whether prospectively or retrospectively, in the whole or any part of Travancore, the duties with which any instruments or any particular class of instruments, or any of the instruments belonging to such class, or any instruments when executed by or in favour of any particular class of persons, or by or in favour of any members of such class, are chargeable, and

(*b*) provide for the composition or consolidation of duties in the case of issues by any incorporated company or other body corporate of debentures, bonds or other marketable securities.

B.—Of Stamps and the mode of using them.

Duties how to be paid.

11. (1) Except as otherwise expressly provided in this Regulation, all duties with which any instruments are chargeable shall be paid, and such payment shall be indicated on such instruments, by means of stamps—

(*a*) according to the provisions herein contained; or,

(*b*) when no such provision is applicable thereto—as Our Dewan, with Our previous sanction, may by rule direct.

(2) The rules made under sub-section (1) may, among other matters, regulate,—

(*a*) in the case of each kind of instrument—the description of stamps which may be used;

(*b*) in the case of instruments stamped with impressed stamps—the number of stamps which may be used;

(*c*) in the case of bills of exchange or promissory notes—the size of the paper on which they are written.

Use of adhesive stamps.

12. The following instruments may be stamped with adhesive stamps, namely;—

(*a*) instruments chargeable with the duty of one anna, except parts of bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in sets;

(*b*) bills of exchange, cheques and promissory notes drawn or made out of Travancore;

(*c*) notarial acts; and

(*d*) transfers by endorsement of shares in any incorporated company or other body corporate.

Cancellation of adhesive stamps.

13 (1) (*a*) Whoever affixes any adhesive stamp to any instrument chargeable with duty which has been executed by any person shall, when affixing such stamp, cancel the same so that it cannot be used again; and

(*b*) whoever executes any instrument on any paper bearing an adhesive stamp shall, at the time of execution, unless such stamp has been already cancelled in manner aforesaid, cancel the same so that it cannot be used again.

(2) Any instrument bearing an adhesive stamp which has not been cancelled so that it cannot be used again, shall, so far as such stamp is concerned, be deemed to be unstamped.

(3) The person required by sub-section (1) to cancel an adhesive stamp may cancel it by writing on or across the stamp his

name or initials or the name or initials of his firm with the true date of his so writing, or in any other effectual manner.

Instruments stamped with impressed stamps how to be written.

14. Every instrument written upon paper stamped with an impressed stamp shall be written in such manner that the stamp may appear on the face of the instrument and cannot be used for or applied to any other instrument.

Only one instrument to be on same stamp.

15. No second instrument chargeable with duty shall be written upon a piece of stamped paper upon which an instrument chargeable with duty has already been written:

Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent any endorsement which is duly stamped or is not chargeable with duty being made upon any instrument for the purpose of transferring any right created or evidenced thereby, or of acknowledging the receipt of any money or goods the payment or delivery of which is secured thereby.

Instrument written contrary to section 14 or 15 deemed unstamped.

16. Every instrument written in contravention of section 14 or section 15 shall be deemed to be unstamped.

Denoting duty.

17. Where the duty with which an instrument is chargeable, or its exemption from duty, depends in any manner upon the duty actually paid in respect of another instrument, the payment of such last-mentioned duty shall, if application is made in writing to the Division Peishkar or registering officer for that purpose, and on production of both the instruments, be denoted upon such first-mentioned instrument by endorsement under the hand of the Division Peishkar or registering officer or in such other manner as the Dewan, with Our sanction, may by rule prescribe.

C.—Of the time of stamping Instruments.

Instruments executed in Travancore.

18. All instruments chargeable with duty and executed by any person in Travancore shall be stamped before or at the time of execution.

Instruments other than Bills, cheques and notes executed out of Travancore.

19. (1) Every instrument chargeable with duty executed only out of Travancore, and not being a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note, may be stamped within three months after it has been first received in Travancore.

(2) Where any such instrument cannot, with reference to the description of stamp prescribed therefor, be duly stamped by a private person, it may be taken within the said period of three months to the Division Peishkar, who shall stamp the same, in such manner as the Dewan, with Our sanction, may by rule prescribe, with a stamp of such value as the person so taking such instrument may require and pay for.

Bills, cheques and notes drawn out of Travancore.

20. The first holder in Travancore of any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note drawn or made out of Travancore shall, before he presents the same for acceptance or payment, or endorses, transfers or otherwise negotiates the same in Travancore, affix thereto the proper stamp and cancel the same:

Provided that,—

(*a*) if at the time any such bill of exchange, cheque or note comes into the hands of any holder thereof in Travancore, the proper adhesive stamp is affixed thereto and cancelled in manner prescribed by section 13 and such holder has no reason to believe that such stamp was affixed or cancelled otherwise than by the person and at the time required by this Regulation, such stamp

shall, so far as relates to such holder, be deemed to have been duly affixed and cancelled.

(b) nothing contained in this proviso shall relieve any person from any penalty incurred by him for omitting to affix or cancel a stamp.

D.—Of Valuations for Duty.

Conversion of amount expressed in British and foreign currencies.

21. (1) Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of any money expressed in any currency other than that of Travancore, such duty shall be calculated on the value of such money in the currency of Travancore according to the current rate of exchange on the day of the date of the instrument.

(2) The Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time, by notification in the Gazette, prescribe a rate of exchange for the conversion of British or any foreign currency into the currency of Travancore for the purposes of calculating stamp-duty, and such rate shall be deemed to be the current rate for the purposes of sub-section (1).

Stock and marketable securities how to be valued.

22. Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of any stock or of any marketable or other security, such duty shall be calculated on the value of such stock or security according to the average price or the value thereof on the day of the date of the instrument.

Effect of statement of rate of exchange or average price.

23. Where an instrument contains a statement of current rate of exchange, or average price, as the case may require, and is stamped in accordance with such statement, it shall, so far as regards the subject-matter of such statement, be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be duly stamped.

Instruments reserving interest.

24. Where interest is expressly made payable by the terms of an instrument, such instrument shall not be chargeable with duty higher than that with which it would have been chargeable had no mention of interest been made therein.

Certain instruments connected with mortgages of marketable securities to be chargeable as agreements.

25. (1) Where an instrument (not being a promissory note or bill of exchange)—

(a) is given upon the occasion of the deposit of any marketable security by way of security for money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan, or for an existing or future debt; or

(b) makes redeemable or qualifies a duly stamped transfer, intended as a security, of any marketable security:

it shall be chargeable with duty as if it were an agreement or memorandum of an agreement chargeable with duty under Article No. 5 (b) of the Schedule.

(2) A release or discharge of any such instrument shall only be chargeable with the like duty.

How transfer in consideration of debt, or subject to future payment, etc., to be charged.

26. Where any property is transferred to any person in consideration, wholly or in part, of any debt due to him, or subject either certainly or contingently to the payment of transfer of any money or stock, whether being or constituting a charge or incumbrance upon the property or not, such debt money or stock is to be deemed the whole or part, as the case may be, of the consideration in respect whereof the transfer is chargeable with *advalorem* duty:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to any such certificate of sale as is mentioned in Article No. 17 of the Schedule.

Explanation.—In the case of a sale of property subject to a mortgage or other incumbrance, any unpaid mortgage money or

money charged, together with the interest (if any) due on the same, shall be deemed to be part of the consideration for the sale:

Provided that, where property subject to a mortgage is transferred to the mortgagee, he shall be entitled to deduct from the duty payable on the transfer the amount of any duty already paid in respect of the mortgage.

Illustrations.

(1) A owes B Rs 1,000. A sells a property to B, the consideration being Rs. 500 and the release of the previous debt of Rs. 1,000. Stamp-duty is payable on Rs. 1,500.

(2) A sells a property to B for Rs. 500 which is subject to a mortgage to C for Rs. 1,000 and unpaid interest Rs. 200. Stamp-duty is payable on Rs. 1,700.

(3) A mortgages a house of the value of Rs. 10,000 to B for Rs 5,000. B afterwards buys the house from A. Stamp-duty is payable on Rs. 10,000 less the amount of stamp-duty already paid for the mortgage.

Valuation in case of annuity, etc.

27. Where an instrument is executed to secure the payment of an annuity or other sum payable periodically, or where the consideration for a conveyance is an annuity or other sum payable periodically, the amount secured by such instrument or the consideration for such conveyance, as the case may be, shall, for the purposes of this Regulation, be deemed to be,—

(*a*) where the sum is payable for a definite period so that the total amount to be paid can be previously ascertained—such total amount;

(*b*) where the sum is payable in perpetuity or for an indefinite time not terminable with any life in being at the date of such instrument or conveyance—the total amount which, according to the terms of such instrument or conveyance, will or may be payable during the period of twenty years calculated from the date on which the first payment becomes due; and

(*c*) where the sum is payable for an indefinite time terminable with any life in being at the date of such instrument or conveyance—the maximum amount which will or may be payable as aforesaid during the period of twelve years calculated from the date on which the first payment becomes due.

Stamp where value of subject-matter is indeterminate.

28. Where the amount or value of the subject-matter of any instrument chargeable with *ad valorem* duty cannot be, or (in the case of an instrument executed before the commencement of this Regulation) could not have been, ascertained at the date of its execution or first execution, nothing shall be claimable under such instrument more than the highest amount or value for which, if stated in an instrument of the same description, the stamp actually used would, at the date of such execution, have been sufficient:

Provided that, in the case of the lease of a mine in which royalty or a share of the produce is received as the rent or part of the rent, it shall be sufficient to have estimated such royalty or the value of such share, for the purpose of stamp-duty,—

(*a*) when the lease has been granted by or on behalf of Our Government, at such amount or value as the Division Peishkar may, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, have estimated as likely to be payable by way of royalty or share to Our Government under the lease, or,

(*b*) when the lease has been granted by any other person, at twenty thousand rupees a year;

and the whole amount of such royalty or share, whatever it may be, shall be claimable under such lease.

Provided also that, where proceedings have been taken in respect of an instrument under section 33 or 43, the amount certified by the Division Peishkar shall be deemed to be the stamp actually used at the date of execution.

Facts affecting duty to be set forth in instrument.

29. The consideration (if any) and all other facts and circumstances affecting the chargeability of any instrument with duty or the amount of the duty with which it is chargeable, shall be fully and truly set forth therein.

Directions as to duty in case of certain conveyances.

30. (1) Where any property has been contracted to be sold for one consideration for the whole, and is conveyed to the purchaser in separate parts by different instruments, the consideration shall be apportioned in such manner as the parties think fit, provided that a distinct consideration for each separate part is set forth in the conveyance relating thereto, and such conveyance shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of such distinct consideration.

(2) Where property contracted to be purchased for one consideration for the whole, by two or more persons jointly, or by any person for himself and others, or wholly for others, is conveyed in parts by separate instruments to the persons by or for whom the same was purchased, for distinct parts of the consideration, the conveyance of each separate part shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of the distinct part of the consideration therein specified.

(3) Where a person, having contracted for the purchase of any property but not having obtained a conveyance thereof, contracts to sell the same to any other person and the property is in consequence conveyed immediately to the sub-purchaser, the conveyance shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of the consideration for the sale by the original purchaser to the sub-purchaser.

(4) Where a person, having contracted for the purchase of any property but not having obtained a conveyance thereof, contracts to sell the whole, or any part thereof, to any other person or persons and the property is in consequence conveyed by the original seller to different persons in parts, the conveyance of each part sold to a sub-purchaser shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect only of the consideration paid by such sub-purchaser, without regard to the amount or value of the original consideration; and the conveyance of the residue (if any) of such property to the original purchaser shall be chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect only of the excess of the original consideration over the aggregate of the the considerations paid by the sub-purchasers:

Provided that the duty on such last-mentioned conveyance shall in no case be less than one rupee.

(5) Where a sub-purchaser takes an actual conveyance of the interest of the person immediately selling to him, which is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of the consideration paid by him and is duly stamped accordingly, any conveyance to be afterwards made to him of the same property by the original seller shall be chargeable with a duty equal to that which would be chargeable on a conveyance for the consideration obtained by such original seller, or, where such duty would exceed five rupees, with a duty of five rupees.

E.—Duty by whom payable.

Duties by whom payable.

31. In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the expense of providing the proper stamp shall be borne—

(*a*) in the case of any instrument described in any of the following Articles of the Schedule, namely:—

No. 2 (Administration Bond),
No. 6 (Agreement relating to Deposit of Title-deeds, Pawn or Pledge),
No. 12 (Bill of Exchange),
No. 14 (Bond),
No. 15 (Bottomry Bond),
No. 26 (Customs Bond),
No. 27 (Debenture),
No. 32 (Further Charge),
No. 34 (Indemnity Bond),
No. 40 (Mortgage Deed),
No. 49 (Promissory Note),
No. 55 (Release),
No. 56 (Respondentia Bond),
No. 57 (Security Bond or Mortgage Deed),
No. 58 (Settlement),
No. 62 (*a*) (Transfer of Shares in an incorporated company or other body corporate),
No. 62 (*b*) (Transfer of Debentures, being marketable securities whether the debenture is liable to duty or not),
No. 62 (*c*) (Transfer of any interest secured by a bond, mortgage-deed or policy of insurance),—

by the person drawing, making or executing such instrument:

(*b*) in the case of a policy of insurance—by the person effecting the insurance:

(*c*) in the case of a conveyance (including a re-conveyance of mortgaged property)—by the grantee: in the case of a lease or agreement to lease—by the lessee or intended lessee:

(*d*) in the case of a counterpart or surrender of a lease—by the lessor:

(*e*) in the case of an instrument of exchange—by the parties in equal shares:

(*f*) in the case of a certificate of sale—by the purchaser of the purchaser of the property to which such certificate relates: and,

(*g*) in the case of an instrument of partition—by the parties thereto in proportion to their respective shares in the whole property partitioned, or, when the partition is made in execution of an order passed by a Revenue-authority or arbitrator, in such proportion as such authority or arbitrator directs.

Obligation to give receipt in certain cases.

32. Any person receiving any money exceeding twenty rupees in amount or any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note for an amount exceeding twenty rupees, or receiving in satisfaction or part satisfaction of a debt any moveable property exceeding twenty rupees in value, shall on demand by the person paying or delivering such money, bill, cheque, note or property, give a duly stamped receipt for the same.

CHAPTER III.

Adjudication as to Stamps.

Adjudication as to proper stamp.

33. (1) When any instrument, whether executed or not and whether previously stamped or not, is brought to the Division Peishkar and the person bringing it applies to have the opinion of

that officer as to the duty (if any) with which it is chargeable, and pays a fee of one rupee, the Division Peishkar shall determine the duty (if any) with which, in his judgment, the instrument is chargeable.

(2) For this purpose the Division Peishkar may require to be furnished with an abstract of the instrument, and also with such affidavit or other evidence as he may deem necessary to prove that all the facts and circumstances affecting the chargeability of the instrument with duty, or the amount of the duty with which it is chargeable, are fully and truly set forth therein, and may refuse to proceed upon any such application until such abstract and evidence have been furnished accordingly:

Provided that—

(*a*) No evidence furnished in pursuance of this section shall be used against any person in any civil proceeding, except in an enquiry as to the duty with which the instrument to which it relates is chargeable; and

(*b*) every person by whom any such evidence is furnished, shall, on payment of the full duty with which the instrument to which it relates is chargeable, be relieved from any penalty which he may have incurred under this Regulation by reason of the omission to state truly in such instrument any of the facts or circumstances aforesaid.

Certificate by Division Peishkar.

34. (1) When an instrument brought to the Division Peishkar under section 33 is, in his opinion, one of a description chargeable with duty, and—

(*a*) the Division Peishkar determines that it is already fully stamped, or

(*b*) the duty determined by the Division Peishkar under section 33 or such a sum as, with the duty already paid in respect of the instrument, is equal to the duty so determined, has been paid,

the Division Peishkar shall certify by endorsement on such instrument that the full duty (stating the amount) with which it is chargeable has been paid.

(2) When such instrument is, in his opinion, not chargeable with duty, the Division Peishkar shall certify in manner aforesaid that such instrument is not so chargeable.

(3) Any instrument upon which an endorsement has been made under this section shall be deemed to be duly stamped or not chargeable with duty as the case may be; and, if chargeable with duty, shall be receivable in evidence or otherwise, and may be acted upon and registered as if it had been originally duly stamped:

Provided that nothing in this section shall authorize the Division Peishkar to endorse—

(*a*) any instrument executed or first executed in Travancore and brought to him after the expiration of one month from the date of its execution or first execution, as the case may be;

(*b*) any instrument executed or first executed out of Travancore and brought to him after the expiration of three months after it has been first received in Travancore; or

(*c*) any instrument chargeable with the duty of one anna, or any bill of exchange or promissory note, when brought to him after the drawing or execution thereof, on paper not duly stamped.

CHAPTER IV.

INSTRUMENTS NOT DULY STAMPED.

Examination and impounding of instruments.

35. (1) Every person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, and every person in charge of a public office, except an officer of police, before whom any instrument, chargeable, in his opinion, with duty, is produced or comes in the performance of his functions, shall, if it appears to him that such instrument is not duly stamped, impound the same.

Illustration.—When an instrument is produced before Magistrate under a search-warrant, it comes before him in the performance of his functions, and may be impounded if it appears to him that is not duly stamped.

(2) For that purpose every such person shall examine every instrument so chargeable and so produced or coming before him, in order to ascertain whether it is stamped with a stamp of the value and description required by the law in force in Travancore when such instrument was executed or first executed:

Provided that—

(a) nothing herein contained shall be deemed to require any Magistrate or Judge of a Criminal Court to examine or impound, if he does not think fit so to do, any instrument coming before him in the course of any proceeding other than a proceeding under Chapter XII or Chapter XXXV of the Criminal Procedure Code.

(b) in the case of a Judge of the High Court, the duty of examining and impounding any instrument under this section may be delegated to such officer as the Court appoints in this behalf.

(3) For the purposes of this section, in cases of doubt, the Dewan may determine,—

(a) what offices shall be deemed to be public offices, and

(b) who shall be deemed to be persons in charge of public offices.

Special provision as to unstamped receipts.

36. Where any receipt chargeable with a duty of one anna is tendered to or produced before any officer unstamped in the course of the audit of any public account, such officer may in his discretion, instead of impounding the instrument, require a duly stamped receipt to be substituted therefor.

Instruments not duly stamped inadmissible in evidence, etc.

37. No instrument chargeable with duty shall be admitted in evidence for any purpose by any person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, or shall be acted upon, registered or authenticated by any such person or by any public officer, unless such instrument is duly stamped:

Provided that—

(a) any such instrument not being an instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna only, or a bill of exchange or promissory note, shall, subject to all just exceptions, be admitted in evidence on payment of the duty with which the same is chargeable, or, in the case of an instrument insufficiently stamped, of the amount required to make up such duty, together with a penalty equal to five times the amount of the proper duty or the deficient portion thereof.

(b) any such instrument, when presented to a registering officer for registration, shall be registered, if the party agrees to pay the duty and penalty due thereon as decided by the registering officer and pays the same within seven days from the date of such decision;

(c) where any person from whom a stamped receipt could have been demanded, has given an unstamped receipt and such receipt,

if stamped, would be admissible in evidence against him, then such receipt shall be admitted in evidence against him on payment of a penalty of one rupee by the person tendering it;

(*d*) where a contract or agreement of any kind is effected by correspondence consisting of two or more letters and any one of the letters bears the proper stamp, the contract or agreement shall be deemed to be duly stamped;

(*e*) nothing herein contained shall prevent the admission of any instrument in evidence in any proceeding in a Criminal Court, other than a proceeding under Chapter XII or Chapter XXXV of the Criminal Procedure Code;

(*f*) nothing herein contained shall prevent the admission of any instrument in any Court when such instrument has been executed by or on behalf of Our Government, or where it bears the certificate of the Division Peishcar as provided by section 34 or any other provision of this Regulation.

Admission of instrument where not to be questioned.

38. Where an instrument has been admitted in evidence or registered, such admission or registration shall not, except as provided in sections 63 and 64, be called in question on the ground that the instrument has not been duly stamped.

Admission of improperly stamped instruments.

39. The Dewan, with Our sanction, may make rules providing that, where an instrument bears a stamp of sufficient amount but of improper description, it may, on payment of the duty with which the same is chargeable, be certified to be duly stamped, and any instrument so certified shall then be deemed to have been duly stamped as from the date of its execution.

Instruments impounded how dealt with.

40. (1) When the person impounding an instrument under section 35 has by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence and admits such instrument in evidence, or when he is a registering officer and registers such instrument, upon payment of duty and penalty under section 37 or of duty under section 39, he shall send to the Division Peishkar an authenticated copy of such instrument, together with a certificate in writing, stating the amount of duty and penalty levied in respect thereof, and shall send such amount to the Division Peishcar, or to such person as he may appoint in this behalf.

(2) In every other case, the person so impounding an instrument shall send it in original to the Division Peishkar.

Division Peishkar's power to refund penalty paid under section 40 sub-section (1).

41. When a copy of an instrument is sent to the Division Peishkar under section 40, sub-section (1), he may, if he thinks fit, upon application made to him in this behalf, or, if no application is made, with the consent of the Dewan, refund the whole or any portion of the penalty.

Division Peishkar's power to stamp instruments impounded.

42. (1) When the Division Peishkar impounds any instrument under section 35, or receives any instrument sent to him under section 40, sub-section (2), not being an instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna only or bill of exchange or promissory note, he shall adopt the following procedure:—

(*a*) if he is of opinion that such instrument is duly stamped, or is not chargeable with duty, he shall certify by endorsement thereon that it is duly stamped, or that it is not so chargeable, as the case may be, and shall thereupon deliver such instrument to the person by whom it was presented, or return it to the officer from whom it was received, for the purpose of being returned to the person from whose possession it came into the hands of such officer:

(*b*) if he is of opinion that such instrument is chargeable with

duty and is not duly stamped, he shall require the payment of the proper duty or the amount required to make up the same, together with a penalty equal to five times the amount of the proper duty or deficient portion thereof:

Provided that, when such instrument has been impounded only because it has been written in contravention of section 14 or section 15, the Division Peishkar may, if he thinks fit, remit the whole penalty prescribed by this section.

(2) Every certificate under clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) shall, for the purposes of this Regulation, be conclusive evidence of the matters stated therein.

Instruments. unduly stamped by accident.

43. If any instrument chargeable with duty and not duly stamped, not being an instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna only or a bill of exchange or promissory note, is produced by any person of his own motion before the Division Peishkar within one year from the date of its execution or first execution, and such person brings to the notice of the Division Peishkar the fact that such instrument is not duly stamped and offers to pay to the Division Peishkar the amount of the proper duty, or the amount required to make up the same, and the Division Peishkar is satisfied that the omission to duly stamp such instrument has been occasioned by accident, mistake or urgent necessity, he may, instead of proceeding under sections 35 and 42, receive such amount and proceed as next hereinafter prescribed.

Endorsement of instruments on which duty has been paid under sections 37, 42 or 43, or recovered under section 50.

44. (1) When the duty and the penalty (if any) leviable in respect of any instrument have been paid under section 37, section 42 or section 43, or recovered under section 50, the person admitting such instrument in evidence or registering it, or the Division Peishkar, as the case may be, shall certify by endorsement thereon that the proper duty or, as the case may be, the proper duty and penalty (stating the amount of each) have been levied in respect thereof, and the name and residence of the person paying them or from whom they have been recovered.

(2) Every instrument so endorsed shall thereupon be admissible in evidence, and may be registered and acted upon and authenticated as if it had been duly stamped, and shall be delivered on his application in this behalf to the person from whose possession it came into the hands of the officer impounding it or as such person may direct, or returned as provided in section 42 to the officer from whom it was received:

Provided that—

(*a*) no instrument which has been admitted in evidence or registered upon payment of duty and a penalty under section 37 shall be so delivered before the expiration of one month from the date of such impounding, or if the Division Peishkar has certified that its further detention is necessary and has not cancelled such certificate;

(*b*) nothing in this section shall affect the Code of Civil Procedure, section 139, proviso 2.

Prosecution for offence against Stamp Law.

45. The taking of proceedings or the payment of a penalty under this Chapter in respect of any instrument shall not bar the prosecution of any person who appears to have committed an offence against the Stamp-law in respect of such instrument:

Provided that no such prosecution shall be instituted in the case of any instrument in respect of which such a penalty has been paid, unless it appears to the Division Peishkar that the offence was

committed with an intention of evading payment of the proper duty.

Persons paying duty or penalty may recover same in certain cases.

46. (1) When any duty or penalty has been paid under section 37, section 39, section 42 or section 43, by any person in respect of an instrument, and, by agreement or under the provisions of section 31 or any other enactment in force at the time such instrument was executed, some other person was bound to bear the expense of providing the proper stamp for such instrument, the first-mentioned person shall be entitled to recover from such other person the amount of the duty or penalty so paid.

(2) For the purpose of such recovery any certificate granted in respect of such instrument under this Regulation shall be conclusive evidence of the matters therein certified.

(3) Such amount may, if the Court thinks fit, be included in any order as to costs in any suit or proceeding to which such persons are parties and in which such instrument has been tendered in evidence. If the Court does not include the amount in such order, no further proceedings for the recovery of the amount shall be maintainable.

Refund of penalty or excess duty in certain cases.

47. (1) Where any penalty is paid under section 37 or section 42, the Dewan may, upon application in writing made within one year from the date of the payment, refund such penalty wholly or in part.

(2) Where, in the opinion of the Dewan, stamp-duty in excess of that which is legally chargeable has been charged and paid under section 37 or section 42, he may, upon application in writing made within three months of the order charging the same, refund the excess.

Non-liability for loss of instruments sent under section 40.

48. (1) If any instrument sent to the Division Peishcar under 40, sub-section (2), is lost, destroyed or damaged during transmission, the person sending the same shall not be liable for such loss, destruction or damage.

(2) When any instrument is about to be so sent, the person from whose possession it came into the hands of the person impounding the same may require a copy thereof to be made at the expense of such first-mentioned person and authenticated by the person impounding such instrument.

Power of payer to stamp bills, promissory notes and cheques received by him unstamped.

49. When any bill of exchange, promissory note or cheque chargeable with the duty of one anna is presented for payment unstamped, the person to whom it is so presented may affix thereto the necessary adhesive stamp, and, upon cancelling the same in manner hereinbefore provided, may pay the sum payable upon such bill, note or cheque, and may charge the duty against the person who ought to have paid the same, or deduct it from the sum payable as aforesaid, and such bill, note or cheque shall, so far as respects the duty, be deemed good and valid:

Provided that nothing herein contained shall relieve any person from any penalty or proceeding to which he may be liable in relation to such bill, note or cheque.

Recovery of duties and penalties.

50. All duties, penalties and other sums required to be paid under this Chapter may be recovered by the Division Peishkar by distress and sale of the movable property of the person from whom the same are due, or by any other process for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of land-revenue.

CHAPTER V.

Allowances for Stamps in certain cases.

51. Subject to such rules as may be made by the Dewan, with Our sanction, as to the evidence to be required or the enquiry to be made, the Division Peishkar may, on application made within the period prescribed in section 52, and if he is satisfied as to the facts, make allowance for impressed stamps spoiled in the cases hereinafter mentioned, namely:— Allowance for spoiled stamps

(*a*) the stamp on any paper inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, obliterated or by error in writing or any other means rendered unfit for the purpose intended before any instrument written thereon is executed by any person:

(*b*) the stamp on any document which is written out wholly or in part, but which is not signed or executed by any party thereto:

(*c*) in the case of bills of exchange, cheques or promissory notes—

(1) the stamp on any bill of exchange or cheque signed by or on behalf of the drawer which has not been accepted or made use of in any manner whatever or delivered out of his hands for any purpose other than by way of tender for acceptance: provided that the paper on which any such stamp is impressed does not bear any signature intended as or for the acceptance of any bill of exchange or cheque to be afterwards written thereon:

(2) the stamp on any promissory note signed by or on behalf of the maker which has not been made use of in any manner whatever or delivered out of his hands:

(3) the stamp used or intended to be used for any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note signed by, or on behalf of, the drawer thereof, but which from any omission or error has been spoiled or rendered useless, although the same, being a bill of exchange or cheque, may have been presented for acceptance or accepted or endorsed, or, being a promissory note, may have been delivered to the payee; provided that another completed and duly stamped bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note is produced identical in every particular, except in the correction of such omission or error as aforesaid, with the spoiled bill, cheque or note:

(*d*) the stamp used for an instrument executed by any party thereto which—

(1) has been afterwards found to be absolutely void in law from the beginning:

(2) has been afterwards found unfit, by reason of any error or mistake therein, for the purpose originally intended:

(3) by reason of the death of any person by whom it is necessary that it should be executed, without having executed the same, or of the refusal of any such person to execute the same, cannot be completed so as to effect the intended transaction in the form proposed:

(4) for want of the execution thereof by some material party, and his inability or refusal to sign the same, is in fact incomplete and insufficient for the purpose for which it was intended:

(5) by reason of the refusal of any person to act under the same, or to advance any money intended to be thereby secured, or by the refusal or non-acceptance of any office thereby granted, totally fails of the intended purpose:

(6) becomes useless in consequence of the transaction intended to be thereby effected being effected by some other instrument between the same parties and bearing a stamp of not less value:

(7) is deficient in value and the transaction intended to be thereby effected has been effected by some other instrument between the same parties and bearing a stamp of not less value:

(8) is inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, and in lieu whereof another instrument made between the same parties and for the same purpose is executed and duly stamped:

Provided that, in the case of an executed instrument, no legal proceeding has been commenced in which the instrument could or would have been given or offered in evidence and that the instrument is given up to be cancelled.

Explanation.—The certificate of the Division Peishkar under section 34 that the full duty with which an instrument is chargeable has been paid, is an impressed stamp within the the meaning of this section.

Application for relief under section 51 when to be made.

52. The application for relief under section 51 shall be made within the following periods, that is to say,—

(1) in the cases mentioned in clause (*d*) (5), within two months of the date of the instrument:

(2) in the case of a stamped paper on which no instrument has been executed by any of the parties thereto, within six months after the stamp has been spoiled:

(3) in the case of a stamped paper on which an instrument has been executed by any of the parties thereto, within six months after the date of the instrument, or, if it is not dated, within six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed:

Provided that,—

(*a*) when the spoiled instrument has been for sufficient reasons sent out of Travancore, the application may be made within six months after it has been received back in Travancore:

(*b*) when, from unavoidable circumstances, any instrument for which another instrument has been substituted cannot be given up to be cancelled within the aforesaid period, the application may be made within six months after the date of the execution of the substituted instrument.

Allowance in case of printed forms no longer required by corporations.

53. The Dewan may, without limit of time, make allowance for stamped papers used for printed forms of instruments by any incorporated company or other body corporate, if for any sufficient reason such forms have ceased to be required by the said company or body corporate: provided that he is satisfied that the duty in respect of such stamped papers has been duly paid.

Allowance for misused stamps.

54. (*a*) When any person has inadvertently used for an instrument chargeable, with duty, a stamp of a description other than that prescribed for such instrument by the rules made under this Regulation, or a stamp of greater value than was necessary, or has inadvertently used any stamp for an instrument not chargeable with any duty; or,

(*b*) When any stamp used for an instrument has been inadvertently rendered useless under section 16, owing to such instrument having been written in contravention of the provisions of section 14;

the Division Peishkar may, on application made within six months after the date of the instrument, or, if it is not dated, within six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed, and upon the instrument, if chargeable with duty, being re-stamped with the proper duty, cancel and allow as spoiled the stamp so misused or rendered useless.

Allowance for spoiled or misused stamps how to be made.

55. In any case in which allowance is made for spoiled or misused stamps the Division Peishkar may give in lieu thereof—

(a) other stamps of the same description and value; or,

(b) if required and he thinks fit, stamps of any other description to the same amount in value; or,

(c) at his discretion, the same value in money, deducting one anna for each rupee or fraction of a rupee.

Allowance for stamps not required for use.

56. When any person is possessed of a stamp or stamps which have not been spoiled or rendered unfit or useless for the purpose intended, but for which he has no immediate use, the Division Peishcar shall repay to such person the value of such stamp or stamps in money, deducting one anna for each rupee or portion of a rupee, upon such person delivering up the same to be cancelled, and proving to the Division Peishkar's satisfaction—

(a) that such stamp or stamps were purchased by such person with a *bona fide* intention to use them; and

(b) that he has paid the full price thereof; and

(c) that they were so purchased within the period of six months next preceding the date on which they were so delivered:

Provided that, where the person is a licensed vendor of stamps the Division Peishkar may, if he thinks fit, make the repayment of the sum actually paid by the vendor without any such deduction as aforesaid.

Allowance on renewal of certain debentures.

57. When any duly stamped debenture is renewed by the issue of a new debenture in the same terms, the Division Peishcar shall, upon application made within one month, repay to the person issuing such debenture the value of the stamp on the original or on the new debenture, whichever shall be less:

Provided that the original debenture is produced before the Division Peishkar and cancelled by him in such manner as the Dewan, with our sanction, may direct.

Explanation.—A debenture shall be deemed to be renewed in the same terms within the meaning of this section notwithstanding the following changes:—

(a) the issue of two or more debentures in place of one original debenture, the total amount secured being the same;

(b) the issue of one debenture in place of two or more original debentures, the total amount secured being the same;

(c) the substitution of the name of the holder at the time of renewal for the name of the original holder; and

(d) the alteration of the rate of interest or the dates of payment thereof.

CHAPTER VI.

Reference and Revision.

Control of, and statement of case to, Dewan.

58. (1) The powers exercisable by a Division Peishkar under Chapter IV and Chapter V and under clause (a) of the first proviso to section 28 shall in all cases be subject to the control of the Dewan.

(2) If any Division Peishkar acting under section 33, section 42 or or section 43 feels doubt as to the amount of duty with which any instrument is chargeable, he may draw up a statement of the case and refer it, with his own opinion thereon, for the decision of the Dewan.

(3) The Dewan shall consider the case and send a copy of his decision to the Division Peishkar, who shall proceed to assess and charge the duty (if any) in conformity with such decision.

Statement of case by Dewan to High Court.

59. (1) The Dewan may state any case referred to him under section 58, sub-section (2), or otherwise coming to his notice, and refer such case, with his own opinion thereon, to the High Court.

(2) Every such case shall be decided by a Full Bench of the High Court, and in case of difference, the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

Power of High Court to call for further particulars as to case stated.

60. If the High Court is not satisfied that the statements contained in the case are sufficient to enable it to determine the questions raised thereby, the Court may refer the case back to the Dewan, to make such additions thereto or alterations therein as the Court may direct in that behalf.

Procedure in disposing of cases stated.

61. The High Court, upon the hearing of any such case, shall decide the questions raised thereby, and deliver its judgment thereon containing the grounds on which such decision is founded; and it shall send to the Dewan a copy of such judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar and the Dewan shall, on receiving such copy, dispose of the case conformably to such judgment.

Statement of case by other Courts to High Court.

62. (1) If any Court, other than the High Court, feels doubt as to the amount of duty to be paid in respect of any instrument under proviso (*a*) to section 37, the Judge may draw up a statement of the case and refer it, with his own opinion thereon, for the decision of the High Court.

(2) The High Court shall deal with the case as if it had been referred under section 59, and send a copy of its judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar to the Dewan and another like copy to the Judge making the reference, who shall, on receiving such copy, dispose of the case conformably to such judgment.

(3) References made under sub-section (1), when made by a Court subordinate to a District Court, shall be made through the District Court, and, when made by a subordinate Revenue Court, shall be made through the Court immediately superior.

Revision of certain decisions of Courts regarding the sufficiency of stamps.

63. (1) When any Court in the exercise of its civil or revenue jurisdiction or any Criminal Court in any proceeding under Chapter XII or Chapter XXXV of the Code of Criminal Procedure, makes any order admitting any instrument in evidence as duly stamped or as not requiring a stamp, or upon payment of duty and a penalty under section 37, the Court to which appeals lie from, or references are made by, such first-mentioned Court may, of its own motion or on the application of the Division Peishkar, take such order into consideration; and if it is of opinion that such instrument should not have been admitted in evidence without the payment of duty and penalty under section 37, or without the payment of a higher duty and penalty than those paid, it may record a declaration to that effect, and determine the amount of duty

with which such instrument is chargeable, and may require any person in whose possession or power such instrument then is, to produce the same, and may impound the same when produced.

(2) When any declaration has been recorded under this section, the Court recording the same shall send a copy thereof to the Division Peishkar, and, where the instrument to which it relates has been impounded or is otherwise in the possession of such Court, shall also send him such instrument, and thereupon the Division Peishkar shall, by notice in writing, demand payment within a reasonable time to be fixed by himself, and may, notwithstanding anything contained in the order admitting such instrument in evidence or in any certificate granted under section 44, or in section 45, presecute any person for any offence against the Stamp-law which the Division Peishkar considers him to have committed in respect of such instrument:

(3) Provided that no such prosecution shall be instituted where the amount (including duty and penalty) which, according to the determination of such Court, was payable in respect of the instrument under section 37, is paid to the Division Peishkar, unless he thinks that the offence was committed with an intention of evading payment of the proper duty.

(4) Provided also that, except for the purposes of such prosecution, no declaration made under this section shall affect the validity of any order admitting any instrument in evidence, or of any certificate granted under section 44.

Revision of decisions of registering officers by Division Peishkar.

64. When a registering officer has registered an instrument under section 37 and has forwarded to the Division Peishkar a copy thereof under section 40, the Division Peishkar shall without delay examine such copy, and, if he is of opinion that such instrument should not have been registered without the payment of a higher duty and penalty than those paid, he may record a declaration to that effect and determine the amount of duty with which such instrument is chargeable, and may require any person in whose possession or power such instrument then is to produce the same, and may impound the same when produced.

When any declaration has been recorded under this section, the Division Peishkar may adopt the same procedure in respect of the instrument as is provided in the case of declarations under the last preceding section.

CHAPTER VII.

Criminal Offences and Procedure.

Penalty for executing, etc. instrument not duly stamped.

65. (1) Any person—

(a) drawing, making, issuing, endorsing or transferring, or signing otherwise than as a witness, or presenting for acceptance or payment, or accepting, paying or receiving payment of, or in any manner negotiating, any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note without the same being duly stamped; or

(b) executing or signing otherwise than as a witness any other instrument chargeable with duty without the same being duly stamped; or

(c) voting or attempting to vote under any proxy not duly stamped;

shall for every such offence be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees:

Provided that, when any penalty has been paid in respect of any instrument under section 37, section 42 or section 63, the amount of such penalty shall be allowed in reduction of the fine (if any) subsequently imposed under this section in respect of the same instrument upon the person who paid such penalty.

(2) If a share-warrant is issued without being duly stamped, the company issuing the same, and also every person who, at the time when it is issued, is the managing director or secretary or other principal officer of the company, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty for failure to cancel adhesive stamp

66. Any person required by section 13 to cancel an adhesive stamp and failing to cancel such stamp in manner prescribed by that section, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty for omission to comply with provisions of section 29.

67. Any person who, with intent to defraud Our Government,—

(*a*) executes any instrument in which all the facts and circumstances required by section 29 to be set forth in such instrument are not fully and truly set forth; or,

(*b*) being employed or concerned in or about the preparation of any instrument, neglects or omits fully and truly to set forth therein all such facts and circumstances; or

(*c*) does any other act calculated to deprive Our Government of any duty or penalty under this Regulation;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty for refusal to give receipt and for devices to evade duty on receipts.

68. Any person who,—

(*a*) being required under section 32 to give a receipt, refuses or neglects to give the same; or,

(*b*) with intent to defraud Our Government of any duty, upon a payment of money or delivery of property exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, gives a receipt for an amount or value not exceeding twenty rupees, or separates or divides the money or property paid or delivered;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalty for not making out policy or making one not duly stamped.

69. Any person who—

(*a*) receives, or takes credit for, any premium or consideration for any contract of insurance and does not, within one month after receiving, or taking credit for, such premium or consideration, make out and execute a duly stamped policy of such insurance; or

(*b*) makes, executes or delivers out any policy which is not duly stamped, or, pays or allows in account, or agrees to pay or allow in account, any money upon, or in respect of, any such policy;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Penalty for not drawing full number of bills or marine policies purporting to be in sets.

70. Any person drawing or executing a bill of exchange or a policy of marine insurance purporting to be drawn or executed in a set of two or more, and not at the same time drawing or executing on paper duly stamped the whole number of bills or policies of which such bill or policy purports the set to consist, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

71. Any person who,—

Penalty for post-dating bills and for other devices to defraud the revenue.

(a) with intent to defraud Our Government of duty, draws, makes or issues any bill of exchange or promissory note bearing a date subsequent to that on which such bill or note is actually drawn or made; or,

(b) knowing that such bill or note has been so post-dated, endorses, transfers, presents for acceptance or payment, or accepts, pays or receives payment of, such bill or note, or in any manner negotiates the same; or,

(c) with the like intent, practises or is concerned in any act contrivance or device not specially provided for by this Regulation or any other law for the time being in force;

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

Penalty for breach of rule relating to sale of stamps and for unauthorized sale.

72. (a) Any person appointed to sell stamps who disobeys any rule made under section 78, and

(b) Any person not so appointed who sells or offers for sale any stamp (other than a one-anna adhesive stamp);

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Institution and conduct of prosecutions.

73. (1) No prosecution in respect of any offence punishable under this Regulation or any Regulation hereby repealed, shall be instituted without the sanction of the Division Peishkar or such other officer as the Dewan, with our sanction, may generally or specially authorize in that behalf.

(2) The Dewan, or any officer generally or specially authorized by him in this behalf, may stay any such prosecution or compound any such offence.

(3) The amount of any such composition shall be recoverable in the manner provided by section 50.

Jurisdiction of Magistrates.

74. No Magistrate whose powers are less than those of a Magistrate of the second class shall try any offence under this Regulation.

Place of trial.

75. Every such offence committed in respect of any instrument may be tried in any place in which such instrument is found as well as in any place in which such offence might be tried under the law relating to Criminal Procedure for the time being in force.

Provisions of Criminal Procedure Code to be applied for recovery under this Chapter.

76. The provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code shall apply to all fines imposed under this Chapter.

CHAPTER VIII.

Supplemental Provisions.

Books, etc., to be open to inspection.

77. Every public officer having in his custody any registers, books, records, papers, documents or proceedings, the inspection whereof may tend to secure any duty, or to prove or lead to the discovery of any fraud or omission in relation to any duty, shall at all reasonable times permit any person authorized in writing by the Division Peishkar to inspect for such purpose the registers, books, papers, documents and proceedings and to take such notes and extracts as he may deem necessary, without fee or charge.

Powers to make rules relating to sale of stamps.

78. The Dewan, with Our sanction, may make rules for regulating—

(a) the supply and sale of stamps and stamped papers,
(b) the persons by whom alone such sale is to be conducted, and
(c) the duties and remuneration of such persons:

Provided that such rules shall not restrict the sale of one-anna adhesive stamps.

Power to make rules generally to carry out Regulation.

79. The Dewan, with Our sanction, may make rules to carry out generally the purposes of this Regulation, and may by such rules prescribe the fines, which shall in no case exceed five hundred rupees, to be incurred on breach thereof.

Publication of rules.

80. (1) All rules made under this Regulation shall be published in the Government Gazette.

(2) All rules published as required by this section shall, upon such publication, have effect as if enacted by this Regulation.

Saving as to court-fees.

81. Nothing contained in this Regulation shall be deemed to affect the duties chargeable under any Regulation for the time being in force relating to court-fees.

Regulation to be translated and sold cheaply.

82. This Regulation shall be carefully translated into Malayalam and Tamil and the translation shall be printed and sold to the public at a price not exceeding four annas per copy.

SCHEDULE.

STAMP-DUTY ON INSTRUMENTS.

For the purpose of the Schedule one rupee shall be equal to 28 Chs.

eight annas	,,	14	,,
four ,,	,,	7	,,
two ,,	,,	$3\frac{1}{2}$	,,
one ,,	,,	$1\frac{3}{4}$	,,

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
1. ACKNOWLEDGMENT of a debt exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value, written or signed by, or on behalf of, a debtor in order to supply evidence of such debt in any book (other than a banker's pass-book) or on a separate piece of paper when such book or paper is left in the creditor's possession: provided that such acknowledgment does not contain any promise to pay the debt or any stipulation to pay interest or to deliver any goods or other property.	One anna.
2. ADMINISTRATION-BOND—	
(*a*) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as Bond (No. 14) for such amount.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
3. ADOPTION-DEED, that is to say, any instrument (other than a will) recording an adoption or conferring or purporting to confer an authority to adopt	Ten rupees where no *adiyara* is payable.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
4. AFFIDAVIT, including an affirmation or declaration in the case of persons by law allowed to affirm or declare instead of swearing	One rupee.
Exemptions.	
Affidavit or declaration in writing when made—	
(*a*) as a condition of enlistment in the Nayar Brigade or Body Guard ;	
(*b*) for the immediate purpose of being filed or used in any Court or before the officer of any Court; or	
(*c*) for the sole purpose of enabling any person to receive any pension or charitable allowance.	
5. AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT—	
(*a*) if relating to the sale of a Government security, or share in an incorporated company or other body corporate, or a bill of exchange ...	One anna.
(*b*) if not otherwise provided for	Eight annas.
Exemptions.	
Agreement or memorandum of agreement—	
(*a*) for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandise exclusively, not being a Note or Memorandum chargeable under No. 43 ;	
(*b*) made by the ryots for the cultivation of cardamoms for Our Government.	

AGREEMENT TO LEASE. *See* LEASE (No. 35).	
6. AGREEMENT RELATING TO DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE, that is to say, any instrument evidencing an agreement relating to—	
(1) the deposit of title-deeds or instruments constituting or being evidence of the title to any property whatever (other than a marketable security), or	
(2) the pawn or pledge of movable property where such deposit, pawn or pledge has been made by way of security for the repayment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan or an existing or future debt—	
(*a*) if such loan or debt is repayable on demand or more than three months from the date of the instrument evidencing the agreement ...	The same duty as a Bill of Exchange [No. 12 (*b*)] for the amount secured.
(*b*) if such loan or debt is repayable not more than three months from the date of such instrument	Half the duty payable on a Bill of Exchange [No. 12 (*b*)] for the amount secured.
Exemption.	
Instrument of pawn or pledge of goods if unattested.	
7. APPOINTMENT IN EXECUTION OF A POWER, whether of trustees or of property, movable or immovable, where made by any writing not being a Will	Fifteen rupees.
8. APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION made otherwise than under an order of the Court in the course of a suit—	

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp duty.
(a) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for such amount.
(b) in any other case	Five rupees.
Exemptions.	
(a) Appraisement or valuation made for the information of one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory between parties either by agreement or operation of law.	
(b) Appraisement of crops for the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be given to a land-lord as rent.	
9. APPRENTICESHIP-DEED, including every writing relating to the service or tuition of any apprentice, clerk or servant, placed with any master to learn any profession, trade or employment	Five rupees.
10. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY	Twenty-five rupees.
Exemption.	
Articles of any Association not formed for profit and registered under section 26 of Regulation I of 1063, (Indian Companies Act. 1882). *See also* Memorandum of Association of a Company (No. 39).	
ASSIGNMENT.—*See* Conveyance No. (23), Transfer (No. 62) and Transfer of Lease (No. 63) as the case may be.	

ATTORNEY.—*See* POWER-OF-ATTORNEY (No. 48).

AUTHORITY TO ADOPT.—*See* ADOPTION-DEED (No. 3).

11. AWARD, that is to say, any decision in writing by an arbitrator or umpire, not being an award directing a partition on a reference made otherwise than by an order of the Court in the course of a suit—	
(*a*) where the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award does not exceed Rs. 1,000;	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for such amount.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
Exemption.	
Award made by any Revenue Settlement officer or by a Punchayet convened by such officer under any rules or Regulations passed by Government for the settlement of boundary disputes.	
12. BILL OF EXCHANGE [as defined by section 3, (2) and (3)], not being a BOND, bank-note or currency-note—	
(*a*) where payable on demand	One anna.

Description of Instrument.				Proper Stamp-duty.								
(b) Where payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight,—				If drawn singly.			If drawn in set of two, for each part of the set.			If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set.		
			Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
if the amount of the bill or note does not exceed			200	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
if it exceeds Rs. 200 and does not exceed			400	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Do.	400	Do.	600	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	0
Do.	600	Do.	1,000	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	4	0
Do.	1,000	Do.	1,200	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	4	0
Do.	1,200	Do.	1,600	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	6	0
Do.	1,600	Do.	2,500	1	8	0	0	12	0	0	8	0
Do.	2,500	Do.	5,000	3	0	0	1	8	0	1	0	0
Do.	5,000	Do.	7,500	4	8	0	2	4	0	1	8	0
Do.	7,500	Do.	10,000	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
Do.	10,000	Do.	15,000	9	0	0	4	8	0	3	0	0
Do.	15,000	Do.	20,000	12	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0
Do.	20,000	Do.	25,000	15	0	0	7	8	0	5	0	0
Do.	25,000	Do.	30,000	18	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0
and for every additional Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 30,000.				6	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0
(c) where payable at more than one year after date or sight ...				The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the same amount.								
13. BILL OF LADING (including a through bill of lading)				Four annas.								
				N. B.—If a bill of lading is drawn in parts, the proper stamp therefor must be borne by each one of the set.								

Exemptions.

(*a*) Bill of lading when the goods therein described are received at a place within the limits of any port and are to be delivered at another place within the limits of the same port.

(*b*) Bill of lading when executed out of Travancore and relating to property to be delivered in Travancore.

14. BOND [as defined by section 3 (5)], not being a DEBENTURE (No. 27) and not being otherwise provided for by this Regulation or by the Court-fees Regulation for the time being in force—

where the amount or value secured does not exceed Rs, 25. ...	Two annas.
where it exceeds Rs. 25 and does not exceed Rs. 50	Four annas.
Do. 50 Do. 100	Eight annas.
Do. 100 Do. 200	One rupee.
Do. 200 Do. 300	One rupee eight annas.
Do. 300 Do. 400	Two rupees.
Do. 400 Do. 500	Two rupees eight annas.
Do. 500 Do 600	Three rupees.
Do. 600 Do. 700	Three rupees eight annas.
Do. 700 Do. 800	Four rupees.
Do. 800 Do. 900	Four rupees eight annas.
Do. 900 Do. 1,000	Five rupees.
and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000 ...	Two rupees eight annas.

See ADMINISTRATION-BOND (No. 2), BOTTOMRY BOND (No. 15), CUSTOMS BOND (No. 26), INDEMNITY BOND (No. 34), RESPONDENTIA BOND (No. 56), SECURITY BOND No. (57).

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
Exemption.	
Bail bonds and recognizances executed in criminal cases.	
15. BOTTOMRY BOND, that is to say, any instrument whereby the master of a sea-going ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to preserve the ship or prosecute her voyage. ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the same amount.
16. CANCELLATION—Instrument of (including any instrument by which any instrument previously executed is cancelled), if attested and not otherwise provided for	Five rupees.
See also Release (No. 55), Revocation of Settlement (No. 58-B), Surrender of Lease (No. 61), Revocation of Trust No. 64-B).	
17. CERTIFICATE OF SALE (in respect of each property put up as a separate lot and sold) granted to the purchaser of any property sold by public auction by a Civil Court, by the Dewan or any Revenue Officer—	
(*a*) where the purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 10	Two annas.
(*b*) where the purchase-money exceeds Rs. 10 but does not exceed Rs. 25.	Four annas.
(*c*) in any other case	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the purchase-money only.

18. CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT evidencing the right or title of the holder thereof, or any other person, either to any shares scrip or stock in or of any incorporated company or other body corporate, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any such company or body	One anna.
See also LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES (No. 36)	
19. CHARTER-PARTY, that is to say, any instrument (except an agreement for the hire of a tug steamer) whereby a vessel or some specified principal part thereof is let for the specified purposes of the charterer.	One rupee.
20. CHEQUE [as defined by section 3 (7)]	One anna.
21. CHITTY OR KURIVARIOLA where the total amount subscribed exceeds Rs. 100	One rupee.
22. COMPOSITION-DEED, that is to say, any instrument executed by a debtor whereby he conveys his property for the benefit of his creditors, or whereby payment of a composition or dividend on their debts is secured to the creditors, or whereby provision is made for the continuance of the debtor's business, under the supervision of inspectors or under letters of license, for the benefit of his creditors. ...	Five rupees.
23. CONVEYANCE [as defined by section 3 (8)], not being a TRANSFER charged or exempted under No. 62,—	
where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50	Eight annas.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
where it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100	One rupee.
Do. 100 Do. 200	Two rupees.
Do. 200 Do. 300	Three rupees.
Do. 300 Do. 400	Four rupees.
Do. 400 Do. 500	Five rupees.
Do. 500 Do. 600	Six rupees.
Do. 600 Do. 700	Seven rupees.
Do. 700 Do. 800	Eight rupees.
Do. 800 Do. 900	Nine rupees.
Do. 900 Do. 1,000	Ten rupees.
and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000 ...	Five rupees.
Exemption.	
Assignment of copyright by entry made under Regulation II of 1039, section 2.	
CO-PARTNERSHIP DEED.—*See* Partnership (No. 46).	
24. COPY OR EXTRACT certified to be a true copy or extract, by or by order of any public officer and not chargeable under the law for the time being in force relating to court-fees—	
(i) if the original was not chargeable with duty or if the duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed one rupee	Eight annas.
(ii) in any other case	One rupee.

Exemption.	
Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose.	
25. COUNTERPART OR DUPLICATE of any instrument chargeable with duty and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid,—	
(*a*) if the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed one rupee	The same duty as is payable on the original.
(*b*) in any other case	One rupee.
Exemption.	
Counterpart of any lease granted to a cultivator when such lease is exempted from duty.	
26. CUSTOMS-BOND—	
(*a*) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for such amount.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
27. DEBENTURE (whether a mortgage debenture or not) being a marketable security transferable by delivery, or by endorsement or by a separate instrument of transfer	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the same amount.
Explanation.—The term Debenture includes any interest coupons attached thereto, but the amount of such coupons shall not be included in estimating the duty.	

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
Exemption.	
A debenture issued by an incorporated company or other body corporate in terms of a registered mortgage-deed, duly stamped in respect of the full amount of debentures to be issued thereunder, whereby the company or body borrowing makes over, in whole or in part, their property to trustees for the benefit of the debenture-holders: provided that the debentures so issued are expressed to be issued in terms of the said mortgage-deed.	
See also Bond (No. 14); and Section 57.	
DECLARATION OF ANY TRUST. *See* Trust (No. 64).	
28. DELIVERY-ORDER IN RESPECT OF GOODS, that is to say, any instrument entitling any person therein named, or his assigns or the holder thereof, to the delivery of any goods lying in any dock or port, or in any warehouse in which goods are stored or deposited on rent or hire, or upon any wharf, such instrument being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods upon the sale or transfer of the property therein, when such goods exceed in value twenty rupees.	One anna.
DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS. *See* Agreement relating to Deposit of Title-deeds; Pawn or Pledge (No. 6).	
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. *See* Partnership (No. 46).	
29. DIVORCE—Instrument of, that is to say, any instrument by which any person effects the dissolution of his marriage	One rupee.

DOWER—Instrument of. *See* SETTLEMENT (No. 58).	
DUPLICATE. *See* COUNTERPART (No. 25).	
30. ENTRY AS A VAKIL ON THE ROLL OF THE HIGH COURT, DISTRICT COURT, MUNSIFF'S COURT OR MAGISTRATE'S COURT.	
(*a*) High Court	Two hundred rupees.
(*b*) District Court	One hundred rupees.
(*c*) Munsiff's Court	Fifty rupees.
(*d*) District Magistrate's Court and Courts subordinate to the same ...	Fifty rupees.
(*e*) Any Subordinate Magistrate's Court	Ten rupees.
31. EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY—Instrument of	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greatest value as set forth in such instrument.
EXTRACT—*See* COPY (No. 24).	
32. FURTHER CHARGE—Instrument of, that is to say, any instrument imposing a further charge on mortgaged property—	
(*a*) when the original mortgage is one of the description referred to in clause (*a*) of Article No. 40 (that is, with possession)	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the further charge secured by such instrument.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
(b) when such mortgage is one of the description referred to in clause (b) of Article No. 40 (that is, without possession)—	
(i) if at the time of execution of the instrument of further charge, possession of the property is given, or agreed to be given under such instrument	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the total amount of the charge (including the original mortgage and any further charge already made) less the duty already paid on such original mortgage and further charge.
(ii) if possession if not so given	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount of the further charge secured by such instrument.
33. GIFT—Instrument of, not being a Settlement (No. 58) or Will or Transfer (No. 62)	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the property as set forth in such instrument.
HIRING AGREEMENT or agreement for service.—*See* Agreement (No. 5).	
34. INDEMNITY-BOND	The same duty as a Security Bond (No. 57) for the same amount.
INSPECTORSHIP-DEED. *See* Composition-Deed (No. 22).	

INSURANCE.—*See* POLICY OF INSURANCE (No. 47).	
35. LEASE including an under-lease or sub-lease and any agreement to let or sub-let—	
(*a*) where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered—	
(i) where the lease purports to be for a term of less than one year; ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the whole amount payable or deliverable under such lease.
(ii) where the lease purports to be for a term of not less than one year but not more than three years;	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.
(iii) where the lease purports to be for a term in excess of three years; ...	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.
(iv) where the lease does not purport to be for any definite term; ...	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long.
(v) where the lease purports to be in perpetuity;	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to one-fifth of the whole amount of rents which would be paid or delivered in respect of the first fifty years of the lease.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
(*b*) where the lease is granted for a fine or premium or for money advanced and where no rent is reserved;	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease.
(*c*) where the lease is granted for a fine or premium or for money advanced in addition to rent reserved	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease, in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no fine or premium or advance had been paid or delivered: Provided that, in any case when an agreement to lease is stamped with the *ad valorem* stamp required for a lease, and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight annas.
Exemptions.	
(*a*) Lease, executed in the case of a cultivator and for the purposes of cultivation (including a lease of trees for the production of food or drink) without the payment or delivery of any fine or premium, when a definite term is expressed and such term does not exceed one year, or when the average annual rent reserved does not exceed Rs. 100.	
(*b*) Leases of fisheries granted by Our Government.	

Explanations.—

(i) The term "fine" or "premium" does not include the payment of rent such as muppattam, pattapidivatu in marayapattam leases and the like, but includes the fees paid at the grant or renewal of kanom and other deeds specified in section 3, clause 15 (*a*) and (*b*).

(ii) Any one obtaining wet or garden land for purposes directly or indirectly connected with cultivating or planting is a "cultivator" within the meaning of the Exemption here and in Article No. 53 (Exemption *c*)-

36. LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES in any company or proposed company, or in respect of any loan to be raised by any company or proposed company ... ... — One anna.

See also CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT (No. 18).

37. LETTER OF CREDIT, that is to say, any instrument by which one person authorizes another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn ... ... — One anna.

LETTER OF GUARANTEE—*See* AGREEMENT (No. 5).

38. LETTER OF LICENSE, that is to say, any agreement between a debtor and his creditors that the latter shall, for a specified time, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own discretion... — Five rupees.

39. MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY—

(*a*) if accompanied by Articles of Association under section 37 of Regulation I of 1063 (Indian Companies Act, 1882) ... ... — Fifteen rupees.

(*b*) if not so accompanied ... ... — Forty rupees.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
Exemption.	
Memorandum of any association not formed for profit and registered under section 26 of Regulation I of 1063 (Indian Companies Act, 1882).	
40. MORTGAGE-DEED, not being an AGREEMENT RELATING TO DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE (No. 6), BOTTOMRY BOND (No. 15), MORTGAGE OF A CROP (No, 41), RESPONDENTIA BOND (No. 56), SECURITY BOND (No. 57)—	
(*a*) when possession of the property or any part of the property comprised in such deed is given by the mortgagor or agreed to be given ...	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount secured by such deed.
(*b*) when possession is not given or agreed to be given as aforesaid ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount secured by such deed.
Explanation.—A mortgagor who gives to the mortgagee a power-of-attorney to collect rents or a lease of the property mortgaged or part thereof, is deemed to give possession within the meaning of this Article.	
(*c*) when a collateral or auxiliary or additional or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped—	
for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 1,000	Eight annas.
and for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 1,000 ...	Eight annas.

Exemptions.

(1) Instruments executed by persons taking advances under the Agricultural Loans Regulation, IV of 1066, or by their sureties as security for the repayment of such advances.

(2) Letter of hypothecation accompanying a bill of exchange.

41. MORTGAGE OF A CROP, including any instrument evidencing an agreement to secure the repayment of a loan made upon any mortgage of a crop, whether the crop is or is not in existence at the time of the mortgage—	
(*a*) when the loan is repayable not more than three months from the date of the instrument—	
for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 200	One anna.
and for every Rs. 200 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 200.	One anna.
(*b*) when the loan is repayable more than three months, but not more than one year, from the date of the instrument—	
for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 100 ...	Two annas.
and for every Rs. 100 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 100.	Two annas.
42. NOTARIAL ACT, that is say, any instrument, endorsement, note, attestation, certificate or entry not being a PROTEST (No. 50) made or signed by the Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office, or by any other person lawfully acting as a Notary Public	One rupee.
See also PROTEST OF BILL OR NOTE (No. 50)	
43. NOTE OR MEMORANDUM sent by a Broker or Agent to his principal intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal of any goods, stock or marketable security exceeding in value twenty rupees	One anna.
44. NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP	Eight annas.
See also PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP (No. 51).	

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
ORDER FOR THE PAYMENT OF MONEY.—*See* Bill of Exchange (No. 12).	
45. PARTITION—Instrument of [as defined by section 3 (14)	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount of the value of the separated share or shares of the property.

N. B.—The largest share remaining after the property is partitioned (or, if there are two or more shares of equal value and not smaller than any of the other shares, then one of such equal shares) shall be deemed to be that from which the other shares are separated:

Provided always that—

(*a*) when an instrument of partition containing an agreement to divide property in severalty is executed and a partition is effected in pursuance of such agreement, the duty chargeable upon the instrument effecting such partition shall be reduced by the amount of duty paid in respect of the first instrument, but shall not be less than eight annas;

(*b*) where land is held on Revenue Settlement for a period not exceeding thirty years and paying the full assessment, the value for the purpose of duty shall be calculated at not more than five times the annual revenue;

(*c*) where a final order for effecting a partition passed by any Revenue-authority or an award by an arbitrator directing a partition, is stamped with the stamp required for an instrument of partition, and an instrument of partition in pursuance of such order or award is subsequently executed, the duty on such instrument shall not exceed eight annas.

46. PARTNERSHIP—	
A.—INSTRUMENT OF—	
(*a*) where the capital of the partnership does not exceed Rs. 500 ...	Two rupees eight annas.
(*b*) in any other case	Ten rupees.
B.—DISSOLUTION OF	Five rupees.
PAWN OR PLEDGE.—*See* AGREEMENT RELATING TO DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS PAWN OR PLEDGE (No. 6).	
47. POLICY OF INSURANCE—	
A.—SEA-INSURANCE (see section 9).	
(1) for or upon any voyage—	
(i) where the premium or consideration does not exceed the rate of two annas or one-eighth per centum of the amount insured by the policy.	One anna.
(ii) in any other case, in respect of every full sum of 1,000 rupees and also any fractional part of 1,000 rupees insured by the policy ...	Two annas.
(2) for time	
(iii) in respect of every full sum of 1,000 rupees and also any fractional part of 1,000 rupees insured by the policy—	
where the insurance shall be made for any time not exceeding six months;	Two annas.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
where the insurance shall be made for any time exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months	Four annas.
B.—Fire Insurance—	
(1) In respect of an original policy—	
for every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 1,000, and also for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof insured in excess of Rs. 1,000 for a period —	
(i) not exceeding one month	Two annas.
(ii) exceeding one month, but not exceeding three months	Three annas.
(iii) exceeding three months, but not exceeding six months... ...	Four annas.
(iv) exceeding six months	Six annas.
(2) In respect of renewing, for the purpose of keeping in force, a policy which has been granted for six months or any shorter term and in respect of which and of the previous renewal whereof (if any) there has not already been paid the duty which would have been chargeable if the policy had originally been granted for a longer term than six months	The same duty as would be payable in respect of an original policy for the amount and term to which the renewal extends; or the excess of the duty which would have been chargeable if the policy had originally been granted for a longer term than six months, over the duty already paid in respect of the policy and of the previous renewal thereof (if any), whichever is the smaller sum.

C.—ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE—	
(a) against railway accident, valid for a single journey only	One anna.
Exemption.	
When issued to a passenger travelling by the intermediate or the third class in any railway.	
(b) in any other case—for the maximum amount which may become payable in the case of any single accident or sickness where such amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000, and also where such amount exceeds Rs. 1,000, for every Rs. 1,000, or part thereof	Two annas.
D.—LIFE INSURANCE OR OTHER INSURANCE NOT SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED FOR except such a RE-INSURANCE as is described in Division E of this Article—	
for every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 1,000, and also for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof insured in excess of Rs. 1,000—	
(i) if drawn singly	Six annas.
(ii) if drawn in duplicate, for each part	Three annas.
Exemption.	
Policies of Life Insurance granted by Our Government in accordance with the State Life Insurance Rules.	
E.—RE-INSURANCE BY AN INSURANCE COMPANY, which has granted a POLICY OF SEA-INSURANCE OR A POLICY OF FIRE INSURANCE, with another company by way of indemnity or guarantee against the payment on the original insurance of a certain part of the sum insured thereby ...	One-quarter of the duty payable in respect of the original insurance but not less than one anna or more than one rupee.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
General Exemption.	
Letter of cover or engagement to issue a policy of insurance:	
Provided that, unless such letter or engagement bears the stamp prescribed by this Regulation for such policy, nothing shall be claimable thereunder, nor shall it be available for any purpose, except to compel the delivery of the policy therein mentioned.	
48. POWER-OF-ATTORNEY [as defined by section 3 (21)], not being a Proxy (No. 52),—	
(*a*) when executed for the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents in relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents	Eight annas.
(*b*) when authorizing one person or more to act in a single transaction other than the case mentioned in clause (*a*)	One rupee.
(*c*) when authorizing not more than five persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally	Five rupees.
(*d*) when authorizing more than five but not more than ten persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally ...	Ten rupees.
(*e*) when given for consideration and authorizing the attorney to sell any immovable property	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for the amount of the consideration.

(*f*) in any other case	One rupee for each person authorized. *N. B.*—The term "registration" includes every operation incidental to registration under the Registration Regulation for the time being in force.
Explanation.—For the purposes of this Article more persons than one when belonging to the same firm shall be deemed to be one person.	
49. PROMISSORY NOTE [as defined by section 3 (22)]	The same duty as a bill of exchange (No. 12) according as it is payable on demand or payable otherwise than on demand as the case may be.
50. PROTEST OF BILL OR NOTE, that is to say, any declaration in writing made by a Notary Public, or other person lawfully acting as such, attesting the dishonour of a bill of exchange or promissory note	One rupee.
51. PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP, that is to say, any declaration of the particulars of her voyage drawn up by him with a view to the adjustment of losses or the calculation of averages, and every declaration in writing made by him against the charterers or the consignees for not loading or unloading the ship, when such declaration is attested or certified by a Notary Public or other person lawfully acting as such	One rupee.
See also NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP (No. 44).	
52. PROXY empowering any person to vote at any one election of the members of a Town Improvement Committee, or at any one meeting of (*a*) members of an incorporated company or other body corporate whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable, or (*b*) proprietors, members or contributors to the funds of any institution	One anna.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp duty.
53. RECEIPT [as defined by section 3 (23)] for any money or other property the amount or value of which exceeds twenty rupees	One anna.
Exemptions. Receipt— (*a*) endorsed on or contained in any instrument duly stamped or exempted under the proviso to section 5 (instruments executed on behalf of Our Government) acknowledging the receipt of the consideration-money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal-money, interest or annuity or other periodical payment thereby secured; (*b*) for any payment of money without consideration; (*c*) for any payment of rent by a cultivator; (*d*) for pay or allowances by non-commissioned officers or soldiers of the Nayar Brigade or the Body Guard when serving in such capacity; (*e*) given by holders of family-certificates in cases where the person from whose pay or allowances the sum comprised in the receipt has been assigned is a non-commissioned officer or soldier of either the Nayar Brigade or Body Guard and serving in such capacity; (*f*) for pensions or allowances by persons receiving such pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such non-commissioned officers or soldiers, and not serving the Government in any other capacity; (*g*) given for money or securities for money deposited in the hands of any Banker, to be accounted for;	

Provided that the same is not expressed to be received of, or by the hands of, any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for: Provided also that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of allotment of a share, or in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of, or in any incorporated company or other body corporate or such proposed or intended company or body or in respect of a debenture being a marketable security.	
54. RECONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY—	
(a) if the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000	One half of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 23) for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Re-conveyance.
(b) in any other case	Five rupees.
55. RELEASE, that is to say, any instrument (not being such a release as is provided for by section 25) whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property—	
(a) if the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000 ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for such amount or value as set forth in the Release.
(b) in any other case	Five rupees.
56. RESPONDENTIA BOND, that is to say, any instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship and making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount of the loan secured.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-Duty.
REVOCATION OF ANY TRUST OR SETTLEMENT.—*See* Settlement (No. 58), Trust (No. 64).	
57. SECURITY BOND OR MORTGAGE-DEED executed by way of security for the due execution of an office, or to account for money or other property received by virtue thereof or executed by a surety to secure the due performance of a contract,—	
(*a*) when the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount secured.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
Exemptions.	
Bond or other instrument—	
(*a*) executed by persons taking advances under the Agricultural Loans Regulation as security for the repayment of such advances;	
(*b*) executed by officers of Government or their sureties to secure the due execution of an office or the due accounting for money or other property received by virtue thereof	
58. SETTLEMENT—	
A.—Instrument of, (including a deed of dower)	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled as set forth in such settlement:

	Provided that, where an agreement to settle is stamped with the stamp required for an instrument of settlement and an instrument of settlement in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such instrument shall not exceed eight annas.
B—REVOCATION OF—	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument of Revocation but not exceeding ten rupees.
See also TRUST (No. 64).	
59. SHARE WARRANTS to bearer issued under Regulation I of 1063 (Indian Companies Act, 1882)	Three-quarters of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the nominal amount of the shares specified in the warrant.
Exemption.	
Share warrant when issued by a company in pursuance of Regulation I of 1063 (Indian Companies Act, 1882), section 30, to have effect only upon payment, as composition for that duty to the Collecter of Stamp-revenue, of—	
(a) three-quarters per centum of the whole subscribed capital of the company, or	

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
(*b*) if any company which has paid the said duty or composition in full subsequently issues an addition to its subscribed capital—three-quarters per centum of the additional capital so issued.	
SCRIP—*See* Certificate No. (18).	
60. SHIPPING-ORDER for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel	One anna.
61. SURRENDER OF LEASE—	
(*a*) when the duty with which the lease is chargeable does not exceed five rupees	The duty with which such lease is chargeable.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
Exemption.	
Surrender of lease, when such lease is exempted from duty.	
62. TRANSFER (whether with or without consideration)—	
(*a*) of shares in an incorporated company or other body corporate ...	One-quarter of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the share.
(*b*) of debentures, being marketable securities whether the debenture is liable to duty or not	One-quarter of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the face amount of the debenture.

(c) of any interest secured by a bond, mortgage-deed or policy of insurance,—	
(i) if the duty on such bond, mortgage-deed or policy does not exceed five rupees	The duty with which such bond, mortgage-deed or policy of insurance is chargeable.
(ii) in any other case	Five rupees.
(d) by any private executor or administrator to any other persons for the purpose of administering an estate	Ten rupees.
(e) of any trust-property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a beneficiary	Five rupees or such smaller amount as may be chargeable under clauses (a) to (e) of this Article.
Exemptions.	
Transfers by endorsement—	
(a) of a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note;	
(b) of a bill of lading, delivery order, warrant for goods, or other mercantile document of title to goods;	
(c) of a policy of insurance;	
(d) of securities of the Government of India.	
63. TRANSFER OF LEASE by way of assignment and not by way of under-lease	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
Exemption.	
Transfer of any lease exempt from duty.	
64. TRUST—	
A.—Declaration of—of, or concerning, any property when made by any writing not being a Will	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument but not exceeding fifteen rupees.
B.—Revocation of—of, or concerning any property when made by instrument other than a Will	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument but not exceeding ten rupees.
See also Settlement (No. 58).	
VALUATION.—*See* Appraisement (No. 8).	
VAKIL.—*See* Entry as Vaakil (No. 30).	
65. WARRANT FOR GOODS, that is to say, any instrument evidencing the title of any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder whereof, to the property in any goods lying in or upon any dock, warehouse or wharf, such instrument being signed or certified by or on behalf of the person in whose custody such goods may be ...	Four annas.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Cardamom Land Tax.

Rules regarding the assessment on Cardamom gardens and lands granted for wet and dry cultivation within the Cardamom Hills and Periyar Reserves, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 12th August 1905 / 28th Karkadagom 1080 *in supersession of the Rules dated 23rd July 1900 and 12th September 1902 and amendments thereto dated 16th February 1901 13th July 1901 and 17th June 1903.*

I. Holders of land granted for cardamom cultivation before the date on which these rules come into force shall pay a price of Bh. Rs. 10 per acre and shall have permanent rights of occupancy in their holdings. This amount may be paid in ten annual instalments of Re. 1 each commencing from 16th August 1905 / 1st Chingom 1081.

II. Cardamom lands which now pay an assessment of Bh. Rs. 6¼ per acre shall from the date these rules come into force pay an assessment of Bh. Rs. 2 per acre.

Lands granted for cardamom cultivation on an assessment of Bh. Ro. 1 per acre for three years and Bh. Rs. 6¼ thereafter under the rules hereby repealed shall pay Bh. Re. 1 per acre for four years from the date of issue of patta and Bh. Rs. 2 per acre from the fifth year.

If patta is granted within six months of the beginning of any Malabar year such year shall be counted as one of the four years for which the reduced assessment of Bh. Re. 1 is leviable.

III. On receipt of application for land for cardamom cultivation the Superintendent shall satisfy himself that the land is one which can be granted for such cultivation without detriment to Government interests.

The applicant shall clear the boundaries and provide boundary stones. The land shall then be carefully surveyed, demarcated at Government expense and put up to auction after due notice in the Gazette and also publication in the locality. The auction will begin with a bid of Bh. Rs. 10 per acre and the land shall be knocked down to the highest bidder. If the land is not knocked down to the original applicant the purchaser shall refund the cost of cutting the boundaries and providing stones as assessed by the Deputy Tahsildar of the Division in which the land is situate.

IV. Should land be opened before patta is issued or without special permission of the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills, proceedings will be taken under the Land Conservancy Regulation II of 1067.

V. Holders of cardamom lands may remove the undergrowth and fell such trees as it is necessary to clear in order to admit sufficient sunlight for the cultivation of cardamoms: but they shall not fell any tree exceeding 4 feet in girth at a height of 3 feet from the ground without first giving notice to the officer in charge of the Division who shall satisfy himself of the necessity to do so and then grant permission in writing. If any tree is felled in contravention of this rule double the value of the timber as assessed by the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills shall be levied as penalty and the amount recovered as a revenue demand. It shall also be open to the Superintendent when the fellings have been extensive to recommend that the land be resumed by Government and the patta cancelled.

VI. Holders of cardamon lands may utilise the trees left for shade as supports for growing pepper, vanilla and rubber vines and with the

sanction of the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills may grow such other products as he is satisfied will not interfere with the cultivation of cardamoms.

VII. The Superintendent may permit the burning of the undergrowth in a new clearing provided the undergrowth is heaped and carefully removed from the surrounding jungle. The holder will be held responsible should such fire cause any damage to the trees left for shade in the clearing or to the surrounding forests or gardens.

VIII. Holders may collect dead trees as fuel free of charge but no trees shall be felled for firewood. With the permission of the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills any holder may fell trees, except royal trees, growing on his own holding for the construction of buildings necessary for the cultivation of such holding, provided that such felling does not interfere with the trees left for shade. The trees so felled should be used on the estate and should not be removed outside it.

IX. No land given for cardamom cultivation shall be of less extent than two acres; but only the extent that is fit for growing cardamoms will be assessed to land revenue, the remainder although shown in the survey number will be treated as unassessed waste but shall not be cultivated.

Provided that applications for land to square off a holding may be entertained for less than two acres and granted at the discretion of the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills on payment of the upset price without auction.

X. Land for wet and dry cultivation will be granted within the Cardamom Hills and Periyar Reserves at the following rates of assessment:—

(1) Wet cultivation—annas 8 per acre for five years and Re. 1 per acre from the sixth year.

(2) Dry cultivation—annas 2 per acre for 5 years and annas 4 per acre from the sixth year.

Applications for wet and dry lands shall be made to the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills who will grant patta after survey.

XI. The assessment on cardamom lands is due on the first of Mausi if paid in a lump sum. It may, however, be paid in four instalments on the 1st of Karthigay, Margaly, Thye and Mausi.

The assessment on wet cultivation is due at the end of Mausi and that on dry cultivation at the end of Alpasy.

XII. The assessment shall be recovered under the provisions of Regulation I of 1068.

XIII. At the expiry of 30 years commencing from 1st Chingom 1081 it shall be competent to Government to revise the assessment at such rates as they may fix.

XIV. The Cardamom Hills and the Periyar Reserves are reserved under the the Forest Regulation II of 1068; any act in contravention of that Regulation or of the rules framed thereunder will, unless permitted by these rules, be dealt with under the said Regulation and rules.

Hunting and shooting in a reserved forest without a permit and the poisoning and dynamiting of fish is an offence. The use of a fishing net of less than half inch mesh is strictly prohibited.

XV. The system of passports issued by Natamakars is continued; any person entering a reserved forest without a pass will be treated as a trespasser under the Forest Regulation.

XVI. These rules do not convey any right to mines or minerals in the lands granted or to water-power.

XVII. These rules shall come into force from the $\frac{\text{16th August 1905.}}{\text{1st Chingom 1081.}}$

Mica and Plumbago.

Cases of unauthorised mining of minerals, such as mica and plumbago, which are Royalties under the Royal Proclamation dated 14th June 1881 (2nd Mithunom 1056) having come to the notice of Government, it is hereby notified that prospecting for or mining of metals and minerals whether in Sirkar or private lands is hereby prohibited, except under a license from Government. (30th July 1898.)

Mining Rights.

With reference to para 2 of the Royal Proclamation dated 2nd Mithunam 1056/14th June 1881 regarding mining rights in Travancore and in supersession of the notification dated 28th Panguny 1078/13th April 1903, it is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, that in view to afford facilities for finders of mica in private lands to dispose of the article and for placing the mineral on the market the following rules are passed as a tentative measure for a further period of two years with effect from the 1st Chittray 1080 13th April 1905.

1. Persons who find mica on their own property shall deliver the same to Messrs. Parry & Co., who are authorised for the period of two years above mentioned to collect the mineral on behalf of the Sirkar.

2. Messrs. Parry & Co., are permitted to export all quantities of mica collected by them under these rules on payment to the Sirkar of a royalty of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and export duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem* and such reasonable remuneration to the finders as may be agreed upon between them and the said Messrs. Parry & Co.

3. In the event of the Sirkar granting to any other firm or individual a concession similar to what is given to Messrs. Parry & Co., under these rules, it is open to the Sirkar to specify the local area within which each of them should exercise the right of collecting and exporting the mineral.

4. Messrs. Parry & Co., shall keep accurate accounts of the mica collected and exported by them under these rules, showing the name and residence of the finders, the localities from which the mica is taken the rates of remuneration paid by them to the finders and the prime values of the mineral and such other details as may be prescribed by Government from time to time and shall submit to Government every month a statement containing the above particulars.

5. The accounts kept under the foregoing rules shall be open to inspection by the Dewan or such other officer as may be deputed by him for the purpose.

6. Nothing in these rules shall be construed as conferring any right upon any owner of private land to carry on regular mining operations or to deal in or to dispose of the mica which he may find, except in the manner provided in these rules.

7. Messrs. Parry & Co., shall return to the finders all quantities of mica that might be rejected by them as being unfit for export and it shall be

open to the finders to apply to the Sirkar for permission to utilise or dispose of such quantities on their own account. The permission will be granted on such conditions as may be deemed necessary in each case.

8. On failure to comply with any of the conditions herein specified, the concession granted by these rules shall be revocable at the discretion of Government. (29th November 1905.)

Grant of Waste Lands.

Revised Rules for the grant of waste lands for wet and dry cultivation in the Cardamom Hills and Periyar Reserves sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 12th September 1902 (27th Chingom 1078) in supersession of the Rules dated 26th May 1901.

I. Waste lands on the Cardamom Hills and the Periyar Reserves will be granted for cereal cultivation on permanent tenure but subject to revision of assessment after 30 years under the following terms:—

(*a*) Application shall be made on printed forms which can be obtained from the Natamacars.

(*b*) A deposit of the first year's tax shall accompany the application for which credit will be given on issue of pattah. This deposit will be forfeited in the event of withdrawal of application before pattah is granted.

(*c*) A tax of 4 annas per acre shall be paid on dry lands.

(*d*) The lands, if wet, will be subject to an assessment of British Re. (1) one per annum.

II. At the expiry of 30 years from date of issue of pattah, it shall be competent to Government to revise the assessment at such rate as the Government may fix.

III Subject to the payment of the annual assessment, the produce of the holding shall be property of the ryots concerned.

IV. The assessment shall be payable in four equal instalments, *viz.*, Auvany, Kartigay, Thye and Chittray, without formal demand. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be charged on all assessment outstanding on the 1st Vycausy.

V. Dwelling houses and other building may be erected on the lands so granted.

VI. Timber required for buildings purposes will be charged seigniorage at the usual rates.

Exception (1) Saplings under 4 perukkams quarter girth may be cut free of seigniorage.

Exception (2) Firewood for use on the hills is also free.

These exceptions do not extend to Royal trees.

VII. The holding, the produce thereof and the buildings upon it shall be security for the assessment on the holding.

VIII The assessment on the holdings being public revenue due on land will be recovered under the provisions of Regulation I of 1068.

IX. The land shall not be cultivated until survey is made and Pattah granted.

X. Cattle used in cultivating land granted under these rules must pay fees under the grazing rules.

XI. Ryots cultivating cereal land on the Cardamom Hills and in the Periyar reserve must obtain passports from the Natamacars. Any person entering the reserves without a passport will be treated as a trespasser under the Forest Regulation.

XII. No transfer of the holding or any portion thereof shall be valid unless and until it is assented to by Government.

XIII. (*a*) On the issue of Pattahs, each ryot shall execute and register a Muchilika binding himself to the conditions prescribed in these Rules

(*b*) If the Muchilika is not executed within three months *after the grant* of the application, it will be considered that the ryot has abandoned his holding, and Government may dispose of it as they deem fit.

XIV. If any ryot contravenes any of the foregoing rules, it shall be competent to Government to take over his holding and deal with it in any manner they deem fit.

XV. The Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills shall exercise the powers of a Division Peishkar with respect to the lands granted under these rules. (26th September 1902.)

Grazing of Foreign Cattle.

Revised Rules for the grazing of foreign cattle on the Cardamom, Peermade, Mlappara and Kannan Devan Hills and the Anjenaud Valley sanctioned under date the 5th October 1902 in supersession of those sanctioned on the 29th March 1901.

1. (*a*) Foreign cattle are permitted to graze on the Cardamom, Peermade and Mlappara Hills and the Kannan Devan Hills and the Anjenaud Valley with the exception of the tract comprised in the concession to the Kannan Devan Hills Produce Company, on payment of a fee of annas six per head.

(*b*) In the case of owners of cardamom gardens, the fee will be three annas per head of cattle up to a maximum of 500 head of cattle.

(*c*) Calves are exempt from tax.

(*d*) Proprietors or managers of the tea and coffee estates are permitted to graze 500 head of cattle for each estate free of tax.

This right is transferable from one estate to another.

Free passes will be granted on application to the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills.

II. The tax must be paid in advance to the Sirkar Agent at Kombay or any other officer deputed by the Superintendent and Magistrate, Cardamom Hills, who will issue a license on a printed form stating the number of cattle, the amount received and the place at which they are to graze.

III. Cattle found on the Hills without a license or in excess of the number allowed in the license will be charged double fee.

IV. Cattle found grazing in a place other than that mentioned in the license will be charged a fine of three annas per head.

When, on account of scarcity of grass or water, it is desired to move cattle from the grazing ground mentioned in the license to another spot, an application for permission should be made to the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills with the license.

V. Cattlemen must produce their license when called upon to do so by a Sirkar servant.

VI. The frontier guards or Chowkey officers will count the number of cattle entering Travancore and sign the license certifying the number they pass and recovering any fees.

VII. The license will extend from the date of issue till the end of Audy of the same year. If any of the cattle covered by a pass leave the

Hills at any time within the period allowed, the number so leaving will be endorsed on the back of the pass by the frontier officer and such number of cattle will be allowed to return to the Hills at any time during the period the pass is in force.

VIII. If the Government dues are not promptly paid, cattle will be impounded and auctioned; if any balance remains after settling the Government claims, it will be paid over to the owner. The officer receiving fees and penalties will grant a receipt in a printed form.

Hunting and Shooting.

Under section 22, clause F, and section 33, clause 12, of Regulation II of 1068, the following Rule has been passed and is published for general information.

All hunting and shooting within the Teak Plantation at Malayattur, Koney and Arienkavu is prohibited from the 1st Chingom 1074 except with the permission in writing of the Forest Officer in charge of the Plantations. (3rd August 1898.)

Reciprocal Service of Processes.

Under Section 588 of the Civil Procedure Code (Regulation II of 1065), the following Rules for the reciprocal service of processes between Travancore and Cochin under date 12th September 1902 (27th Chingom 1078) are published for general information:—

1. All processes received from the Civil Courts of Cochin for service in this State shall be served by the local Civil Courts free of charge.

2. Processes issued by the Chief Court and the District Courts of Cochin shall be served by the local District Courts and processes issued by the Munsif's Courts of Cochin by the local District Munsif's Courts, within whose jurisdiction the persons to whom they are addressed, reside, as if such processes had been originally issued by the local courts.

3. When any process received for service from Cochin is in a language other than English or Malayalam, the Court issuing it may be requested to forward an English translation of the same.

4. The Civil Court in Travancore receiving a process for service from a Civil Court of Cochin shall accept the certificate endorsed on the process by the Court issuing it as sufficient proof that the proper fee for the issue thereof has been paid and shall deliver such process to the proper officer of the Court for service and shall retransmit the same to the Court from which it was received with a return in the form appended to the Rules for the reciprocal service of processes between British India and Travancore dated the 11th January 1890 (29th Dhanu 1065) and with the endorsement of the process-server showing in what manner service has been effected and, if service has not been effected, the reason for the non-service and such endorsement shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the process-server.

5. The return &c., referred to in the preceding rule shall be transmitted to the Court which issued the process by Anchal "On Sirkar Service."

6. The processes of the local High Court and the District Courts for service in Cochin other than those mentioned in sections 85 and 86 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be sent by Anchal "On Sirkar Service" to

the District Courts and those of the District Munsif's Courts to the Munsif's Courts in Cochin within whose jurisdiction the persons to whom the processes are addressed, reside, and no remittance on account of process service fees need accompany such processes; but a note shall be entered on every such process that the necessary fee has been levied; and such note shall be attested by the Registrar in the High Court and by the presiding Judge or Munsif, as the case may be, in the other courts.

7. The processes of the local courts for service in Cochin may be drawn up in Malayalam or English.

8. On processes to be forwarded to the Cochin Courts for service, the process fees prescribed by the Rules now in force in respect to processes for service within Travancore, shall alone be levied. The present practice of levying batta at varying rates in respect of such processes shall be discontinued. As regards processes in respect of which such batta has been levied but the processes have not been issued, the process fees prescribed by the local Rules shall be credited to "Process Service Fund" from the said batta when the processes are issued.

9. When the process issued for service in Cochin is for the appearance of any person as a witness, the amount of batta and travelling allowances he may be entitled to under the local Rules, shall be remitted with the process either in British Postage Stamps or currency notes or by money order. (29th September 1902.)

THE LAW COLLEGE.

Rules regulating the constitution and working of the Trivandrum Law College. (As amended by Government Proceedings No. $\frac{\text{E. 149}}{1075}$ *E. 7 dated 15th August 1904.)*

OBJECT.

1. The College, which is affiliated to the Madras University in the Faculty of Law, is intended to afford instruction to students preparing for the B. L and M. L. Degree Examinations of the said University and the Pleadership, Civil and Criminal Special tests and such other examinations in Law as have been or may hereafter be instituted by the Travancore Government.

CONTROL.

2. Subject to the control of the Dewan, the general management of the College is vested in the Principal.

3. The members of the staff are subordinate to the Principal and all communications which they may wish to address to the Government must be forwarded through him.

STAFF.

4. The staff shall consist of a Principal, two Senior Lecturers, two Junior Lecturers and a lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence.*

5. The Principal shall be a Barrister-at-Law or a Vakil of the High Court being a graduate in Law, of not less than five years' standing; the two Senior lecturers shall be Barristers-at-Law of not less than 3 years' standing or Vakils of the High Court being graduates in Law of not less than five years' standing; and the two Junior lecturers shall be Barristers-at-Law or Vakils of the High Court being graduates in Law, of not less than three years' standing.*

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* Amended 15th August 1904.

6. The Senior and Junior Lecturers will be required to lecture one hour daily during the five working days of the week and the Principal one hour a week.*

7. The duties of the lecturers shall from time to time be determined by the Principal.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

8. The courses of instruction for the B. L. Classes shall be as laid down in the bye-laws and regulations of the Madras University. They shall extend over two years, divided into four terms, the terms being separated by the two vacations of the year. During the first two terms, students shall be prepared for the first examination in law, and during the remaining two terms, students who have completed their course of instruction in the F. L. Class and who have passed the necessary class examinations shall be prepared for the B. L. Degree examination. The courses of instruction for the Pleadership classes shall embrace the subjects prescribed in the rules made by the High Court and shall extend over two years or four consecutive terms.

CLASSES.

9. The College shall contain the following classes:—

I. B. L. Class—to consist of students preparing for the B. L. Degree examination.

II. F. L. Class—to consist of students preparing for the F. L. examination.

III. Pleadership classes—to consist of students preparing for the Pleadership examinations.

STRENGTH OF CLASSES.

10. There shall be no fixed limit to the number of students to be admitted into any class, admissions being regulated with due regard to the accommodation and staff available for efficient instruction. But, should it be considered necessary that a limit should be fixed as regards admission, selection shall be made in order of the receipt of the applications by the Principal.

ADMISSIONS, DISMISSALS AND WITHDRAWALS.

11. All applications for admission shall be in a prescribed form and shall be submitted so as to reach the Principal not later than the second Monday in January for the B. L., F. L. and Pleadership classes.

12. The Principal may refuse admission to any candidate whose previous conduct has not been satisfactory. This order shall be subject to appeal to Government whose decision shall be final.

13. Any student who has obtained admission into the college by means of a false certificate or by false representations of any kind, or who has been found guilty of grave misconduct, shall be summarily dismissed, the fact of such dismissal and the reasons for it being at once reported to Government.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

14. Candidates for admission to the B. L. classes must have passed the B. A. Degree examination of the Madras University or some other examination accepted by the University as equivalent thereto. Provided that candidates who have appeared for the B. A. Degree examination may be provisionally admitted pending publication of the results.

15. Candidates for admission to the First Grade Pleadership class must have passed the First in Arts Examination of the British Indian University or such examination as may be declared by the High Court to entitle them to admission to the Pleadership examination of the first grade, or

* Amended 15th August 1901.

must have served as a clerk in the Judicial Department for five years after passing the Matriculation examination. Candidates for admission to the Second Grade Pleadership class must have passed the Matriculation examination of a British Indian University or such other examination as may be declared by the High Court equivalent thereto.

FEES.

16. Fees shall be levied as under :—

B. L. class ... Rs. 10½ per mensem or Rs. 63 per term.
F. L. class ... Rs. 9 per mensem or Rs. 54 per term.
Pleadership class Rs. 7½ per mensem or Rs. 45 per term.*

17. All fees shall be paid in advance.

18. No refund shall be made except in the case of a student admitted into the F. L. Class, who has appeared for the B. A. Degree examination and who having failed in that examination, has to withdraw from the College.

19. If a student, for sufficient reasons, leave the College during term the Principal may, with the sanction of Government, return or remit such portion of the fees as may be considered equitable.

20. The fees may be increased or reduced by Government at any time.

HOURS OF INSTRUCTION.

21. The hours of instruction shall be fixed by the Principal with the previous sanction of Government. The general scheme of study shall be arranged by the Principal subject to the control of Government to whom a copy of the time-table shall be submitted at least ten days before the beginning of the term. No material change shall be made in the time-table or in the general arrangement of College work except under the sanction of Government.

VACATIONS, HOLIDAYS AND LEAVE.

22. The College shall be closed for the midsummer vacation at the same time as the High Court and for a period equal in length to the vacation of that Court, and for a month during Christmas.

23. The occasional holidays allowed in Chapter III of the Educational Rules shall apply to this College in so far as its special character may allow.

24. Students may obtain leave of absence in case of illness or for other good reasons by application to the Principal.

REGISTERS AND ACCOUNTS.

25. The following Registers shall be kept :—

I. Register of admissions and withdrawals for each class.
II. Monthly Register of attendance.
III. Register of fees and fines for each class.
IV. Acquittance roll and pay abstract.
V. Library catalogue and register.
VI. Register of expenditure on contingencies.
VII. Inventory of valuable stock,

MISCELLANEOUS.

26. The Principal and Lecturers shall hold written examinations half-yearly to test the students in their knowledge of the subjects of instruction during the preceding half-year, No student shall ordinarily be granted a term certificate unless he gets 40 per cent of the marks assigned for each subject; or otherwise satisfies the Principal and Lecturers concerned that he is qualified for such term certificate.

27. An abstract of these rules, with such alterations as may have been sanctioned within the preceding twelve months, in so far as they relate to the students, shall be published in the first issue of the Travancore Government Gazette in January.

* Amended 15th August 1904.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

The following Revised State Life Insurance Rules are passed with the sanction of his Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 11th November 1905:—

REVISED STATE LIFE INSURANCE RULES.

1. In these Rules:

(*a*) "Proposer" means the person whose life is proposed to be insured.

(*b*) "Insured" means the person who has insured his life under these Rules.

(*c*) "Policy" means the written document containing the contract for the payment under these Rules of an endowment bonus in consideration of the premium paid by the Insured.

(*d*) "Pay" means the remuneration paid to an officer in respect of any permanent office held by him in the service of this Government, in respect of which office he may become entitled under any Rules which are now or which may hereafter be in force, to a pension, but shall not include any fees accruing to any officer in respect of such office.

(*e*) "Premium" means the periodical payment for any Policy.

2. (*a*) All public servants holding permanent appointments before the first Thye 1073 *may* insure their lives under these Rules.

(*b*) All persons permanently entertained on or after the first Thye 1073 *shall* insure their lives unless pronounced unfit on medical examination under these Rules.

Provided that the age of the officer does not exceed 45 years or his salary is not below Rs. 10.

Provided further that any person whose salary is below Rs. 10 *may* if he falls under clause (*a*) of this Rule and *shall*, if he falls under clause (*b*) insure his life if, and as soon as, his salary is raised to Rs. 10 before he attains his 45th year of age.

3. Five per cent. of the pay of the Insured shall be recovered every month as Premium and credited to Government till the Insured shall complete 55 years of age or, in the event of his dying earlier, till his death, in consideration of which a bonus (according to the table appended to these Rules) shall be payable from the Government Treasury to the legal representative or assignee of the Insured at his death. Fractions of a Rupee other than multiples of quarter of a Rupee shall be excluded in calculating the monthly premium.

4. The age of the Proposer shall be taken to be the age at his last birthday.

5. Whenever the pay of the Insured is permanently increased, a further insurance shall be effected for such bonus as will cover the surplus premium available.

6. When an Insured ceases to be under the service of the Government before completing the age of 55 years, he may elect either to continue to pay the Premium due on his Policy till it becomes mature or discontinue payment of the same, in which latter case his representative or assignee will be paid at his (Insured's) death such portion of the bonus as is proportionate to the amount of the premium paid. Provided however that dismissed officials who have been ordered by Government to be included in the list of officers not eligible for re-entertainment in Government service shall not be entitled to the benefit of the option to continue to pay the premium.

7. If an Insured be degraded for any cause, he may either continue to pay the full premium on his Policy or discontinue payment of the difference between such premium and that due on his reduced pay, the bonus payable after his death being in the latter case reduced proportionately as prescribed in the preceding rule.

8. The business of the State Life Insurance Scheme shall be managed by the Chief Secretary to Government or any other officer specially authorized in this behalf to the Government assisted by one of the Assistants in the Secretariat.

The account portion of the work shall be attended to in the Central Account and Audit office.

9. The Chief Secretary to the Government or other officer specially authorised in this behalf shall, with the Dewan's sanction, frame such subsidiary rules for the transaction of business as may be found necessary.

All matters not provided for in the rules and all doubts about the construction or interpretation of the existing rules shall be placed before the Dewan by the Cheif Secretary or any other officer aforesaid and orders obtained.

10. All receipts and disbursements on account of the State Insurance shall be carried to a separate head of account and funds belonging to this account shall at the end of each month be invested in such manner as the Government may deem fit.

11. The accounts of the Fund for each year shall be audited before the end of Chingom following by two Accountants who shall be selected by Government; and a report shall be submitted to Government by the Auditors before the end of Kanny as to the progress of the Fund during the previous official year with such statements as may be prescribed from time to time.

12. A public servant proposing to insure his life under these Rules shall submit a Proposal in Form No. 1 written in his own hand, whenever possible and signed in the presence of his immediate superior or a Magistrate who will in his turn sign the certificate to the effect that he has read and explained the form to the Proposer whose signature was affixed in his presence, and forward the same in a sealed cover to the Chief Secretary to Government or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf.

13. The Chief Secretary or any other officer aforesaid will, after examining the Proposal, forward the same to the Medical Officer who may be appointed by Government in this behalf, requesting him to examine the Proposer and record his opinion regarding his age and health in the certificate appended to the Proposal.

Government may, in any case, dispense with the medical examination contemplated in the first para of this Rule and admit the acceptance of a certificate of health produced by the Proposer from a competent Medical Officer

14. It shall be the the duty of the Medical Officer to examine the Proposer and record his remarks on the back of the Proposal and forward the same direct to the Durbar Physician in a sealed cover after obtaining the signature of the Proposer to the declaration prescribed therein.

15. The Proposal and medical report shall then be examined by the Durbar Physician and forwarded to the Chief Secretary or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf with his opinion which shall be final. The Durbar Physician may, if he deems necessary, call a Medical Board to examine any Proposer before passing his final opinion. In all cases where the Medical Board is convened, the opinion of the majority shall be final. In cases of equality of votes, the Durbar Physician shall

have a casting vote. The Durbar Physician shall see that his subordinates do not unnecessarily delay the examination of the applicants and the submission of their reports.

If the Proposer is thus declared to be fully eligible, the Chief Secretary or any other officer aforesaid to the Government shall issue a Policy in Form No. 3 and arrange to give intimation of the acceptance of the Proposal to the Proposer through his immediate superior. If a proposal is not fully eligible the age of the Proposer shall be taken to be his age plus the years recommended by the Durbar Physician to be added on, and the Policy shall be issued for the amount of the bonus which the age so taken would entitle him to. The difference between the bonus thus entered in the policy and that payable if his age had been accepted without any addition shall however be divided by the difference between his age and his 55th year and the quotient shall be annually added to the bonus specified in the Policy until his death, if it happens within his 55th year, and paid along with the said bonus. If he lives beyond the age of 55, the amount of bonus payable shall be the same as that which would have been payable if his age had been accepted without any addition.

16. The Chief Secretary or any other Officer specially authorised in this behalf shall forward the Policy to the Tahsildar of the Taluk in which the Proposer may be employed, or the Officer in charge of the Treasury from which his pay is disbursed for delivery to him on payment, in cash or deduction from pay, of the first premium. The date of payment of the first premium shall be the date of the Policy, and shall be entered therein by the Tahsildar or the Officer in charge of the Treasury, before delivery.

If the Proposer comes under the class of persons referred to in rule 2 (b), the premium shall be recovered from the date of his appointment.

17. When an Insured has to further insure his life as required by Rule 5, he shall submit a Proposal in Form No. 2. The Proposal as well as the declaration prescribed therein shall be signed by the Insured in the presence of his immediate superior or a Magistrate, who in his turn shall attest both. The Chief Secretary or any other Officer specially authorised in this behalf may issue a Policy in Form No. 3 for such bonus as will cover the surplus premium, and arrange to give intimation of the same to the insured through his immediate superior. The Procedure prescribed in Rule 16 shall be applicable to this further insurance.

18. On proof of the death of an insured person being established by the production of a certificate of death or other satisfactory evidence, and on the Policy being surrendered, the Government will issue an order for the payment of the sum insured under the Policy less the amount (if any) due on account of arrears of premium. The payment shall be made within one month after proof of death, to the assignee or representative of the Insured. If there be doubt or dispute as to the person entitled to receive the bonus, it shall be paid within one month after production of satisfactory proof of the claimant's right.

19. The premia shall be payable in advance and be recovered monthly by deduction from the pay of the Insured.

20 When the Insured is absent from duty on leave with allowances, the premium shall be realised when such leave allowances are drawn. If he should obtain leave without allowances or be suspended from service, the premium, if not otherwise recovered, shall be debt on his Policy carrying interest at 4 per cent per annum and shall be recovered as arrears from his future pay, if any, in instalments not exceeding 5 per cent. of such pay.

21. When an Insured who has ceased to be in the service of the Government has elected to continue to pay premium till his Policy matures, he may be allowed by the Chief Secretary or any other Officer specially authorised in this behalf to pay such premium monthly, quarterly half-yearly or yearly, into any Government Treasury. 15 days grace shall be allowed when the premium is payable monthly and a grace of one month when it is paid otherwise. If the Insured fails to pay the premium within the days of grace, no further cash payments shall be received from him and the amount insured will be reduced in proportion to the premium paid.

22. Every Insured shall be supplied with a Premium Receipt Book (Form No. 4) in which payment of each premium shall be acknowledged by the Officer in charge of the Treasury where his pay is disbursed or by his immediate superior, as the case may be.

23. If an Insured should lose his Policy, a duplicate thereof may be issued to him by the Chief Secretary or any other Officer specially authorised in this behalf on his paying a fee of one Rupee.

If an Insured public servant loses his Premium Receipt Book, the Chief Secretary or other Officer specially authorised in this behalf may issue a new book certifying therein the receipt of premia already realised, on the Insured paying a fee of Rupee one, if his salary is less than Rupees twenty-five; Rupees two, if it is Rupees twenty-five or above but is less than Rupees fifty; and a fee of Rupees five, if it is Rupees fifty or above per mensem.

24. False information furnished by an Insured or production by him of any false evidence in connection with the insurance of his life shall render his Policy null and void, and the premia paid by him shall be forfeited to Government.

25. The Government reserve to themselves the right to add to or modify or altogether cancel these rules in regard to future applicants.

26. Those rules do not apply in respect of appointments, service in which does not by itself count towards pension under the Pension Rules.

27. These revised rules shall come into force from the 11th November 1905.

Table of Bonus payable according to age in proportion to the monthly premium payable by the insured.

Vide RULE 5.

Monthly premium in rupees	1	1·5	2	2·5	3	3·5	4	4·5	5	5·5	6	6·5	7	7·5	8	8·5	9	9·5	10	Monthly premium in rupees
Age 18	574·84	862·26	1149·68	1437·10	1724·52	2011·94	2299·36	2586·78	2874·20	3161·62	3449·04	3736·46	4023·88	4311·30	4598·72	4886·14	5173·56	5460·98	5748·40	Age 18
„ 19	561·40	842·10	1122·80	1403·50	1684·20	1964·90	2245·60	2526·30	2807	3087·70	3368·40	3649·10	3929·80	4210·50	4491·20	4771·90	5052·60	5333·30	5614	„ 19
„ 20	547	820·50	1094	1367·50	1641	1914·50	2188	2461·50	2735	3008·50	3282	3555·50	3829	4102·50	4376	4649·50	4923	5196·50	5470	„ 20
„ 21	533·33	799·99	1066·66	1333·33	1599·99	1866·66	2133·32	2399·99	2666·66	2933·33	3199·99	3466·66	3733·33	3999·99	4266·66	4533·33	4799·99	5066·66	5333·30	„ 21
„ 22	518·91	778·36	1037·82	1297·27	1556·73	1816·18	2075·64	2335·09	2594·55	2854·00	3113·46	3372·91	3632·37	3891·82	4151·28	4410·73	4670·19	4929·64	5189·10	„ 22
„ 23	505·26	757·89	1010·52	1263·15	1515·78	1768·41	2021·04	2273·67	2526·30	2778·93	3031·56	3284·19	3536·82	3789·45	4042·08	4294·71	4547·34	4799·97	5052·60	„ 23
„ 24	480	720	960	1200	1440	1680	1920	2160	2400	2640	2880	3120	3360	3600	3840	4080	4320	4560	4800	„ 24
„ 25	457·14	685·71	914·28	1142·85	1371·42	1599·99	1828·56	2057·13	2285·70	2514·27	2742·84	2971·41	3199·98	3428·55	3657·12	3885·69	4114·26	4342·83	4571·40	„ 25
„ 26	436·36	654·54	872·72	1090·90	1309·08	1527·26	1745·44	1963·62	2181·80	2399·98	2618·16	2836·34	3054·52	3272·70	3490·88	3709·06	3927·24	4145·42	4363·60	„ 26
„ 27	417·39	626·08	834·78	1043·47	1252·17	1460·86	1669·56	1878·25	2086·95	2295·64	2504·34	2713·03	2921·73	3130·42	3339·12	3547·81	3756·51	3965·20	4173·90	„ 27
„ 28	400	600	800	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000	2200	2400	2600	2800	3000	3200	3400	3600	3800	4000	„ 28
„ 29	384	576	768	960	1152	1344	1536	1728	1920	2112	2304	2496	2688	2880	3072	3264	3456	3648	3840	„ 29
„ 30	369·23	553·84	738·46	923·07	1107·69	1292·30	1476·92	1661·53	1846·15	2030·76	2215·38	2399·99	2584·61	2769·22	2953·84	3138·45	3323·07	3507·68	3692·30	„ 30
„ 31	342·85	514·27	685·70	857·12	1028·55	1199·97	1371·40	1542·82	1714·25	1885·67	2057·10	2228·52	2399·95	2571·37	2742·80	2914·22	3085·65	3257·07	3428·50	„ 31
„ 32	331·03	496·54	662·06	827·57	993·09	1158·60	1324·12	1489·63	1655·15	1820·66	1986·18	2151·69	2317·20	2482·71	2648·44	2813·75	2979·27	3144·78	3310·30	„ 32
„ 33	309·67	464·50	619·34	774·17	929·01	1083·84	1238·68	1393·51	1548·35	1703·18	1858·02	2012·85	2167·68	2322·51	2477·36	2632·19	2787·03	2941·86	3096·70	„ 33
„ 34	300	450	600	750	900	1050	1200	1350	1500	1650	1800	1950	2100	2250	2400	2550	2700	2850	3000	„ 34
„ 35	282·85	423·52	564·70	705·87	847·05	988·22	1129·40	1270·57	1411·75	1552·92	1694·10	1835·27	1976·44	2117·61	2258·80	2399·97	2541·15	2682·32	2823·50	„ 35
„ 36	274·28	411·42	548·56	685·70	822·84	959·98	1097·12	1234·26	1371·40	1508·54	1645·68	1782·82	1919·96	2057·10	2194·24	2331·38	2468·52	2605·66	2742·80	„ 36
„ 37	259·46	389·17	518·90	648·62	778·35	908·07	1037·80	1167·52	1297·25	1426·97	1556·70	1686·42	1816·14	1945·86	2075·60	2205·32	2335·05	2464·77	2594·50	„ 37
„ 38	246·15	369·22	492·30	615·37	738·45	861·52	984·60	1107·67	1230·75	1353·82	1476·90	1599·97	1723·04	1846·12	1969·20	2092·27	2215·35	2338·42	2461·50	„ 38
„ 39	228·57	342·85	457·14	571·42	685·71	799·99	914·28	1028·56	1142·85	1257·13	1371·42	1485·70	1599·98	1714·26	1828·56	1942·84	2057·13	2171·41	2285·70	„ 39
„ 40	213·33	319·99	426·66	533·32	639·99	746·65	853·32	959·98	1066·65	1173·31	1279·98	1386·64	1493·30	1599·96	1706·64	1813·30	1919·97	2026·63	2133·30	„ 40
„ 41	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	„ 41
„ 42	188·23	282·34	376·46	470·57	564·69	658·80	752·92	847·03	941·16	1035·26	1129·38	1223·49	1317·60	1411·71	1505·84	1599·95	1694·07	1788·18	1882·30	„ 42
„ 43	174·54	261·81	349·08	436·35	523·62	610·89	698·16	785·43	872·70	959·97	1047·24	1134·51	1221·78	1309·05	1396·32	1483·59	1570·86	1658·13	1745·40	„ 43
„ 44	160	240	320	400	480	560	640	720	800	880	960	1040	1120	1200	1280	1360	1440	1520	1600	„ 44
„ 45	145·45	218·17	290·90	363·62	436·35	509·07	581·80	654·52	727·25	799·97	872·70	945·42	1018·14	1090·86	1163·60	1236·32	1309·05	1381·77	1454·50	„ 45
Pay	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	170	180	190	200	Pay

TRIVANDRUM PUBLIC LIBRARY

SUBSIDIARY RULES.

1. The following registers shall be maintained in the Life Insurance Branch, the various Treasuries and Departments:—

IN THE LIFE INSURANCE BRANCH.

(1) General Register of Policies issued.
(2) Register of Policies paid.
(3) Alphabetical Index of the Insured.
(4) Register of Proposals received.

IN THE CENTRAL ACCOUNT AND AUDIT OFFICE (ACCOUNTS BRANCH)

(1) The Personal Ledger of Premia collected.
(2) The Register of Interest and other dues.

IN THE TREASURIES.

(1) General Register of Insured paying premium at the Treasury
(2) Daily Register of Premia credited at the Treasury.

IN THE OFFICES OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Register of Insured attached to the office.

2. The Assistant who is in charge of the Life Insurance Branch shall sign all routine communications "For the Chief Secretary", the Policies being signed by the Chief Secretary himself or such other officer specially authorised.

Rules regarding the Settlement of Claims.

The following modified Rules regarding the settlement of claims to the bonus of deceased Policy-holders are passed under date the 30th January 1904.

1. On the receipt of the report of the death of any Policy-holder, the Chief Secretary to Government or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf shall publish a notice in the Government Gazette inviting the claimants to produce within a date to be fixed therein, satisfactory evidence of their title or representative character.

2. The following will be accepted as satisfactory evidence of title unless the Chief Secretary or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf sees grounds to require further evidence:—

(*a*) A certificate from the Head of the office in which the deceased Policy-holder was serving at the date of his death, certifying, from his personal knowledge or on the declaration of two senior subordinates serving under him possesing personal knowledge, to the relationship of the claimant or claimants, as the case may be.

(*b*) In cases where the deceased has by a registered will bequeathed the bonus to any particular individual, a certified copy of such will, granted under the signature and seal of the Registrar in whose office the will was deposited or registered.

(*c*) Certificate of heirship, probate or letter of administration granted by the Resident or any Court of Law in British India, although such certificate, probate or letter of administration does not expressly mention the bonus due under the State Insurance Policy.

(*d*) Decree or order of a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction in Travancore or British India, recognizing the heirship of the claimant to the deceased, although the suit or proceeding in which the decree or order was passed, did not directly embrace the claim to the bonus under the State Policy.

(*e*) Certificate from any officer of Government drawing a salary of not less than Rs. 200, or from a Tahsildar, Munsiff or Magistrate in the

service of this State or a Justice of the Peace exercising jurisdiction in Travancore,, declaring from his personal knowledge the relationship of the claimants to the deceased.

(f) Certificate from a Tahsildar in the service of this State testifying, as the result of due enquiry, to the claim of the applicant (or applicants) to the bonus assured by the Policy of the deceased.

3. Notwithstanding anything said in the previous paras, the Chief Secretary or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf may, in cases of conflicting and cross claims, require the claimants to produce a decree of the Travancore Civil Court establishing his or their claim to the bonus as against his or their opponents.

4. In cases of bequests, a certificate of the identity of the claimant must also be produced, from an officer of the rank mentioned in clause (*e*), Rule 2.

5. The certificate granted by officers under (*a*) and (*e*) of Rule 2 should give full particulars of the relationship of the claimant to the deceased and the means of knowledge possessed by the officer granting it and state whether there are any other relations of the deceased likely to claim the bonus.

6. Any person who does not put forward his claim within three months from the date of the notice referred to in Rule 1 will be considered to have waived his claim to the bonus.

7. The bonus assured by the Policy will be paid to the person who among several claimants, seems to the Chief Secretary or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf to have the best claim, on his giving a good and tangible security to indemnify the Government against any loss that may accrue in the event of the Government being compelled by a decree of a Court to pay the bonus over again to another claimant.

8. The Chief Secretary to Government or any other officer aforesaid may consult the Head Sirkar Vakil or Assistant Head Sirkar Vakil on any legal point connected with the settlement of claims.

NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified, that no Member of the Medical Department belonging to the Inferior Grade shall conduct medical examinations for purposes of the State Life Insurance. (4th March 1903.)

Instances have been brought to the notice of Government that pay-disbursing officers do not, in all cases realise the premia due on the Policies of insured public servants, before disbursing their salaries. The attention of pay-disbursing officers is, therefore, particularly invited to para 2 of Government Circular dated 11th July 1901, under which they should refuse to disburse the pay of the insured concerned, in cases where deductions on account of premia are not duly noted in the pay-bills by Heads of Departments. (29th May 1903.)

It is hereby notified, for the information of all public servants who have insured their lives under the State Life Insurance Scheme, that the Insurance Policies may be transferred by executing a deed of assignment and that, in all such cases, a copy of the deed should be sent to the Chief Secretary to Government, for record in the Insurance Office. (30th May 1903.)

All the Medical subordinates who are now, or may hereafter be attached to the General Hospital, Trivandrum, and who hold the L. M. & S.

or any higher degree, are authrized to grant medical certificates, under the supervision of the Medical Officer in charge of the Hospital, to public servants drawing Rs. (20) twenty and below, for purposes of the State Life Insurance (28th July 1903.)

It has been brought to the notice of Government that pay-disbursing officers do not always realise from the insured public servants the interest due, in cases where the monthly premia are paid in arrears in contravention of section 20, and where the cause of such delayed payment does not come under the first part of section 21, of the State Life Insurance Rules. Pay-disbursing officers are requested to see that in future the amount of interest due in such cases is invariably recovered from the insured along with the monthly promia (20th August 1903.)

EXCISE NOTIFICATIONS.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, it is hereby notified that in modification of the Tariff values fixed by the Import Tariff notification No. P. D. 135 dated the 28th January 1904 and as further altered from time to time by notifications in the Government Gazette, the following Tariff values as per column 4 of the schedule have been fixed for the articles enumerated in the second column.

Nothing in this notification shall affect any additional duty imposed from time to time under the Peravagai notifications. (No. P. D. 170 dated 25th January 1905.)

TRAVANCORE IMPORT TARIFF.

No customs duties will be levied on—

(1) goods imported by land, sea or backwater into Travancore being the produce or manufacture of British India or of the territories of the Cochin State;

(2) goods which are not the produce or manufacture of British India or the territories of the Cochin State which shall have already paid duty in British India or the Cochin State;

(3) Coimbatore or other British Indian produce passing through the Travancore backwaters to British Cochin or to the Cochin State, and the produce of the Cochin State directly proceeding through Travancore to British Cochin or to some other parts of the Cochin State itself. †

Proviso—The above rules do not apply to tobacco (raw and manufactured), salt, opium and spirits which should pay import duties as under, whether they are imported direct from foreign countries or from or through British India or the Cochin State:—

(*a*) Tobacco as per No. 6 in the 1st column of the Import Tariff.
(*b*) Salt Do. No. 3 Do. Do.
(*c*) Opium { can be imported only by the Government contractor after paying duty to the British Indian Government.* }
(*d*) Spirits as per No. I in the 1st column of Do.

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† *Vide* Notification No. 265 dated 26th May 1865 (14th Vycausy 1040) published at page 125 of the Travancore Gazette dated 13th June 1865 (1st Auny 1040)

* *Vide* Proclamation dated 13th August 1884 (30th Karkadagom 1059) published at page 844 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated 26th August 1884 (12th Auvany 1060).

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES,

including also any articles, other than those included in Nos. 1 to 12 of this Schedule, which are "arms" within the meaning of the Travancore Arms Regulation III of 1061, and any articles which the Dewan may, by notification in the Gazette, declare to be "ammunition" or "military stores."

NAMES OF ARTICLES.

		Duty. Rs.	A.
1.	Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air guns and rifles, for each	50	0
2.	Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	30	0
3.	Pistols, for each	15	0
4.	Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	10	0
5.	Springs used for firearms, including gas and air guns and rifles, for each	8	0
6.	Gunstocks, sights, blocks and rollers, for each ...	5	0
7.	Revolver-breeches, for each cartridge they will carry	2	8
8.	Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tangs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates and all other parts of a firearm (including a gas and air gun or rifle) not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same, for each	1	8
9.	Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges, for each	10	0
10.	Machines for capping cartridges, for each ...	2	8

Exception I.—Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th head of the foregoing list, when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd head, and are fitted into the same case with such firearm, are free,

Exception II—The following are also free, namely:—

(*a*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval or police uniform.

(*b*) a sword, a revolver, or a pair of pistols, when accompanying an officer of His Majesty's Regular Forces, or a commissioned officer of a Volunteer corps, or certified by the Commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, to be imported by the officer for the purposes of his equipment;

(*c*) swords and revolvers which are certified by an Inspector-General of Police to be part of the ordinary equipment of members of the Police force under his charge;

(*d*) swords forming part of the equipment of native commissioned officers of His Majesty's Army;

(*e*) swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes;

(*f*) arms, ammunitions and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a Native State in India which may be maintained and organised for Imperial Service;

(*g*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition when imported by officers commanding British and Native regiments or Volunteer corps, for the instruction of their men.

Proviso 1.—No duty in excess of ten per cent. *ad valorem* shall be levied upon any of the articles numbered 1 to 10 in the foregoing list when they are imported in reasonable quantity, for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitled to posses the same.

Proviso 2.—When any articles which have been otherwise imported and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under numbers 1 to 10 are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid, in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Dewan for a refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*; and if the Dewan is satisfied as to the identity of the articles, and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.

		Tariff Valuation. Rs. A.	Rate of Duty.
11.	Gunpowder all sorts ...	...*Ad valorem*	10 per cent.
12.	All other sorts of arms, ammunitions, and military stores ...	„	

LIQUORS, OPIUM, SALT, SALTED FISH AND TOBACCO.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Rate of duty.	
			Rs.	As.
1	LIQUORS*—			
	Ale, beer and porter	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles	0	1
	Cider and other fermented liquors ...			
	Liquors	" "	6	0
	Spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption ...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.	
	Spirit when used in drugs, medicines or chemicals in a proportion of less than twenty per cent. of spirit of the strength of London proof...			
	Spirit when so used in proportion of twenty per cent. and upwards	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof	6	0
			and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirits exceeds or is less than London proof.	
	Spirit, perfumed, in wood or in bottles ...	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles	8	0
	Spirit, other sorts	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof	6	0
			and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.	
	Wines—			
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles	2	8

* (1) European liquors which have paid the foreign import duty in British India are exempted from duty. [Vide notification dated 23rd Audy 1040 published at page 263 of the Travancore Gazette dated 8th August 1865 (25th Audy 1040.)

(2) Country liquor imported into Travancore from British India or Sirkar Cochin are exempt from duty. (Vide notification No. 806 dated 31st Karkadagom 1040).

LIQUORS, OPIUM, SALT, SALTED FISH AND TOBACCO—(*contd*).

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.			Rate of duty.	
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent, of proof spirit	" " ...			1	0
	Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to spirit, other sorts					
2	OPIUM, NOT TO BE IMPORTED EXCEPT ON ACCOUNT OF GOVERNMENT.					
3	SALT— *N. B*—Ordinary salt cannot be imported except on account of Government ...					
4	INDOOPU	Indian maund of 3,200 tolas ...			1	8
5	SALTED FISH, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82 and two-seventh lbs. avoirdupois weight..			Such rate or rates of duy not exceeding 12 annas as the Dewan may, by notification in the Gazette from time to time prescribe. (present rate 6 annas per maund).	
		Tariff valuation.	Rs.	As.		
6	TOBACCO†—					
	Snuff	Bottle of 54 tolas	2	2	8 per cent.	
	English Tobacco used for smoking	lbs.	3	8		
	Cigars	"	3	8		
	Cigarettes (*a*)	*ad valorem*.				
	Goodak	lb.	0	8		
	Unmanufactured	... ...			As hitherto.	

† Raw and confected—dutiable under the bonding system governed by separate rules,

(*a*) No. P. D. 830 dated 25th June 1903. It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that a duty of 8 per cent. on a Tariff valuation of Rs. 3-as. 8 per lb., will be levied in future on Beedees (allowing one-half of the actual weighment as tare and one half nett).

GENERAL DUTIES.

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.		Duty.
	Animals, living.		Rs.	A.	
1	HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and all other living animals of all kinds...	...	...		Free.
	Articles of food and Drink.				
2	COFFEE	cwt.	30	0	Five per cent.
3	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (except fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free				
	Almonds without shell	,,	48	0	,,
	,, in the shell	,,	14	0	,,
	,, (kagazi)	,,	35	0	,,
	Cashew or cajoo kernels	,,	15	0	,,
	Cocoanuts, Straits	thousand.	65	0	,,
	,, other	,,	30	0	,,
	,, kernel (khopra)	cwt.	12	0	,,
	Currants, in cases	,,	14	0	,,
	,, in cans	,,	26	0	,,
	,, other	,,	14	0	,,
	Dates, dry, in bags	,,	6	8	,,
	,, wet ,, ...	,,	4	0	,,
	,, ,, in pots, boxes and tins	,,	8	0	,,
	Figs, Persian, dried	,,	10	0	,,
	Garlic	,,	4	0	,,
	Hops	...	...		Free.
	Pistachio nuts	cwt.	30	0	Five per cent.

GENERAL DUTIES—(*contd.*)

	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	Articles of Food and Drink—contd.			
	Prunes, Bussora (álu-Bokhara)	cwt.	23 0	Five per cent
	Raisins, black	"	8 0	"
	" kishmish	"	11 0	"
	" Munnakka	"	8 8	"
	" other sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	"
	Walnuts	cwt.	8 0	"
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetables	...	*ad valorem.*	"
4	GRAIN AND PULSE, including broken grain and pulse, but not including flour	...	...	Free.
5	MINERAL AND ÆRATED WATERS, and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
6	PROVISIONS, OILMANS STORES AND GROCERIES—			
	Bacon	...	"	"
	Beef and Pork	...	"	"
	Biche de mer	...	"	"
	Butter	lb.	1 4	"
	Cheese	...	*ad valorem.*	"
	China preserves in syrup	box of six jars.	4 8	"
	" " dry, candied	lb.	0 4½	"
	Cocum	cwt.	4 0	"
	Fish-maws	...	...	Free.
	Flour	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
	Ghi	cwt.	50 0	"

	Margarine	lb.	1 4	„
	Pork hams	...	*ad valorem.*	„
	Sago	cwt.	6 8	„
	Shark-fins	...	...	Free.
	Singally and sozille	...	...	„
	Tapioca	cwt.	8 0	Five per cent.
	Vinegar, in casks	...	*ad valorem.*	Two and one half per cent.
	„ not in casks—			
	„ Persian	Imperial gallon.	1 8	Five per cent.
	„ Indian	„	0 6	„
	All other sorts of provisions, oilman's stores, and groceries ...	...	*ad valorem.*	„
7	SPICES—			
	Betelnuts, raw, whole or split from Goa	cwt.	12 0	„
	„ „ „ Ceylon	„	10 0	„
	„ „ „ Straits	„	7 4	„
	„ all other sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	„
	Chillies dry	cwt.	13 0	„
	Cloves	„	30 0	„
	„ stems and heads	„	6 0	„
	Cloves in seeds, narlavang	„	11 0	„
	Ginger, dry	„	13 0	„
	Mace	lb.	1 2	„
	Nutmegs	„	0 6	„
	Nutmegs in shell	„	0 4	„
	Pepper, black	cwt.	35 0	„
	„ white	„	55 0	„
	All other sorts of spices	...	*ad valorem.*	„
8	SUGAR. China candy	cwt.	16 4	„
	„ loaf	„	14 0	„
	„ crystallised. beet	„	11 10	„
	„ „ and soft (other than beet) refined in the United Kingdom	„	11 10	„

GENERAL DUTIES—*(contd.)*

	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation		Duty.
	Articles of Food and Drink—cont.		Rs.	A.	
	SUGAR, crystallized, and soft refined in China	cwt.	11	10	Five per cent.
	" " " " from Egypt	"	11	12	"
	" " " " white from Java above 20 Dutch standard	"	11	10	"
	" " " " from Mauritius	"	11	4	"
	Molasses	"	2	8	"
	Sugar, all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery	"	*ad valorem.*		"
9	TEA, black	lb.	0	8	"
	" green	"	0	10	"
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials.				
10	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS.—				
	Acid, sulphuric	"	0	1½	"
	Alkali, Indian (sajji-khar)	cwt.	2	0	"
	Alum	"	4	10	"
	Arsenic (other than European)	"	23	0	"
	" (Chaina mansil)	"	19	0	"
	" other sorts	...	*ad valorem.*		"
	Bicarbonate of soda	cwt.	6	0	"
	Copperas, green	...	*ad valorem.*		Two and one half per cent.
	Explosives namely, blasting gelatine, dynamite, roburite, tonite, and all other descriptions including detonators and blasting fuse..	...	"		Five per cent.

	Sal ammoniac	cwt.	30	0	Five per cent.
	Sulphate of copper	,,	16	8	,,
	Sulphur (brimstone), flour	,,	5	8	,,
	,, (,,), roll	,,	5	4	,,
	,, (,,), rough	,,	5	0	,,
	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations, including saltpetre, borax, grape sugar, and glucose, but excluding nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, and kainite salts, which are free	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES AND NARCOTICS.—				
	Aloes, black	cwt.	22	0	,,
	,, Socotra	,,	14	0	,,
	Aloe-wood	lb.	6	0	,,
	Asafœtida (hing)	cwt.	75	0	,,
	,, coarse (hingra)	,,	16	0	,,
	Atáry, Persian	,,	15	0	,,
	Bánslochan (bamboo camphor)	lb.	0	4	,,
	Brimstone (amalsára)	cwt.	22	0	,,
	Calumba root	,,	7	0	,,
	Camphor, refined, cake	lb.	1	12	,,
	,, partially refined, cake in blocks of about 13 lb.... ...	,,	1	6	
	,, crude, in powder	,,	1	4	
	Cassia lignea...	cwt.	28	0	,,
	China root (chobchini), rough	,,	8	0	,,
	,, (,,), scraped	,,	16	0	,,
	Cocaine	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	Cubebs	cwt.	19	0	,,
	Galangal, China	,,	5	0	,,
	Pellitory (akalkara)	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	Peppermint crystals	...	,,		,,
	Quinine and other alkaloids of cinchona	...	...		Free.
	Salep	cwt.	85	0	Five per cent.
	Senna leaves	,,	5	0	,,

	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.		Duty.
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—contd.		Rs.	A.	
	Storax, liquid (rose melloes or salaras)	cwt.	31	0	Five per cent.
	Tobacco, unmanufactured	,,	,,		free
	,, manufactured	,,	*ad valorem.*		Five per cent.
12	All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics, except opium (for which see page 3 No. 2	...	,,		,,
	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—				
	Alizarine dye, dry, 40 per cent	lb.	1	4¼	,,
	,, ,, ,, 50 ,, ...	,,	1	8½	,,
	,, ,, ,, 60 ,, ...	,,	1	12	,,
	,, ,, ,, 70 ,, ...	,,	2	0¼	,,
	,, ,, ,, 80 ,, ...	,,	2	4¼	,,
	,, ,, ,, 100 per cent	,,	2	12	,,
	,, moist, ,, 10 ,, ...	,,	0	4¾	,,
	,, ,, ,, 16 ,, ...	,,	0	7	,,
	,, ,, ,, 20 ,, ...	,,	0	8	,,
	Aniline ,, ,, indigo, blue	,,	0	6½	,,
	,, ,, ,, dry	,,	0	14	,,
	,, salts	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	Aver bark	cwt.	4	0	,,
	Buzgand (gulpista)	,,	40	0	,,
	Cochineal	lb.	1	6	,,
	Gallnuts (myrabolams)	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, Persian	cwt.	40	0	,,
	Maddor or manjit	,,	8	8	,,

	Orchilla weed	,,	4 0	Five per cent.
	Sappan wood and root	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Turmeric	...	,,	,,
	All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials.	...	,,	,,
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals.			
13	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, including iron-mongery and plated ware, and also including machines, tools, and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour. [*Exceptions which are free*: (i) Waterlifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines and parts of machines ordinarily used in processes of husbandry, or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of husbandry, which the Dewan may, by notification in the *Gazette*, exempt; (ii) the following agricultural implements, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, winnowers, threshers, mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed-crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, hay-tedders, and rakes; (iii) the following dairy appliances, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasterizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers and butter workers; (iv) the following articles used in the manufacture of cotton, namely, (bobbins warping), forks for looms, heald cords, heald knitting needles, laces, lags and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others), picking bands, picking levers, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reed shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings, and weft forks; (v) box backs and swells and rough unshapped bobbin ends, when imported by or on behalf of a manufacturer or mill-owner and certified by him to be intended exclusively for use in his mill] ...	...	,,	,,

GENERAL DUTIES—(*contd.*)

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—contd.		Rs. A.	
14	MACHINERY, namely prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof, also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts	...	..	Free.
	„ (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts: and including belting of all materials for driving machinery			
	Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.			
	Note.—Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry.			
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—			
	Brass, orsidue and leaves, European	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
	„ „ „ China	...	„	„
	„ patent or yellow metal, sheathing sheets, and plates ...	cwt.	44 0	„
	„ „ „ „ „ (old)	„	31 0	„
	„ sheets, flat or in rolls, very thin	„	135 0	„
	„ wire	...	*ad valorem.*	„
	„ all other sorts	...	„	„

Copper, bolt and bar, rolled	...	"		"
" braziers and sheets	cwt.	53	0	"
" nails and composition nails	...	*ad valorem.*		"
" old	cwt.	42	0	"
" pigs, tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks, and slabs	"	50	0	"
" sheathing, plate and raised bottoms	"	57	0	"
" China, white, copperware	lb.	1	2	"
" foil or dankpana, white, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. × $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.	hundred leaves.	1	14	"
" " " coloured, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. × $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.	"	2	0	"
" wire, including phosphor-bronze	...	*ad valorem.*		"
" all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free ...	...	"		"
German Silver...	...	"		"
Gold bullion and coin	...	...		Free.
Gold leaf	...	*ad valorem.*		Five per cent.
Iron, anchors and cables	...	"		One per cent.
" angle, T., channel, other than Lowmoor or Swedish	ton.	100	0	"
" " T., channel other than Lowmoor or Swedish if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	...	*ad valorem.*		"
" bar, Lowmoor and similar qualities	ton.	370	0	"
" " Swedish and similar qualities	"	150	0	"
" " " " " " nail-rod, round-rod, and square under half an inch in diameter	"	155	0	"
" " other kinds, including strips	"	100	0	"
" " " " nail-rod, round-rod, and square, under half an inch in diameter	...	105	0	"
" " " " if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated ...	...	*ad valorem.*		"
" beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridge-work, and other such descriptions of iron, imported exclusively for building purposes	...	"		"
" plate and sheet, Lowmoor and similar qualities	ton.	460	0	"
" " " " Swedish and charcoal	...	*ad valorem.*		"

	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.		Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—contd.		Rs.	A.	
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metal—*cont.*				
	Iron bars, plates, and sheets, Lowmoor. Swedish, and charcoal, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	...	*ad valorem*		One per cent.
	„ plate, other kinds, above ⅛ inch thick	ton.	100	0	„
	„ sheets „ „ up to „	„	115	0	„
	„ plates, sheets (other than corrugated), and strips other kinds, galvanised tinned, lead-coated, or planished	...	*ad valorem*		„
	„ sheets, corrugated, galvanised, or black	ton.	160	0	„
	„ hoop	„	115	0	„
	„ nails, rose, wire, and flat-headed	cwt.	8	8	„
	„ „ other kinds, including galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated.	...	*ad valorem*		„
	„ nuts and bolts also hooks and nuts for roofing, galvanised, or black	...	„		„
	„ old	cwt.	2	0	„
	„ pig	...	*ad valorem*		„
	„ pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like	...	„		„
	„ rice-bowls	...	„		„
	„ ridging and guttering	...	„		„
	„ rivets and washers, all sorts	...	„		„
	„ wire, including fencing wire and wire rope, but excluding wire-netting	...	„		„
	„ cans, tinned, when imported containing petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty at one anna per Imperial gallon under No. 16	can.	0	3	Five per cent.

Iron, all other sorts, including wire-netting	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
Lametta	...	"	"
Lead, all sorts (except sheets for tea chests, which are free) ...	...	"	"
Quicksilver	lb.	1 9	"
Shot, bird	cwt.	15 0	"
Silver bullion or coin, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	...	*ad valorem*	"
Steel, anchors and cables	...	"	One per cent.
" blooms	...	"	"
" angle, T, and channel	ton.	100 0	"
" " " " and hoop, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	...	*ad valorem*	"
" bars and strips (other than cast steel)	ton.	100 0	"
" " nail-rod, round rod and square, under ½ inch in diameter	"	105 0	"
" bar, galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	...	*ad valorem*	"
" plates above ⅛ inch thick	ton.	100 0	"
Steel sheets up to ⅛ inch thick	"	115 0	"
" plates, sheets, other than corrugated strips, if galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, or planished	...	*ad valorem*	"
" sheets, corrugated, galvanised, or black	ton.	160 0	"
" hoop	...	135 0	"
" nails	...	*ad valorem*	"
" nuts and bolts, also hooks and nuts for roofing, galvanised or black	...	"	"
" old	ton.	130 0	"
" beams, joists, pillars, girders, bridge-work, and other such descriptions of steel, imported exclusively for building purposes	...	*ad valorem*	"
" cast and blistered, including spring and tub-steel	...	"	"
" ridging and guttering	...	"	"
" pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like ...	...	"	"

	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—contd.		Rs. A.	
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*contd.*			
	„ rivets and washers, all sorts	...	*ad valorem*	One per cent.
	„ wire, including fencing wire and wire rope, but excluding wire-netting		„	„
	„ cans, tinned, when imported containing petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty at one anna per Imperial gallon under No. 16	...	0 3	Five per cent.
	„ all other sorts, including wire-netting	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Tin, block	cwt.	105 0	„
	„ foil, and other sorts	...	*ad valorem*	„
	Zinc or spelter, nails	...	„	„
	„ „ tiles or slabs, soft	cwt.	19 0	„
	„ „ plates and other shapes, hard	„	16 0	„
	„ „ all other sorts, including boiler tiles	...	*ad valorem*	„
	All other sorts of metals	...	„	„
	Oils.			
16	PETROLEUM, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the name of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum	Imperial gallon,	one anna	

	PETROLEUM which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs officer to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purposes	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
	" which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs officer to be intended for use exclusively as fuel	...	"	"
	Cocoanut oil	cwt.	20 " 0	"
	All other sorts of oil, animal or vegetable (including otto of all kinds), and mineral, including paraffin wax	...	*ad valorem.*	"
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured.			
17	APPAREL, including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery and military and other uniforms and accoutrements, but excluding cotton-hosiery (for which see No. 30) and boots and shoes (for which see No. 45) and excluding also uniforms, and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use, which are free	...	"	"
18	ART, WORKS OF, except (1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used, in their construction, whether worked or not, which are free	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
19	BAMBOOS, common, grass, hay, rushes, straw and leaves	...	...	Free.
20	BOOKS, printed including covers for printed books, maps, charts and plans, proofs, music, and manuscripts	...	...	"
21	BRISTLES AND FIBRE, for brushes and brooms	...	...	"

GENERAL DUTIES—(*contd.*)

	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles unmanufactured and manufactured—contd.		Rs. A.	
22	BRUSHES AND BROOMS, all sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent
23	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, namely, asphalt, bricks and tiles, cement of all kinds, fire-clay, earthenware piping, lime, and other kinds not otherwise described	...	"	
24	CABINET-WARE AND FURNITURE	...	"	
25	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including motor cars, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, Bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheelbarrows, and all other sorts of conveyances, and component parts thereof, but excluding motor cars designed to carry goods and containing a primemover, which are free.	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
26	CHINESE AND JAPANESE-WARE, including lacquered ware, but excluding earthenware, china, and porcelain (for which see No. 32) ...	...	...	"
27	CLOCKS, WATCHES, and other time-keepers, and parts thereof ...	...	...	"
28	COAL, COKE, AND PATENT FUEL	...	...	Free
29	CORDAGE, Rope and Twine made of any vegetable fibre	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
30	COTTON AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON—			
	Cotton, raw	...	"	Free.
	" twist and yarn	...	"	"
	" sewing thread	...	"	"
	" piece-goods, hosiery, and all other manufactured cotton-goods not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem.*	Three and one-half per cent.
31	EARTH, COMMON CLAY, AND SAND	...	...	Free.
32	EARTHENWARE (except earthenware piping, for which see No. 23), china, china clay, porcelain and imitation or false coral	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.

33	FANS OF ALL KINDS, except common palm-leaf fans, which are free ...	...		,,	,,
34	FIREWORKS, all sorts, including fulminating-powder	...		,,	,,
35	FLAX, AND ARTICLES MADE OF FLAX, including linen-thread	...		,,	,,
36	FURNITURE, TACKLE, AND APPAREL, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels	...		,,	,,
37	GUMS, GUM-RESINS, and articles made of gum or gum-resin—				
	Copal	...		,,	,,
	Cutch and gambier	cwt.	23	0	,,
	Gamboge	lb.	1	8	,,
	Gum Ammoniac	cwt.	10	0	,,
	,, Arabic	,,	13	0	,,
	,, Bdellium	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, Benjamin, ras	cwt.	20	0	,,
	,, ,, cowrie...	,,	70	0	,,
	,, Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	,,	20	0	,,
	,, Olibanum or frankincense	...		..	Free.
	,, Persian (false)	cwt.	10	8	Five per cent.
	Myrrh	,,	38	0	,,
	Rosin	,,	6	0	,,
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum resin, including cautchouc and gutta-percha	,,	*ad valorem.*		,,
38	HEMP, including Manila hemp, and articles made therefrom ..	,,		,,	,,
39	HIDES AND SKINS (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free), including parchment and vellum, gold-beaters' skins, and all other descriptions of hides or skins	,,		,,	,,
40	HORN	,,		,,	Free.
	,, articles made of, not otherwise described	,,	*ad valorem.*		Five per cent.

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—contd.		Rs. A.	
41	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES AND parts thereof— Computing, Dental, Distilling, Diving, Drawing, Educational, Electric, Electric lighting, Galvanic, Measuring, Musical, Optical, Philosophical, Phonographic, Photographic (including materials for Photography), Scientific, Surgical, Surveying, Telegraphic, Telephonic, Typewriters, and all other sorts, except telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, and any instruments, apparatus, and appliances when imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling, which are free. Military band instruments (other than stringed instruments), imported by a regiment of His Majesty's Regular forces serving in India, (and of His Highness the Maha Rajah's Nair Brigade) and certified by the officer commanding the regiment to be for the *bona fide* exclusive use of the regimental band, and the following accessories thereto, are also free of duty :— Silver buckles for drums. Silver buttons for drums. Green broadcloth for drums. Green silk ribbon for drums. Ropes for drums. Bags for bagpipes. Cord for bagpipes. Drones for bagpipes. Ribbons for bagpipes. Pipe tassels for bagpipes. Cardholders. Carriages (brown or black) Crooks. Cases (leather or wooden). Fingertops. Mouthpieces and caps therefor. Reeds. Springs. Snares. Valve tops and needles.			

42	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE—				
	Unmanufactured—				
	Elephants' grinders	cwt.	350	0	Five per cent.
	„ tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) each exceeding 20 lb. in weight, and hollows, centres, and points weighing 10 lb. and over	„	750	0	„
	Elephants' tusks, (other than hollows, centres, and points) not less than 10 lb. and not exceeding 20 lb. each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10 lb.	„	650	0	„
	Elephants' tusks, each less than 10 lb. (other than hollows, centres, and points)	„	500	0	„
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4 lb.	„	200	0	„
	„ „ „ „ „ 3 lb. and under 4 lb. ...	„	185	0	„
	„ „ „ less than 3 lb.	„	135	0	„
	All other sorts, manufactured and unmanufactured.	...	*ad valorem.*		„
43	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including plate and other manufactures of gold and silver—				
	Silver-ware, plain ... ... } other than European	Tola.	1	0	„
	„ embossed or chased ... } other than European	„	1	4	„
	All other sorts, except precious stones and pearls, unset, which are free	„	*ad valorem.*		„
44	JUTE, raw, ...	...	...		Free.
	„ articles made of, except second-hand or used gunny bags, which are free	...	*ad valorem.*		Five per cent.
45	LEATHER, and articles made of leather, including boots and shoes, harness and dlery, except saddlery of a military pattern imported by an officer of His Majesty's Regular forces and forming part of the equipment with which he is required to supply himself under Army regulations, which is free	...	„		„
46	MALT	...	„		„
47	MANURES of all kinds, including animal bones	...	...		Free.
48	OIL-CAKE, also bran, fodder and cattle-food of all kinds	...	...		„
49	OIL-CLOTH AND FLOOR-CLOTH including linerusta, linoleum, and tarpaulins	...	*ad valorem.*		Five per cent.

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.		Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—contd.		Rs.	A.	
50	PAINTS, COLOURS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, and compositions for application to leather, wood, and metals—				
	Lead, red, dry	cwt.	13	0	Five per cent.
	„ white, dry	„	16	0	„
	Ochre, other than European, all colours	„	1	8	„
	Paints, composition	...	*ad valorem.*		„
	„ patent drier	...	„		„
	Turpentine	Imperial gallon.	3	0	„
	Verdigris	...	*ad valorem.*		„
	Vermilion, Canton	Box of 90 bundles.	107	0	„
	Zinc, white, dry	...	*ad valorem.*		„
	All other sorts, including glue and putty	...	„		„
51	PAPER, PASTEBOARD, MILLBOARD, AND CARDBOARD of all kinds, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs, and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards including cards in booklet form, and including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book or parcel post, which are free	...	..		„
	„ articles made of paper and papier-maché	...	..		„
52	PERFUMERY—				„
	Gowla, husked and unhusked	cwt.	40	0	„
	Kapurkachri (zedoary)	„	14	8	„
	Patch leaves (patchouli)	„	23	0	„
	Rose-flowers, dried	„	15	8	„
	Rose-water...	Imperial gallon.	2	0	„

	All other sorts, except perfumed spirit (for which see page 3 No. 1).	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
53	PITCH, TAR, AND DAMMER—			
	Bitumen	...	,,	,,
	Dammer	cwt.	5 0	,,
	Pitch, American and European	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, coal	cwt.	3 8	,,
	Tar, American and European	,,	6 8	,,
	,, coal	...	4 0	,,
	,, mineral	,,	*ad valorem.*	,,
54	PLANTS AND BULBS, living, also dried for herbaria	...	...	Free.
55	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset (including the stones generically known as Cambay stones, such as agates, cornelians, and onyx) ...	...	...	,,
56	PULP of wood, straw, rags, paper, and other materials	...	...	,,
57	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIALS, namely presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, and stereo-blocks but not including paper	...	...	,,
58	Rags			
59	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf	...	...	,,
60	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock namely, cylinders, girders, and other material for bridges, rails, sleepers bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper, fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brakegear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, waggons, traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof: also the following articles when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks, and standards, wire and other materials for fencing;			
	Provided that for the purpose of this exemption "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State, under the suzerainty of His Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein ...	...	...	,,

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles manufactured and unmanufactured— contd.	Rs. A.		
61	SEEDS—	...	...	,,
	Castor	cwt.	4 8	Five per cent.
	Cummin...	,,	11 8	
	,, black	...	*ad valorem.*	..
	Linseed	cwt.	5 0	,,
	Methi	,,	4 0	,,
	Mustard, rape, or sarson	,,	6 0	..
	Poppy	,,	5 0	,,
	Quince, bihidana	,,	52 0	,,
	Til or jinjili	,,	6 0	,,
	All other sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
62	SHELLS AND Cowries—			
	Chanks—large shells, for cameos	...	,,	,,
	,, white, live	...	,,	,,
	,, ,, dead	...	,,	,,
	Cowras	...	,,	,,
	Cowries, bazzar, common	cwt.	3 8	,,
	,, yellow, superior quality	,,	5 0	,,
	,, Maldive	,,	5 8	,,
	,, sankhla	,,	56 0	,,
	Mother-of-pearl, nacre	...	...	Free.
	Nakhla	cwt.	60 0	Five per cent.

	Tortoise-shell	lb.	7 0	
	,, nakh	,,	4 0	,,
	All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
63	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, steam-launches, boats and barges, imported entire or in sections	...	...	Free.
64	SILK AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK—			
	Bokhara	lb.	9 0	Five per cent.
	Floss	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Piece-goods	...	,,	,,
	Sewing thread, China	...	,,	,,
	Raw silk—Chaharam, Cochin-China, and yellow Shanghai. ..	lb.	5 12	,,
	Mathow	...	2 12	,,
	Other kinds of China	...	6 8	,,
	Waste and Kachra	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Panjam	lb.	2 0	,,
	Persian	,,	5 0	,,
	Siam	,,	2 0	,,
	All other sorts, including cocoons	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
65	SOAP	...	,,	,,
66	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, including also antique coins and medals	...	...	Free.
67	STATIONERY including paper (for which see No. 51)	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
68	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble ...	...	,,	Five per cent.
69	TALLOW AND GREASE, including stearine	...	,,	,,

GENERAL DUTIES—*contd.*

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—contd.		Rs. A.	
70	TEA CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections. Provided that the Customs Officer is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk ...	lb.	*ad valorem.*	Free.
71	TEXTILE FABRICS not otherwise described	...	"	Five per cent.
72	TOILET REQUISITES not otherwise described	...	"	"
73	TOYS, including toy-books, and requisites for all games	...	"	"
74	UMBRELLAS, parasols, and sunshades of all kinds	...	"	"
75	WALKING STICKS and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades. of all kinds mounted and unmounted, driving, riding, and other whips, fishing rods and lines	...	"	"
76	WOOD AND TIMBER (except fire-wood, which is free), and articles made of wood not otherwise described	...	"	"
77	Wool, raw	...	...	Free.
	" articles made of, including felt	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
78	ALL OTHER ARTICLES, manufactured or unmanufactured, not described in this Schedule	...	"	"

EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff Valuation. Rs.	Tariff Valuation. As.	Rate of duty.
I	PRODUCE OF THE COCOANUT TREE (a)—				
	1. Copra	Cwt.	8	8	5 per cent.
	2. Cocoanuts	1000.	30	0	
	3. Coir	Cwt.	9	0	
	4. Cables, tanned and untanned	Do.	10	0	
	5. Coir fibre	Do.	7	1	
	6. Cocoanut husk (green)*	Do.	8	0	
II	PRODUCE OF THE ARECANUT TREE (a)—				
	1. Arecanuts without husk	Candy.	125	0	
	2. Do. in husk	Do.	67	0	
III	PRODUCE OF THE PALMYRA TREE (a)—				
	1. Jaggery	Cwt.	3	8	
	2. Palmyra-fibre, raw	Do.	12	8	5 per cent.
	3. Do. prepared	Do.	12	8	1 per cent.
	4. Brushes manufactured locally	Do.	...	...	free.
IV	GRAINS AND OIL SEEDS—				
	1. Paddy	Do.	2	0	5 per cent if exported to British India or Sirkar Cochin and 3 As. per Md. in other cases.
	2. Rice	Do.	3	4	
	3. Laurel nuts	Do.	7	0	5 per cent.

(a) No commodities, other than those under Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 19 and varieties of sugar under Nos. 3 and 12 of the 1st column of the above Schedule, shall be subjected to export duty at Ramaswaremcottah and Edapally, and at Bagavadicottah no other than the above and pepper. Vide Notification No. 600 dated 15th Edavom 1040 and No. 767 dated $\frac{\text{6th Edavom 1044}}{\text{18th May 1869}}$ published at page 127 of the Gazette dated $\frac{\text{1st Anny 1040}}{\text{13th June 1865}}$ and at page 329 of the Gazette dated $\frac{\text{6th Vaikasy 1044.}}{\text{18th May 1869.}}$

* 1,000 green cocoanut husks being considered as equivalent to one Cwt. Vide Notification No. 1472 dated 23rd Meenom 1065 published at page 431 of the Travancore Gazette dated $\frac{\text{22nd April 1890.}}{\text{11th Chittray 1065}}$

EXPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff Valuation.		Rate of duty.
			Rs.	As.	
V	COFFEE (*a*)—				
	1. Pealed coffee	Cwt.	20	0	5 per cent.
	2. Parchment coffee	Do.	16	1	
	3. Cherry coffee	Do.	10	12	
VI	OILS—				
	Cocoanut oil	Cwt.	10	0	
	2. Laurel oil	Do.	8	0	
	3. Lemon grass oil	lb.	5	0	2½ per cent.
VII	HIDES—TANNED AND UNTANNED—				
	1. Country buffalo...	Score.	40	0	5 per cent.
	2. Cow	Do.	30	0	
	3. Elk skin	Do.	30	0	
	4. Goat skin	Do.	8	0	
	5. Sheep	Do.	5	8	
	6. Deer	Do.	4	0	
	7. Kid	Do.	3	0	
	8. Squirrel skins	Do.	40	0	
	9. All other hides or skins	Do.	*Ad valorem.*		
VIII	HORNS AND IVORY—				
	1. Buffalo horns	Cwt.	11	0	5 per cent.
	Note—Elephants' tusks and hollows are Government monopoly and cannot be exported without a regadary from the Dewan or the Excise Commissioner				
	2. Deer, bison, antelope, etc., horns with or without heads	Do.	11	0	

			Rs.	As.	
IX	GINGER—GREEN AND DRY—				
	1. Ginger unscraped, Malabar	Do.	10	0	5 per cent.
	2. Dry ginger	Do.	15	0	
	3. Gelingal	Do.	3	8	
X	SALT FISH	Do.	3	0	2½ per cent.
XI	TAMARIND	Do.	2	8	5 per cent.
XII	SUGAR-CANE PRODUCE (a)—				
	1. Molasses	Do.	6	0	
XIII	ARROW ROOT PRODUCE—				
	1. Flour	Do.	2	0	
	2. Root	Do.	2	0	
XIV	TURMERIC OF EVERY KIND —				
	1. Turmeric (finger)	Do.	7	0	
	2. Do. (bulb)	Do.	5	0	
	3. Pingil	Do.	3	4	
XV	KUTCHOLUM	Do.	10	0	
XVI	PEPPER (b)	Candy.	...	...	5 Rupees.
XVII	OPIUM PER CHEST OF 140 lbs. (c)—	...	...	...	700 Rupees.
XVIII	PLUMBAGO...	Cwt.	1	8	5 per cent.
XIX	TIMBER (a)—				
	1. Sandalwood	lb.	0	8	10 per cent.
	2. Ebony, Blackwood, Teak, Thambagom, Anjili, Jack and Venga	Candy.	16	0	
	3. Thembavu, Angil, Irul, Thevatharam, Venteak ...				
	4. (a) Kole Teak	Do.	10	0	
	5. (b) Elavu	Do.	8	0	
	6. All other kinds	Do.	2	8	
		Do.	5	0	

(b) Duty on pepper will be levied at all the Chowkeys of the State. Vide Notification No. 1774 dated 9th Meenom 1068 published at page 304 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated 28th March 1893 (16th Meenom 1068).

(c) Vide Notification No. 2303 dated 26th July 1880 (13th Audy 1055) published at page 599 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated 3rd August 1880 (21st Audy 1055).

EXPORT TARIFF—*contd.*

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff Valuation. Rs.	As.	Rate of duty.
	7. Planks of above Timber	Candy.	Half as much again as the value of the timber.		
	8. Mangewood planks	Do.	12	0	
	9. Knees and ribs used in ship building	Corge.	40	0	
	10. Do Do. for small vessels	Do.	20	0	
	11. Do. Do. for boats	Do.	10	0	
	12. Bamboos	100	10	0	10 per cent.
	13. Palmyra Rafters	100 coles.	15	0	
	14. Boats of Anchellay	Vannam.	1	0	
	15. Do. Do. of all other kinds of Timber ...	Do.	0	12	
	16. Poonay masts girth ranging from 12 to 18 Virals.	...	125	0	
	17. Do. Do. below 12 Virals	...	80	0	
	18. Logs for Catamaran Vamboo	Each.	10	0	
	19. All other kinds	Do.	2	0	
XX	CORA GRASS, USED FOR MAKING MATS	Cwt.	5	0	5 per cent.
XXI	GUM KINO†	Do.	1,000	0	5 per cent.
XXII	FUEL	Do.	...	...	10 Pies.
XXIII	1. Canes not exceeding 6 ft. in length	Hundred.	10	0	
	2. Do. 2nd sort split	Do.	5	0	2 per cent.
	3. Rattans not exceeding 6 ft. in length	Do.	1	8	
XXIV	TEA*	lb.	..	...	¼ pie.
XXV	JEWELLERS' sand	Cwt.	2	0	5 per cent.

* Duty is leviable only on exports by sea.

† Tariff value reduced to Rs. 100 as tentative measure for one year from 3-12-03 (No. P. D. 1777).

TOBACCO NOTIFICATION.

Rules issued under section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076.

Persons desirous of vending tobacco in the areas in which Government have already prohibited or may hereafter prohibit the sale thereof except under a license shall previously obtain a license for the same from the Dewan Peishkar of the Division.

Provided that retail sellers whose stock from time to time does not exceed 10 lbs. of tobacco shall not be bound to take out licenses. They can vend tobacco, if they hold *cheroocheets* from importers or licensed vendors of tobacco for the quantities in their possession.

2. The application for license shall be in writing and shall be made in person or by duly authorised agent to the Tahsildar or Preventive Inspector of the District who, on receipt thereof shall forthwith forward it with his remarks, if any, to the Preventive Superintendent in the Kottayam Division and to the Division Peishkar direct in other Divisions. Application may also be made direct to the Preventive Superintendent in the Kottayam Division.

3. The Preventive Superintendent shall, soon after receiving the application, forward the same to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, with his remarks.

4. The Dewan Peishkar, if he sees no objection, shall issue the license. The Dewan Peishkar may, at his discretion, by an order in writing refuse to issue a license.

5. The license shall be in the following form :—

License issued by the Dewan Peishkar of the Division under section 1 of Regulation II of 1076.

of Vedu Muri Proverthy Taluk, trading at is hereby authorised to vend in his shop in the above mentioned place, tobacco on which import duty has been paid to Government for the period of one year from this date, subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) The licensee shall keep an account of the tobacco received and sold by him in the following form and shall, when called upon by an officer authorised under section 3 of Regulation II of 1076 or by Dewan Peishkar produce that account, his other accounts if any, relating to tobacco, his stock of tobacco and his license, for examination.

Form of Account

No and date of license.	Name of trader.	Name of Bankshall or importer or trader from which or whom tobacco was obtained.	Description and quantity of tobacco obtained each time with date.	Quantity sold daily.		Name of persons to whom tobacco was sold for retail sale with the Nos. and dates of *cheroocheets* issued to them and the quantities covered by each *cheroocheet*.	Weekly balance of tobacco in hand.
				For consumption.	For retail sale.		

(b) The license shall be cancelled, if the licensee fails to keep the above account, or produce it, his other accounts, stock of tobacco or license for examination when required, or if the licensee is found to be dealing in contraband tobacco.

6. The Dewan Peishkar should see that applications for license, are disposed of with as little delay as possible. In the absence of special reasons which should be recorded, every application should be disposed of by the Peishkar within one month from date or presentation by the applicants.

7. Persons aggrieved by an order passed by the Dewan Peishkar may appeal to the Dewan within two months from the date thereof.

8. The Dewan Peishkar shall submit to the Huzur a monthly return in the accompanying form :—

Name of Applicant.	Date of Application.	Date of disposal by Peishkar.	The nature of disposal.	Remarks.

Under section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076, it is hereby notified for general information that the sale of tobacco in the places specified below shall be carried on only under a license.

Taluk *Proverties.*

Shertallay—Arroor and Thoravoor.
Vaikam—Manakunnam, Kulashegaramangalam, Vadayar, Panavally, and Mulakulam.
Ettumanur—Kadathuruthy.
Muvattupuzha—Piravam, Ramangalom, and Kothamangalom.
Kunnatnad—Aikaranad, Kunnatnad, Perumbavoor, Cheranelloor, Valakulam, Edapalli, and Manjappara.
Alangad—All Proverties.
Parur—All Proverties.

(No. P. D. 1072 dated 17th August 1901.)

Under section 5A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076, it is hereby notified for general information that the sale of tobacco in the whole area under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent and Magistrate, Cardamom Hills, shall be carried on only under a license.

Applications for licenses should be made to the Superintendent and Magistrate, Cardamom Hills.

(No. P. D. 211 dated 17th February 1902.)

Supplemental Rules passed under Regulation VIII of 1063, (7th June 1902.)

1. The Import of Jaffna tobacco from and after the date through Chathanad, Verapuzha and Arukutty Chowkeys is hereby sanctioned subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) The tobacco imported through the above routes shall respectively be bonded in the Parur, Alwaye and Muvattupuzha tobacco bankshalls.

(*b*) Not more than two candies and not less than one candy of tobacco can be imported at a time.

(*c*) Persons desirous of importing Jaffna tobacco through the above routes shall previously obtain a permit (in the form appended) from the Kottayam Division Peishkar and such permits shall accompany every consignment.

2. The Tobacco rules issued under date the 27th July 1891 shall, so far as they are not inconsistent with the above, be applicable to all Jaffna tobacco imported as above.

It is hereby notified for general information that sanction is accorded to the importation of Coimbatore Tobacco into Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum either by backwater or by sea at all times instead of as at present by backwater only during the monsoon (Vide clause 1 (3) of the Tobacco Rules dated 27th July, 89.) No P. D. 1,003 dated 1st August 1902.

In continuation of notification No. P. D. 1,003 dated the 1st August 1902, it is hereby notified that Coimbatore Tobacco imported by rail to be bonded in the warehouses at Alwaye, Muvattupuzha and Parur should be produced before the officers in charge of the Railway customs house at Alwaye who will inspect and pass the same under the provisions in the Tobacco Rules dated 27th July 1891. (No. P. D. 1,056 dated 8th August 1902.

In continuation of notification No. P. D. 1003 dated 1st August 1902 it is hereby notified that Coimbatore Tobacco intended for Alleppey, Quilon or Trivandrum may be brought by railway to Ernakulam and thence by backwater through the Arukutty chowkey. (No. P. D. 1267 dated 12th September 1902.)

In continuation of notification No. P. D. 1072 dated the 17th August 1901, it is hereby notified, under section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076, that the sale of tobacco in the places specified below shall be carried on only under a license obtained in terms of the Rules passed thereunder:—

Taluks.	*Proverthies.*
1. Shertallay:—	Shertallay, Vayalar, Mararikulam, Ariyad and Tannirmukkam.
2. Vaikam:—	Palliprom and Vaikam.
3. Yettumanur:—	Yettumanur, Manjoor, Veichoor, Kypuzha and Kidangoor.
4. Muvattupuzha:—	Muvattupuzha, Eramallore, Enanalloore, Elakad and Koothattukulam.
5. Minachil:—	Minachil, Lalam, Bharananganom, Kondur, Ramapuram and Puliyananur.

(No. P. D. 1449 dated 20th October 1902.)

Under section 5A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076, it is hereby notified for general information that the sale of tobacco in the Maniams of Shencottah, Karkudi and Puliyara in the Shencottah Taluk shall be carried on only under a license.

Applications for licenses should be made to the Dewan Peishcar, Quilon. (No. P. D. 354 dated 16th March 1903.)

As there is reason to believe that tobacco is grown in some of the Maniams of the Shencottah Taluk, it is hereby notified for general information that the cultivation of tobacco in any part of Travancore, is contrary to law and therefore strictly prohibited, (13th April 1903.)

In continuation of notification No. P. D. 1072 dated the 17th August 1901, it is hereby notified under section 5A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076 that from the 1st Chingom 1079 the sale of tobacco in the places specified below shall be carried on only under a license obtained in terms of Rules passed thereunder:—

Taluk.	*Proverthies.*
(1) Kottayam	...All the Proverthies.
(2) Changanachery	... Do.
(3) Thodupuzha	... Do.

(No. P. D. 910 dated 9th July 1903.)

As instances of the Importation of Tobacco in the State through the British Post Offices without the payment of duty have been brought to the notice of the Government it is hereby notified for general information that the importation of the above article or any preparation thereof including cigars, snuff, &c., through the British Post Offices or by any other means is strictly prohibited except on payment of the prescribed duty under the rules.

Importers are warned that they will be liable to prosecution under the Tobacco Regulation VIII of 1063, on failure to pay duty.

All parcels containing tobacco in any form should on receipt be produced before the nearest local Sirkar Officer who is competent to levy duty, and the duty on the same be paid and a receipt obtained therefor. (No. P. D. 966 dated 21st July 1903.)

In continuation of the Rules issued under section 5A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076, it is hereby notified that vendors of tobacco on Railway platforms are required to take out licenses for such sale, whatever may be the quantity they hold for sale. (1st September 1903.)

Rules passed regarding Godown Rent for the Tobacco Bankshall at Kottar:—

1. All existing occupancy rights over separate rooms in the Kottar Tobacco Bankshall shall cease from the 16th August, 1904. (1st Chingom 1080.)

The rules now sanctioned shall come into force from that date.

2. The godown rent of two annas hitherto charged on each bale shall hereafter be subject to a monthly minimum of Rs. (10) ten in respect of each room.

3. In future the rooms shall be leased by the Division Peishcar from year to year for bonding purposes to importers of tobacco and a license for each room given to the lessee in writing.

4. Applications for rooms should reach the Division Peishcar at least 30 days before the expiry of each lease in the form given below and be each accompanied by a sum of Rs. (10) ten being the minimum rent for one month. This will be returned on the expiry of the lease subject to such reduction as may be then due to Government.

5. As soon as the Peishcar's sanction for the granting of the license is received and intimated to the applicant he will execute a lease deed on a stamped paper before the Superintendent binding himself to the requirements of these rules and to such subsidiary conditions as the Division Peishcar may from time to time see fit to prescribe.

6. If a licensee fails to import at least 80 bales of tobacco by the evening of the 25th of a month, such licensee shall be liable to pay the next day godown rent at the rate of two annas per bale on the number of bales required to make up this figure. Any person failing to do so will forfeit his lease. The Superintendent shall then report the matter forthwith to the Division Peishcar and shall not open the room in question for any transaction without his orders.

7. When an application is made to the Superintendent for clearing the room of all the bales before the godown rent levied on the bales and realised for the month reaches the prescribed minimum, the difference shall be paid before the bales are permitted to be cleared.

8. No person shall assign, sublet, or otherwise transfer possession of his room to another without the permission of the Division Peishcar.

9. It shall be open to the Division Peishcar to call upon any godown holder without assigning any reason to give up the room in his possession and it shall be his duty to comply with the requisition at once. If any person omits to do so within the period specified by the Peishcar, the Superintendent may under the written authority of the latter have the room opened in the presence of three thadasthars, make an inventory of the articles found, arrange for their safe custody and assume possession.

Application Form.

Name of importer.	No. and dimensions of the room applied for.	Whether he is a new or old importer.	If old, how many bales imported during the year till the date of application.	Amount of duty paid by him for the period.

(25th June 1904.)

Under section 5A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076, it is hereby notified for general information that the sale of tobacco in the taluks specified below, shall be carried on only under a license.

Application for licenses should be made to the Dewan Peishcar, Quilon.

Taluks.

(1) Ambalapuzha
(2) Thiruvellah
(3) Chenganoor
(4) Mavelikaray
(5) Karthigapally.

(No. 1701 dated 4th September 1904.)

Under Section 3 of Regulation II of 1076, it is hereby notified that the Preventive Inspector, Southern Range, Cardamom Hills, is invested with all the powers under the above section to make searches for contraband tobacco. (11th January 1905.)

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that Flint pebbles for use as rolling ballast in tube mills for the manufacture of cement cannot be held to be component parts of a cement mill, but should be regarded as consumable stores used in working the mill and that, as such, duty should be levied on them at five per cent. *ad valorem*, whether they are imported separately or along with the machinery of a mill. (No. P. D, 987 dated 30th July 1902.)

It is hereby notified that exemption from duty of reimported goods allowed under certain conditions in 1879 applies only to private property re-imported for personal use and does not extend to the property of a Railway or Steamer or other company formed for public carriage or transit when such property as re-imported for use in the company's service. (No. P. D. 1364 dated 29th September 1902.)

TRAVANCORE CUSTOMS RULES.

SHORANORE-COCHIN RAILWAY.

Tariff Valuation.		Rate of Duty. Rs.	as.	p.	
1. Tobacco	...	90	0	6	per candy.
Do. Snuff Bottles 54 Tolas	...	2	2	0	8 per cent.
English Tobacco used for smoking	lb.	3	8	0	do.
Cigars	lb.	3	8	0	do.
Cigarettes ... *ad valorem.*					do.
Goodhk		0	8	0	
2. Indoopu ... Indian md. 2,200		2	0	0	
3. Salt ... ordinary salt cannot be imported except on account of Government.					
4. Opium and Ganja... cannot be imported except by Government contractor.					

Import duty is leviable on the articles specified in the margin. Export duty is leviable on the articles exported from the stations on the line in the Travancore State as per list appended.

2. Railway officials residing in Railway premises or within Railway limits within Travancore State, are not exempt from Customs dues but must pay them on any dutiable articles imported or exported by them. A Travancore Customs officer will be at the station on the arrival and departure of each train to assess such articles and receive the prescribed duty, in case of such Railway employés who may find it inconvenient to go to the Customs office.

3. A Customs House official shall be permitted to be present at the Railway parcels office or goods-shed to conduct passengers and others clearing parcels or goods to the Customs House for examination.

4. Whenever modifications are made in the export or import Tariff, the same shall be communicated to the agent.

5. The Travancore Government will grant licenses (copy subjoined) free of charge on the application of the Traffic Manager for such platform vendors who may wish to sell tobacco, cigars, &c. The tobacco sold in the Railway premises must be tobacco on which duty has been already paid to the Travancore Government. The payment of duty on all dutiable articles imported or exported, subject to a penalty, shall be made a condition of the agreements executed with the Railway by all such vendors.

6. The way bills, invoices, receipts and station registers of all goods and parcels traffic received at stations shall be open to the inspection of the Customs Department for the purpose of enabling them to levy duty.

7. Customs houses have been erected to control the exits from stations and the Railway Police or the Station Master, at the stations where there is no Railway Police, will be responsible for consignments of goods or parcels containing dutiable articles not being removed except by those exits.

8. No duty shall be leviable on goods or parcels until removed from the Railway stations excepting in the case of Railway servants (Vide para 2 supra). Such duty will be payable at the Customs houses as the goods or parcels are passing out.

9. No duty shall be leviable on any goods arriving at a station where customs duty is levied, which, instead of being delivered at that station are reconsigned to another station without passing from the Railway premises. This does not affect the levying of Customs duty at the ultimate destination where the goods or parcels will be treated in the same way as if sent direct.

10. Customs duty shall not be levied on unclaimed goods or parcels nor on goods or parcels missent to a Customs station.

The former will be treated in the same way as unclaimed goods generally under the Railway rules and, except perishables, will be disposed of out of Travancore. Nothing in this rule shall be taken as prohibiting Travancore Customs officers from levying duty on such goods on their removal by the purchasers from the Railway premises into Travancore.

11. Passes will be given free of charge to the Customs Houses on goods or parcels despatched from one goods-station to another in Travancore. These passes should be sent by the consignors to consignees with the goods or parcels receipt and the goods will be passed free of duty at destination on the authority of such passes.

12. Licensed vendors shall not be allowed to import tobacco under any circumstances.

13. The Railway authorities shall permit the Travancore Customs officers to make searches and examinations under the Travancore Tobacco Regulation and the Rules and Notifications in respect of Tobacco brought and sold in Travancore stations.

	Frontier Chowkeys.		Frontier Chowkeys.
	Dutiable Articles.		Dutiable Articles.
	Exports.		*Exports.*
1	Copra.	43	Timber—Blackwood.
2	Cocoanuts.	44	Do. Teak.
3	Coir.	45	Do. Thambagom.
4	Cables, tanned and untanned.	46	Do. Angili.
5	Coir fibre.	47	Do. Jack.
6	Cocoanut husk (green.)	48	Do. Venga.
7	Arecanuts without husk.	49	Do. Thembavu.
8	Do. in husk.	50	Do. Agil.
9	Jaggery.	51	Do. Thevatharam.
10	Laurel nuts.	52	Do. Irul.
11	Pealed Coffee.	53	Do. Venteak.
12	Parchment Coffee.	54	Do. Kole teak.
13	Cherry Coffee.	55	Do. Elavu.
14	Cocoanut oil.	56	Do. All other kinds.
15	Laurel oil.	57	Planks of above timber.
16	Lemon grass oil.	58	Mangowood planks.
17	Hides—tanned and untanned, country buffallo.	59	Knees and ribs used in ship building.
18	Do. cow.	60	Do. do. for small vessels.
19	Elk skin.	61	Do. do. for boats.
20	Goat skin.	62	Bamboos.
21	Sheep.	63	Palmyra rafters.
22	Deer.	64	Boats of Anchellay.
23	Kid.	65	Do. of all other kinds of timber.
24	Squirrel skins.		
25	All other hides or skins.	66	Poonay masts.
26	Buffallo horns.	67	Logs for catamaran bamboo.
26a	Horns of Deer, Bison, wild Goat Antelope, &c., with head or without heads.	68	All other kinds.
		69	Cora grass, used for making mats.
27	Ginger, unscraped, Malabar.	70	Gum kino.
28	Dry Ginger.	71	Fuel.
29	Gelingal.	72	Canes.
30	Salt fish.	73	Do. Split.
31	Tamarind.	74	Rattans.
32	Molasses.	75	Brush fibre, raw and prepared.
33	Arrow root—flour.		
34	Do. root.		NOTE.
35	Turmeric.		
36	Gingil.		Elephants' tusks and hollows are Government monopoly and cannot be exported without a regadary from the Dewan or the Commercial Agent.
37	Kutcholum.		
38	Pepper.		
39	Opium.		
40	Plumbago.		
41	Timber—Sandalwood.		
42	Do. Ebony.		

It is hereby notified, that, as "Canister Metal" is chiefly composed of lead, it should be placed on the same footing as lead for purposes of customs duty and that sheets made of it and intended for lining tea-chests may be passed free of duty under the exemption contained in the Tariff schedule in favor of lead sheets imported for a similar purpose. (No. P. D. 1471 dated 24th October 1902.)

It is hereby notified that, with the exception of the trucks and tanks which might obviously be used for other purposes, all the articles enumerated below which are essential to the working of the sugar crushing and refining plant should be regarded as component parts of the machinery and passed free of import duty under item No. 14 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 270 dated the 8th March 1902:—

(*a*) Juice syrup and other tanks.
(*b*) Vertical cane juice heater.
(*c*) 400 gallon subsiders.
(*d*) Harvey's patent triple effect evaporators.
(*e*) Syrup pump.
(*f*) Steam evaporating pan.
(*g*) Clarifier
(*h*) Hemispherical sugar boiling pan.
(*i*) Side feed filter press:
(*j*) Steaming apparatus for steaming inside of baskets.
(*k*) Sugar trucks:
(*l*) Crystallizers with gearing.
(*m*) Syrup eliminator.
(*n*) Monte-jus.
(*o*) Equalizing tank.
(*p*) Vacuum pan.
(*q*) Jelly gutter.
(*r*) Filter cloth washing tank.
(*s*) Screw-blow-up tank.
(*t*) Clean liquor tank.
(*u*) Dirty liquor tank.
(*v*) Circular lime mixing tank.
(*w*) Circular milk of lime mixing tank.
(*x*) Boiler feed tank.
(*y*) Circular defecator.

(No. P. D. 1530 dated 4th November 1902.)

It is hereby notified for general information that the taking by sea or by land out of Travancore, of skins and feathers of all birds other than domestic birds except (*a*) feathers of Ostriches and (*b*) skins and feathers exported *bona fide* as specimens illustrative of Natural history is prohibited. (P. D. No. 1680 26th November 1902.)

It is hereby notified for general information that the Customs Notification dated 30th July 1902, confirming the reduction of export duty on salt fish from 5 to 2½ per cent. on a Tariff valuation of Rs. 3 (three) per cwt. applies only to *exports* of *salt fish*. (No. P. D. 1768 dated 6th December 1902.)

It is hereby notified that cotton-prints imported in length of 2½ yds. and upwards and which are finished articles with a selvage and a fringe at their end are taxable as apparel at 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, as they have already received the manipulation preparing them for use as apparel. (No. P. D. 224 dated 17th February 1903.)

It is hereby notified that Tinned Iron cans containing petroleum, when imported, should be assessed to duty at 5 per cent. as they have an intrinsic value and should not, as hitherto, be passed free as packing material. (No. P. D. 310 dated 15th March 1903.

It is hereby notified for general information that the levy of a cess of one-fourth pie per pound on all tea exported by sea from the $\frac{\text{1st April 1903}}{\text{19th Panguni 1078}}$ is sanctioned. (No. P. D. $\frac{\text{E.}}{\text{D.}}$ dated 28th March 1903.)

It is hereby notified that vinegar (in casks) and green copperas imported into this State on or after the 24th February 1903, are exempted from all customs duty in excess of two and a half per cent. *ad valorem*. (No. P. D. 506 dated 10th April 1903.)

It is hereby notified that Carbons imported into Travancore for use with boring and drilling machines though indispensable for the working of the drilling machines for which they are intended, are often used for hand boring machines and therefore do not completely fulfil the definition of 'component parts' of machinery under item No. 14 of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198 dated 11-2-1903, and that they are accordingly liable to duty at 5 per cent. *ad valorem* (No. P. D. 620 dated 7th May 1903.)

Referring to the Customs Notification P. D. No. E. dated the 28th March 1903, it is hereby directed that, until further orders, no cess should be levied on exports of *refuse tea* used for chemical purposes and unfit for consumption as tea (No. P. D. 887 dated 4th July 1903.)

It is hereby notified, that Box backs and swells imported for use in jute mills are liable to customs duty when *unshaped*, and exempt when *shaped*, as they may then be correctly described as component parts of the power looms. Rough bobbin ends in their unshaped form are liable to duty as they are merely blocks of beech wood of a certain size, having no special character warranting a presumption that they may be used for a particular purpose only. (No. P. D. 909 dated 9th July 1903.)

In continuation of Circular No. P. D. 887 dated the 4th July 1903, it is hereby notified that no cess should be levied on "Refuse Tea." (No. P. D. 1022 dated 30th July 1903.)

It is hereby notified for general information that the articles specified below are exempted from so much of the duty to which they are liable on import into Travancore under head 6 or 8, as the case may be, of "Arms, Ammunition, Military stores, of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198 dated 11th February 1903, as is in excess of a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem.*

Verniers or sight elevators.	Brushes, jags, mops.
Ventometers or wind gauges.	Recoil pads or heal pads.
Reflectors.	Aim reflectors.
Barrel coolers.	Barrel cleaners or pullsthrough.
Sight covers.	Turn screws.
Sliding bars for sights.	Sight for guns.
Cleaning rods.	

(No. P. D. 1043 dated 3 August 1903.)

As doubts have arisen as to whether rafters, beams, reepers, packing boards, would come under the Circular dated 6th December 1898, it is hereby notified that they were not intended to be covered by the said Circular and that full duty will be levied on them under Article 19 of the Export Tariff. (No. P. D. 1061 of 5th August 1903.)

It is hereby notified for general information that memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not, are exempt from customs duty. (No. P. D. 1067 dated 6th August 1903.)

It is hereby notified for general information that the patent liquid fuel apparatus used for heating a boiler with petroleum, falls properly under the same category as the boiler for use with which it is imported. If the boiler is a prime-mover or a component part of one, the liquid fuel apparatus may also be regarded as a component part and may be passed free of import duty under item No. 14 "General Duties" of the import Tariff Notification P. D. No. 198 dated 11th February 1903. (No. P.D. 1100 of 12th August 1903.)

It is hereby notified for general information that in future all articles such as watches &c., that might be passed free of duty when forming part of a passenger's baggage, may be passed free on re-importation after being sent for repair, provided that the Customs officer is satisfied.

(1) that the same article was exported without payment of draw-back not more than two years previous to the date of re-import.

(2) that it is private personal property re-imported for personal use and not merchandise for sale. (No. P. D. 1101 dated 12th August 1903.)

It is hereby notified, that, as pneumatic tools are said to consist of a tool-holder which may contain a chisel, hammer, drill or any other tool, a closed cistern for storing the air, an air-compressor to pump air into the cistern, and a piece of rubber tube, and, in order to get any practical

advantage out of the tools, the pump or air-compressor by which the cistern or receiver is charged must be worked by steam power, the whole apparatus should be passed free of duty as machinery under item No, 14 "General Duties" of the Tariff notification No. P. D. 198 dated the 11th February 1903. (No. P. D, 1183 dated 25 August 1903.)

It is hereby notified that, if non-alcoholic Hop Bitter Ale is labelled as "practically non-alcoholic" it may be assessed to duty at 5 per cent. *ad valorem* under No. 5 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198 dated 11th February 1903 and not at the special rate prescribed in No. "Liquor, &c." of the said Notification. (No. P. D. 1200 dated 28th August 1903.)

It is hereby notified that certain portions of ice-making plant, namely ice-moulds, water tanks, ammonia coils, ammonia valves and pipe fittings when imported with, and as essential component parts of a complete ice machine worked by steam or other non-animal power, may be admitted free of duty. But when they are imported under any other conditions, duty should be charged. (No, P. D. 1211 dated 29th August 1903,)

It is hereby notified that a "mechanical stroker" is not necessarily a component part of a machine but that, when such strokers are worked by steam or other non-animal power, they may be regarded as machinery themselves and passed free of duty under item No, 14 "General Duties" of the Tariff notification No. P. D. 198 dated 11th February 1903. (No. P. D. 1576 dated 5th October 1903.)

The following Rules passed regarding the carriage of petroleum in Native Passenger ships are sanctioned;—

1. No petroleum which is dangerous within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act 1899 (VIII of 1899), shall be shipped on board any ship proceeding or departing from Travancore, and no other petroleum shall be carried on board such a ship otherwise than in accordance with the following conditions, namely—

(*a*) The master, owner or agent shall give notice to the Customs Officer before permitting any petroleum to be shipped.

(*b*) Each consignment of petroleum shipped shall be covered by a declaration made and signed by the shipper in Form A (hereto annexed), if the petroleum has been imported into British India or Travancore, and otherwise in Form B.

(*c*) Petroleum shall be shipped either in tins enclosed in outer wooden cases or in hermetically sealed iron or steel drums.

(*d*) The nature of every consignment of petroleum shipped shall be marked on the outside of the package containing it.

(*e*) Petroleum shall be stored separate from all other cargo and, as far as possible, away from lights or fires, and none shall be stored in any hold adjoining an engine or boiler.

(*f*) There shall be a water-tight bulkhead between the engine room and any hold in which petroleum is stored, and the sluice valves of such bulkhead shall be shut down and padlocked.

(*g*) Save where electric light is used, no petroleum shall be shipped or discharged except between sunrise and sunset; no lights other than electric lights shall be lit in a hold in which petroleum is stored: and no smoking shall be permitted in or near such hold.

(*h*) No person shall, otherwise than along with, or with the authority of, an officer of the ship, be permitted to visit a hold in which petroleum is stored.

(*i*) No more passenger shall be carried than can with safety be accommodated in the ships' boats in case of accident, unless the vessel is a coasting one proceeding on a short voyage and there are provided life-belts sufficient for such passengers as cannot be accommodated in the boats.

(*j*) At any port in which a ship carrying petroleum is for the time being, the customs officer, or such other officer as he may nominate in this behalf, may take and test any consignment of such petroleum or any single case or drum thereof.

(*k*) If any petroleum tested under clause (*j*) is found to be dangerous petroleum defined as aforesaid, the whole consignment of which petroleum tested formed a part shall be liable to confiscation.

2. If petroleum is found on board any Native Passenger ship, clearance shall not be granted without the consent of the Commercial Agent or the Dewan Peishcar as the case may be.

3. Whoever commits a breach of any of these rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees and when the breach is a continuing one, with a further fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

FORM A.

We hereby do declare that the cases and drums marked as follows—
presented for shipment on the S. S. contained imported petroleum and that the petroleum is contain in the original packages, in which it was imported into this country.

Place *Shippers*

Date

FORM B.

We hereby declare that the whole of the petroleum contained in the case of drums marked and presented for shipment on on S. S. is petroleum which is covered by flash point certificate No. , dated , from the Commercial Agent appointed by the Government for testing petroleum, a true copy of which, certified to by us is herewith attached.

Place *Shippers*

Date

(No. P. D. 1,599 dated 7th November 1903.)

The Bombay Government having proposed that in modification of the present practice of weighing 10 per cent. of the packages in the case of tin plates imported in the Bombay Customs House and then passing the whole consignment on the weight so ascertained, provided that the difference between the marked and the actual weight does not exceed 2 per cent. in the case of any particular package the allowance of 2 per cent. in future be calculated on the *average* ascertained weight of consignment, the Government of India have sanctioned the proposal on condition that no shortage in weight exceeding 5 per cent. shall be allowed in the case of any package.

Published for general information.

(No. P. D. 9 dated 5th January 1904.)

In supersession of the Notification No. P. D, 223 dated 17th February 1903, it is hereby notified, that the following Tariff values have been fixed for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified with effect from the 1st January, 1904.

Grey goods, plain or bordered.

Tariff valus per lb.

		As.	p.
1	Blankets and blanketings, raised	8	0
2	Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or with borders not over ¼′ ...	7	0
3	Dangari cloth	7	3
4	Dhutis, cholas, dupattas, and lungis plain or with borders not over ¼′ ...	7	6
5	Do. Do. Do. over ¼′ but not over 1½′ ...	8	0
6	Dhutis and patals with headings over 4′ wide and coloured borders ...	9	0
7	Domestics, T. cloths, shirtings, long cloth, sheetings with borders not over ¼′ ...	7	3
8	Drills and jeans, plain	7	3
9	Fents	6	3
11	Printers	7	6
10	Do. (bhagavad)	7	3
12	Shirtings, twilled, unbleached	9	0
13	Do. Do. bleached	10	0
14	Tent, sail, commissariat, and double cloth (dosuti) ...	6	9
15	Zanzibar cloth, including American cloth ...	7	0
	Provided that for calendered grey goods 3 pies shall be added to the above values.		

	Figured or coloured goods.		
16	Bed-covers, quilts, twilled sheets, twilled chadars, and table clo hs, with borders not over ¼' ...	7	6
17	Do. Do. Do Do. ... coloured warp and weft ...	8	6
18	Do. Do. Do. Do. ... coloured warp and weft ...	9	6
19	Bed ticking plain or drilled	9	0
20	Chadars, twilled, coloured (shawl checks) ...	12	9
21	Chadars, not twilled, coloured, calico wove shawl pattern ...	10	3
22	Cholis and saris (coloured)	11	3
23	Cotton, tweed, commonly called hunting cloth. plain or striped, including lehcria, Thana susi, Thana twill and Thana check ...	10	3
24	Other cotton tweeds and English checks, trouserings and coatings... ...	10.	6
25	Drills and jeans striped	8	6
26	Do. checked	9	3
27	Fents	7	3
28	Lungis, unbleached, coloured stripes and borders ..	8	6
29	Do. coloured	10	6
30	Madras cloth	9	6
31	Do. (imitation)	9	3
32	Do. twilled, checked, coloured warp and weft.	9	9
33	Madras cloth handkerchiefs or lungis	12	3
34	Napkins, unbleached	8	0
35	Do. bleached	9	0
36	Susi, ordinary, coloured stripes grey ground ...	8	6
37	Do. Do. weft ...	9	6
38	Ordinary susi checks grey ground	9	0
39	Do. Do. coloured warp or weft ...	9	9
40	Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft	10	9
41	Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, grey weft ..	9	0
42	Do. Do. coloured weft ..	9	6
43	Towels, Turkish, unbleached	9	0
44	Do. bleached	10	0
45	Do. honeycomb, unbleached ...	7	9
46	Do. Do. bleached ...	8	9
47	Zephyr cloth	9	3
48	Do. striped and checked	10	9
	Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem.*		

(No. P. D. 212 dated 6th February 1904.)

It is hereby notified that exemption from the import duty leviable thereon under item No. 41 "General Duties" of the Tariff notification No. P. D. 135 dated the 28th January 1904, is granted to all Military band instruments (other than stringed instruments), and such accessories thereto as are specified in the annexed list, when such instruments or accessories are imported by a regiment of His Majesty's regular forces in India and of His Highness the Maha Rajah's Nair Brigade and certified by the officer commanding tho regiment to be for the *bona fide* exclusive use of the regimental band.

List of Accessories.

Silver buckles for drums.
Silver buttons for drums.
Green broadcloth for drums.
Green silk ribbon for drums.
Ropes for drums.
Bags for bagpipes.
Cord for bagpipes.
Drones for bagpipes.
Ribbons for bagpipes.
Pipe tassels for bagpipes.
Cardholders.
Carriages (brown or black).
Crooks.
Cases (leather or wooden).
Fingertops.
Mouthpieces and caps therefor.
Reeds.
Springs.
Snares.
Valve tops and needles.

(No. P. D. 260 dated 12th February 1904).

It is hereby notified that exemption from the import duty leviable thereon under the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 135 dated the 28th January 1904, is granted with respect to the following articles when imported direct into Travancore by any unit of His Majesty's Regular forces serving in India for the use of such unit :—

Arms (including rifles, guns, and pistols, lances, lancoheads swords), and parts and appartenances thereof.
Ammunition.
Bicycles.
Type-writers,
Instruments for telegraphic or visual signalling and their appurtenances.
Telephones and appurtenances.
Accoutrements and parts thereof, and material for their manufacture and repair.
Uniforms and parts thereof, and materials for their manufacture and repair.
Medals and decorations—including medal ribbons.
Saddlery of a military pattern.
Binoculors.
Telescopes.
Veterinary instruments and appliances.
Range finders and parts thereof.
Drawing, surveying and educational, and gymnastic instruments, apparatus and appliances, and parts thereof.
Tools and machinery for regimental workshops.
Appliances for games.

(No. P. D. 385 dated 29th February 1904).

It is hereby notified that exemption from the import duty leviable thereon under Tariff Notification No. P. D. 135 dated the 28th January 1904, is granted to the articles mentioned in the following list, when imported direct into Travancore by an officer of His Majesty's regular forces serving in India for his own use ; provided that under the regulations and orders for the time being in force, the officer is required to maintain the articles in question for the due performance of his military duty.

List of Articles.

Rifles of regulation military pattern, and parts and appurtenances thereof.
Ammunition for ditto.
Uniform and accoutrements appertaining thereto,
Saddlery of regulation military pattern,

Binoculars.
Telescopes.
Medicines and drugs.
Medical, Surgical, and Veterinary instruments and appliances.
Range finders.
Drawing and Surveying instruments.
Medals and decorations
(No. P. D. 386 dated 29th February 1904).

Rules passed for the exemption of passenger's baggage from Customs duty.

(1) Baggage includes all packages accompanying and imported by a passenger for his own use, or that of the members of his family travelling with him, which are not part of the cargo, and are not entered in the manifest.

Provided that any package, whether, entered in the manifest or not, may be treated as baggage if the Customs Officer is satisfied that it really forms part of the *bona fide* baggage of a passenger.

Provided also that any package which is landed within one month before or after the arrival or anticipated arrival of the passenger, either at the same port or otherwise may be treated as baggage, if the Customs Officer is satisfied that it may reasonably be deemed to form part of the passenger's *bona fide* baggage.

(2) Subject to the exceptions specified below, all baggage, of whatsoever articles it may consist, is exempt from duty provided that it satisfies both of the following conditions, viz.,

(*b*) that the number or quantity of each article is moderate and reasonable having regard to the status and occupation in life of the passenger and

(*a*) that it is for his personal use or that of his family travelling with him and not for sale.

Exceptions.

The following articles are liable to duty whether included in *bona fide* baggage or not, namely:

(*a*) Arms and Ammunition, and all articles enumerated under that heading in the Tariff Notification dated 28-1 04, No. P. D. 135.

(*b*) Alchoholic liquors exceeding two quarts in quantity. perfumed spirit exceeding one quart, and all other articles enmerated under "General Duties" of the above Tariff Notification.

(*c*) Cigars and cigarettes exceeding 4 in number each, tobacco and other preparations of tobacco exceeding ½ lb. in weight.

(*d*) Petroleum.

(*e*) Salt } which can be imported only by the contractors
(*f*) Opium } on account of Government.

(2nd March 1904).

It is hereby notified that reflector-castings and lamptops may be considered as component parts of railway carriage and passed free of duty, but not regulators which are imported as parts of Railway materials.

(No. P. D. 533 dated 22nd March 1904).

It is hereby notified for general information that the Sea Custosms Chowkey at Cape Comorin will hereafter be known as Srimulapuram Sea Customs Chowkey.

(P. D. No. 1,153 dated 5tht July 1904),

It is hereby notified for general information that under item No. 59 "General Duties" of the Tariff notification No. P. D. 135 dated 28th January, 1904, "Cranes, water cranes, water tanks and standards, wire and other materials for fencing" are exempt from duty when imported by or under the orders of a Railway Company irrespective of the purpose for which they may be used.

(P. D. No. 1158 dated 6th July 1904.)

List of Railways which are worked or under construction by the State:—

A. State lines worked by the State.

1. North-Western.
2. Oudh and Rohilkand.
3. Eastern Bengal system, including Kaunia, Dharla and Santrabari extensions.
4. Jorhat.

B. State lines under construction by the State.

5. Agra-Delhi Chord.
6. Allahabad to Phaphamau on the Allahabad-Fyzabad railway including the Ganges Bridge works.
7. Murshidabad Branch of the Eastern Bengal with extension to Lalgola southern section of the Jech Doab.
8. Lower Sind Extension.
9. Quetta-Nushki.
10. Conversion of the Kushalgarh to Kohat Section of the Kushalgarh-Kohat Thal Railway to 5′ 6″ guage with a bridge over the Indus at Kushalgarh.
11. Meerut to Hapur.
12. Nagda-Bara-Muttra-Aligarh.
13. Kankurgach Chord of the E. B. S.
14. Kaunia to Bonarpara on the E. B. S.
15. Kathiar-Malda Extension of E. B. S.
16. Coonor-Ootacamund.
17. British Section of the Jullundar-Kapurthala.

Published for the information of the Customs Officers who will note that the Railways referred to alone are exempt from the Customs duty.

(No. P. D. 1,223 dated 20th July 1904.)

In substitution of Customs Notification No. P. D. 825 dated the 9th May, 1904, it is hereby notified, that for purposes of Customs duty, the classes of cotton fabrics known as Dhotis and Saris should be treated as "Piece goods" whether they are imported singly or in lengths consisting of two or more pieces, while Scarves should be assessed as "Apparel" when imported singly or in pieces of two or more with embroidered borders or in lengths held together only by the warp and as "Piece goods" when imported in woven pieces of two or more.

(No. P. D. 1,270 dated 27th July 1904.)

It is hereby notified that the following dairy appliances are exempt from import duty to which they are liable under "General duties" of the Tariff Notification P. D. 135 dated 28th January 1904 when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power—viz. cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers and butter workers. (P. D. No. 1838 dated 29th October 1904.)

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maharajah that the following rule shall be substituted for rule 1 (e) of the rules regarding the carriage of petroleum in ships, published with the Customs Notification No. P. D. 1,599 dated the 7th November, 1903:—

"(e) Petroleum shall be stored separate from all other cargo and as far as possible away from lights or fire; and none shall be stored in any hold adjoining an engine room or boiler, or in any compartment situated above the passenger spaces (P. D. No. 4 dated the 3rd January 1905.)

Under sanction of His Highness the Maharajah the following modifications are made in the Tariff notification No. P. D. 170 dated the 25th January 1904, under item No. 15 "General Duties".—

For

"Zinc or spelter, tiles or slabs, soft
" " " plates and other shapes hard".

Read

"Zinc or spelter, tiles or slabs, soft
" " " hard".

After,

"Iron pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like"

Insert as the next entry

"Iron rails, chairs, sleepers, and fish-plates, other than those described in No. 60, also spikes (commonly known as dog spikes) switches, crossings, lever-boxes, clips, and tie bars"... *ad valorem*... one per cent.

and after

"Steel pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges and the like"

Insert as the next entry.

"Steel rails, chairs, sleepers, and fish-plates, other than those described in No. 60, also spikes (commonly known as dog spikes), switches, crossings, lever-boxes, clips, and tie bars"... *ad valorem* ... one per cent. (No. 439).

In supersession of the Notification No. P. D. 212 dated the 6th February 1904, it is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, that the following Tariff values have been fixed for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified with effect from the 1st January 1905:—

		Taiff value per lb.	
	Grey goods, plain or bordered.	A.	P.
1	Bed covers, bedsheets, and chadars, twilled with borders not over ½" ...	8	3
2	Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or with borders not over ¼" ...	8	0
3	Dangari or Khadi cloth...	6	6
4	Dhuties, cholas dupattas, and lungis, plain, or with borders not over ¼" ...	8	0
5	Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, and lungis, plain, or with borders over ¼" but not over 1½" ...	8	6
6	Dhuties and pattals with headings over 4" wide and coloured borders ...	9	0

		Tariff value per lb. A.	P.
7	Domestics, T cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings with borders not over ¼" ..	8	0
8	Drills and jeans, plain	8	3
9	Fents	7	0
10	Printers	8	3
11	„ (bhagavad)	7	9
12	Shirtings, twilled, unbleached	9	6
13	„ „ bleached	10	6
14	Tent, sail, commissariat, and double treaded cloth (dosuti) ..	7	3
15	Zanzibar cloth, including American cloth	8	0
	Provided that for calendered grey goods 3 pies shall be added to the above values.		
	Figured or coloured goods.		
16	Bed-covers, quilts and table-cloths, with borders not over ½"	8	3
17	Bed-covers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled sheets and chadars, coloured warp or weft ...	8	6
18	Bed-covers, quilts table-cloths, twilled sheets and chadars coloured warp and weft ...	10	0
19	Bed ticking, plain or drilled	9	0
20	Chadars, twilled, coloured (shawl checks)	11	9
21	Chadars, not twilled, coloured, calico wove, shawl pattern...	10	6
22	Cholis and saris (coloured)	11	9
23	Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including Ichcria, Thana susi, Thana twill & Thana check ...	10	3
24	Other cotton tweeds & English checks, trouserings, and coatings ...	11	6
25	Drills and jeans striped	8	9
26	„ „ checked	9	9
27	„ „ khaki dyed	12	0
28	Fents	7	9
29	Lungis, unbleached, coloured stripes and borders ..	8	6
30	„ coloured	10	3
31	Madras cloth	10	0
32	„ „ (imitation)	9	3
33	„ „ twilled, checked or striped, coloured warp and weft ...	11	0
34	„ „ handkerchiefs or lungis	12	3
35	Napkins, unbleached	8	6
36	„ bleached	9	6
37	Susi, ordinary, coloured stripes, grey ground	9	0
38	„ „ weft	9	6
39	Ordinary susi checks, grey ground	10	3
40	„ „ coloured warp and weft	10	6
41	Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft ..	11	0
42	Flannel pattern susi, and dobby susi, grey weft ..	9	6
43	„ „ „ „ coloured weft ...	10	3
44	Towels Turkish, unbleached	9	3
45	„ „ bleached	10	3
46	„ „ honeycomb, unbleached	7	9
47	„ „ „ bleached	8	9
48	Zephyr cloth	9	6
49	„ striped and checked	11	0
	Provided that any goods specified in the forgoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.		

In continuation of Notification No. P. D. 1189 dated the 27-8-1903, it is hereby notified that His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to sanction the reduction of Tariff valuation of Palmyra fibre from Rs. 15 to 12½ per cwt., as also the export duty on prepared fibre from ½ to 1 per cent. (No. 947 dated 3rd June, 1905.)

In continuation of Notification No. P. D. 223 dated the 7-2-'05, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, that imitations of the cloths described in No. 33 and 34 of the Schedule attached to the above notification should, for the present, be assessed to duty on an *ad valorem* basis. (No. 1104 dated 30th June, 1905.)

It is hereby notified that His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to grant a general exemption from customs duty in respect of articles imported into Travancore for the official use of the Consulates of the countries enumerated below. The exemptions sanctioned in each case will only be applicable within the limits specified :—

Germany.—Coats of arm, flags and other objects (such as stationery, official forms, etc.) sent by German Government to their Consular representatives in India for official use.

Russia.—Stamps, seals, chancery books, official forms, shields and flags, for the use of Russian Consulates.

Norway.—Flags, shields, books and printed matter—on presentation at the Custom house of a certificate given by the Consulate for which the articles are destined that they are for its exclusive use.

Sweden.—Shields and other office requisites for Consulates on a written application from the Consular Officer concerned.

United States of America.—Official store sent out by the Government of the United States of America to their Consuls.

Mexico.—Shields, flags, seals and stationery, sent by the Government of Mexico to their Consular Officers in India, provided that each package bears in a visible manner the official seal of the person or department sending the same, and provided that the shipment is accompanied by a list of contents, duly authenticated by a proper official seal. (No. 1221 dated 23th July, 1905.)

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that as the entry "Iron bar" Lowmoor and similar qualities in Tariff notification No. P. D. 170 dated the 25th January 05 is intended to include "angles" and tees of the Lawiron, Lowmoor angle iron should be assessed to duty at the tariff valuation of Rs. 370 per ton. If however the iron is galvanized tinned or lead coated the assessment should be made on an *ad valorem* basis and that the rate of duty should in either case be one per cent only. (No 1217 dated 1-8-05.)

It is hereby notified for general information that the duty of 2 rupees imposed on "Induoopu" (item No. 4 of import Tariff notification No. P. D. 170 dated the 25th January, 1905) is reduced to rupee 1 annas 8 per Indian maund of 3,200 tolas. (P. D. No. 622 dated the 9th April 1905.)

SUGAR NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the further duties imposed on sugar imported from Italy by notification P. D. No. 1350 dated the 15th October 1901, shall not be levied until further notice. (P. D. No. 272 dated 8th March 1902.)

It is hereby notified that a special duty at the rates specified in the schedule below, is imposed upon all sugar imported into Travancore from the countries mentioned in the said schedule whether the same is imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production, or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise.

Country.	Rate of special duty per cwt.		
	Rs.	as.	p.
Austria-Hungary	3	3	9
Germany	2	13	9

(No. P. D. 1,057 dated 8th August 1902.)

The following Rules for the identification of sugar chargeable with an additional or special duty imposed under Peravagay Notification (Customs) published in the Government Gazette are passed.

For the purposes of these Rules,—

"*Customs Port*" shall mean any place in Travancore declared to be a port for the shipment and landing of goods.

"*Customs Officer*" includes every officer of Sea Customs for the time being in separate charge of a Sea Customs Office or duly authorised to perform all or any special duty of an officer so in charge.

"*Warehouse*" denotes any place appointed or licensed wherein dutiable goods may be deposited without payment of duty on the first importation thereof.

2. Where any sugar is imported into any Customs Port, the owner shall declare to the customs officer in what country such sugar was produced, and shall furnish him with such other information as may be necessary to enable him correctly to assess the additional or special duty (if any) chargeable under sections 9 and 10.

3. (i) Where the information required by Rule 2 is not furnished, the customs officer shall deposit and detain the sugar in such part of the customs-house premises as he may deem suitable.

(ii) The owner of any sugar deposited and detained under sub-rule (i) may, at any time, clear such sugar on payment of the additional or special duty leviable thereon and of the other charges payable to the customs officer, whether for warfage-fees or otherwise in respect of the same.

(iii) For the purposes of sub-rule (ii) and for the purposes of calculating the surplus payable to the owner under the next succeeding Rule, the additional or special duty leviable upon any sugar deposited and detained under sub-rule (i) shall, if the information necessary for the correct assessment of the additional or special duty leviable thereon has not been furnished, be assessed at such rate not exceeding the highest rate of additional or special duty leviable upon any class of sugar as the Government may, by general or special order fix in this behalf.

4. If any sugar is not entered and cleared for home consumption or warehoused within four months from the date of entry of the vessel, such sugar may, after due notice to the owner (if his address can be ascertained) and in the local Gazette, be sold by public auction, and the proceeds thereof shall be applied, first to the payment of freight, primage and general average, if the goods are held, by the customs officer; next to the payment of the duties which would be leviable on such sugar if it was then cleared for home consumption, and next to the payment of other charges (if any) payable to the customs officer in respect of the same.

5. The customs officer may accept the information required by these Rules in any form which he may consider sufficient; and he shall accept it if given in the form and manner hereinafter prescribed.

6. Where sugar is imported into any Port from a bonded warehouse in the United kingdom, the owner shall furnish the customs officer with the following documents, namely :

(*a*) a certified copy of the delivery warrant of the British Customs House.

(*b*) a certified copy of the shipping bill; and

(*c*) a declaration in writing of the exporter in Form A or Form B, as the case may be, stating—

(i) the country in which the sugar was produced;

(ii) the date of shipment from the country (if any) from which the sugar was exported to the United Kingdom;

(iii) where the sugar was not produced in the country referred to in sub-head (ii), the date on which it was exported from the country in which it was produced; and

(iv) whether the sugar is cane or beet.

7. Where refined sugar, having passed through a refinery in the United Kingdom, is imported from the United Kingdom into any Port, the owner shall furnish the customs officer with the following documents, namely :

(*a*) declaration in writing by the refiner in form C, or by any person authorised by a power of attorney from such refiner in form D, stating—

(i) the particulars of the raw sugar from which the refined sugar was manufactured;

(ii) the country from which raw sugar was imported into the United Kingdom:

(iii) the date of shipment from the country referred to in sub-head (ii):

(iv) where this information is available at the time of importation into the Port, the country in which the raw sugar was produced and

(*b*) a declaration in writing by the exporter in Form E, or by any person authorised by a power-of-attorney from such exporter in Form F, identifying the sugar entered for shipment with the sugar referred to in the declaration prescribed in clause (*a*).

(8) (1) In the case of any sugar—

(*a*) which, being refined sugar, has been imported, on payment of duty, into the United Kingom and has been exported thence without drawback to any Port; or

(*b*) which, though nominally imported into the United Kingdom, has merely passed through a Port in the United Kingdom in transit to be re-exported thence to any Port in the same or another bottom; or

(*c*) which has been imported into any Port from any country other than the United Kingdom;

the owner shall furnish the Customs officer with one of the following documents, namely :

(i) where the sugar was produced in the country from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom or direct to Travancore, a certificate by the exporter in Form G;

(ii) where the sugar was produced in a country other than that from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom or direct to Travancore, a certificate by the shipper in Form H.

(2) Where any sugar referred to in sub-rule (i) has been exported from a port in any country other than the United Kingdom or any British possession to the United Kingdom or to any Port, the certificate shall be attested by the British Consular officer at the Port in such country.

(3) Where in any case referred to in sub-rule (2) the British Consular officer so desires, the certificate shall have been approved and communicated to him by a local Chamber of Commerce.

9. (*a*) Where any country, dependency or colony of the British Government pays or bestows, directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant upon the exportation therefrom of any articles, and the article is chargeable with duty under the provisions of the Import Tariff, then, upon the importation of such article into Travancore, whether the same is imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production, or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise, the Dewan may, by notification in the Government Gazette, impose an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same may be paid or bestowed.

(*b*) The net amount of such bounty or grant as aforesaid will be, from time to time, ascertained, determined and declared by the Dewan by notification in the Government Gazette.

10. (*a*) Where the rate of duty or other taxation imposed in any country, dependency or colony under the British Government upon sugar not produced therein exceeds the rate of duty or other taxation imposed upon sugar produced therein by more than an equivalent of six francs per one hundred kilograms in the case of refined sugar, or five francs and fifty centimes per one hundred kilograms in the case of other sugar, then upon the importation of any sugar from such country, dependency or colony into Travancore, whether the same imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production and has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise, the Dewan may, by notification in the Government Gazette, impose in addition to any other duty or taxation imposed under the Import Tariff notification, a special duty not exceeding one moiety of such excess.

(*b*) The Dewan may, from time to time, by general or special order declare for purposes of sub-section (*a*)—

(1) what articles or substances containing any saccharine matter shall be deemed to be "sugar" and what kinds of sugar shall be deemed to be "refined sugar" or "other sugar" respectively; and

(2) what sums in the currency of Travancore shall be deemed to be the equivalent of "francs" and "centimes" respectively.

(*c*) The amount of the excess referred to in sub-section (*a*) shall be, from time to time, ascertained, determined and declared by the Dewan by notification in the Gazette. (No. P. D. 1763 dated 6th December 1902)

The following amendments in the Rules for the identification of sugar published in customs notification No. P. D. 1763 dated the 6th December 1902 have been made, with effect from the 1st October 1904, namely:—

1. For rules 6 and 7 *substitute* the following rules, namely:—

6. Where sugar is imported into any Customs port from a bonded warehouse in the United Kingdom, or being refined sugar has been imported on payment of duty into the United Kingdom and exported thence without

drawback to any customs port, the owners shall furnish the customs officer with a certificate in Form A.

7. Where refined sugar, having passed through a refinery in the United Kingdom, is imported from the United Kingdom into any customs port the owner shall furnish the customs officer with a certificate in Form B.

II. In rule 8 (1) *cancel* clause (A).

III. For Forms A to F *substitute* the following forms, namely.

FORM A.

Certificate of origin for sugar not manufactured in the United Kingdom.

I, the undersigned Collector of Customs, do hereby certify that the sugar designated below is about to be exported in the vessel to (a) destined for (b) and consigned to (c) and that the said sugar is the produce of (d).

No. and description of packages.		Marks.	Numbers.	Net weight in cwts.	Description of sugar, whether beet or cane.	Polarization.
No	Description.					

(Signature)..... .....
Collector of Customs
in the United Kingdom

Port of ....
Date.....
Official stamp.
(a) Port to which shipped. (c) Consignee in India.
(b) Country of destination. (d) Country of production.

FORM B.

Certificate of origin for sugar manufactured in the United Kingdom.

I, the undersigned Collector of Customs, do hereby certify that the sugar designated below is about to be exported in the vessel to (a) destined for (b) and consigned to (c) and that the said sugar has been manufactured in the United Kingdom from raw sugar imported from the countries endorsed hereon.

No. and description of packages.		Marks.	Numbers.	Net weight in cwts.	Description of sugar, whether beet or cane.	Polarization.
No.	Description.					

Signature) ....
Collector of Customs
(in the United Kingdom).

Port of.....
Official stamp.
(a) Port to which shipped (b) Country of final destination
(c) Consignee in India.

(P. D. No. 1998 dated 18th November 1904.)

FORM C.

Declaration of Origin and Manufacture of Sugar by a Refiner.

[*Rule 7 clause* (*a*).]

I., *A. B.*,

of (*a*) do solemnly and sincerely declare that the undermentioned sugar (*b*) was delivered on the day of 190 , from my refinery at . (*c*) for exportation to (*d*) and was manufactured by me from importations of raw sugar as endorsed hereon.

And I make this solemn Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Statutory Declaration Act, 1835.

Signature of Refiner.

declared at

in

this day of , 190

Before me,

A Justice of the Peace or a Commissoner to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of

This is the Exhibit referred to in Declaration of the day of 190 .

(*a*) Insert address and description.
(*b*) The refined sugar to be described and identified with marks and numbers in this space.
(*c*) Insert names with country of place of refinery.
(*d*) Insert place.

FORM D.

Declaration of Origin and Manufacture of Sugar by an Agent of Refiner under Power of Attorney.

[*Rule 7, clause* (*a*).]

I., *A. B.*,

of (*a*)
do solemnly and sincerely declare that the undermentioned sugar (*b*) was delivered on the day of , 190 .
from the refinery of (*c*)
at
for exportation to (*d*)
and was manufactured by the said
from importations of raw sugar as endorsed hereon.

And I make this solemn Declaration concientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Statutory Declaration Act 1835.

Signature of Agent.

Declared at

in

this day of 190 .

Before me,

A Justice of the Peace or a Commissonor to administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of

This is the Exhibit referred to in Declaration of the day of 190 .

(*a*) Insert address and description.
(*b*) The refined sugar to be described and identified with marks and numbers in this space.
(*c*) Insert refiner's name and address.
(*d*) Insert place.

FORM E.

Declaration by Exporter.

[*Rule 7, clause* (*b*).]

I., *A. B.*,

of (*a*)
hereby declare that the undermentioned sugar
(*b*) has been entered for shipment per (*c*)
Master (*c*)
for exportation to (*d*)
and I further declare that the sugar so entered is the sugar referred to in the annexed Declaration marked

Signature of Exporter.

Declared before me at the Custom House at this
day of
190 .

Signature of Customs Officer,
Port.

(*a*) Insert address and description.
(*b*) The refined sugar to be described and identified with marks and numbers in this space.
(*c*) Insert names of ship and master.
(*d*) Insert place.

FORM F.

Declaration by an Agent of Exporter under Power of Attorney.

[*Rule 7, clause* (*b*).]

I., *A. B.*,

of (*a*)
hereby declare that the undermentioned sugar
(*b*)
has been entered for shipment per (*c*)
Master (*c*)
for exportion to (*d*)
and I further declare that the sugar so entered is the sugar referred to in the annexed Declaration marked

Signature of Agent.

Declared before me at the Custom house at this
day of
190 .

Signature of Customs Officer,
Port.

(*a*) Insert address and description.
(*b*) The refined sugar to be described and identified with marks and numbers in this space.
(*c*) Insert names of ship and master.
(*d*) Insert place.

FORM G.

DECLARATION BY EXPORTER AT A FOREIGN PORT AS TO THE ORIGIN OF SUGAR PRODUCED IN THE COUNTRY FROM WHICH IT WAS EXPORTED EITHER TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, OR DIRECT TO TRAVANCORE.

[*Rule 8, sub-head* (i).]

I., *A. B.*

declare that the consignment of

cwt. of $\frac{\text{beet}}{\text{cane}}$ sugar, of

degrees of polarisation, in

bags, marked and addressed as follows:

and shipped on , 190 , per steamer

consigned to Messrs.

& Co. of (*a*) was produced in (*b*)

Exporter's signature.

Certified that I believe the above Declaration to be true.

Signature of Consul at foreign port of exportation.

(*a*) Insert name of port in the United Kingdom. / Travancore.

(*b*) Insert name of country of export.

FORM H.

DECLARATION BY SHIPPER AT FOREIGN PORT AS TO THE ORIGIN OF SUGAR PRODUCED ELSEWHERE THAN IN THE COUNTRY OF EXPORT.

[*Rule 8, sub-head* (ii).]

I., *A. B.*,

declare that the consignment of

cwt. of $\frac{\text{beet}}{\text{cane}}$ sugar, of

degrees of polarisation, in bags marked and addressed as follows:

and shipped on 190 , per steamer consigned to Messrs.

& Co. of (*a*) was produced in (*b*)

and exported thence in bond on the

for transit through (*c*) to (*d*)

for shipment to India.

I produce and annex to this Declaration the bills of lading and other relevant documents, attested by the Customs and other officials at (*e*) and at (*f*)

Shipper's signature.

Certified that I have examined the documents mentioned and believe the foregoing Declaration to be true.

Signature of Consul at foreign port of exportation.

(*a*) Insert name of port in the United Kingdom. / Travancore.

(*b*) Insert country of production.

(*c*) Insert name of country.

(*d*) Insert port of shipment.

(*e*) Insert name of place whence the sugar was exported in transit

(*f*) Insert port of shipment.

In supersession of the rates of additional duty on the kinds of sugar mentioned against France in the customs Notification P. D. No. 1660 dated the 12th December 1901, the following revised rates have been fixed with effect from the 1st September 1902: provided that the rates hereby superseded shall apply to any imported sugar for which the bill of lading was signed and given before the 1st September 1902.

Kinds of sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied Per Cwt.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Raw sugars from 65 to 98 per cent. polarization for beet-root sugars or 65 to 97 per cent. for French colonial sugar... ...	9·51 francs per 100 kilograms of refined sugar of 100 per cent. polarization.*	2	13	11
Sugar candies	9·83 francs per 100 kilograms	2	15	6
Refined sugars in loaf or crushed, clear, hard and dry ...	9·83 francs per 100 kilograms	2	15	6
Raw and refined sugars in grains or crystals of a minimum standrad of 98 per cent. polarization ...	9·67 francs per 100 kilograms	2	14	9

*The output of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ashes and one and a half per cent. for loss in refining. (P. D. No. 1813 dated 15th December 1902.)

It is hereby notified that, in supersession of the value fixed in columns 3 and 4 of the customs Notification No. P. D. 198 dated the 11th February 1903 for the articles specified below, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to fix the following revised valuation:—

No. in Tariff.	Name of articles.	Per	Present valuation.		Revised valuation.	
			Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.
8	Sugar, soft or raw, other than from Mauritous, Egypt or China.	Cwt.	8	0	8	8

It is hereby notified that the Notification, No. P. D. 1601 dated the 19th December 1899, imposing revised rates of additional duties on sugar produced or exported from Russia is cancelled with effect from the 1st March 1903. (No. P. D. 517 dated 11th April 1903.)

It is hereby notified that a special duty at the rates specified in the fourth column of the schedule hereto annexed is imposed, with effect from the 1st March 1903, upon sugar of the kinds described in the second column, when imported into Travancore from the countries mentioned in the first column, whether the same is imported directly from the country of production or otherwise and whether it is imported, in the same condition as when exported from the country of production, or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise.

Countries.	Kinds of sugar.	Amount of excess per cwt.			Rate of special duty per cwt.		
		Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
France ...	Refined sugar	1	3	4	0	9	8
	Unrefined sugar	1	0	10	0	8	5
Denmark...	Candy and sugar in whole or broken loaves, plates, cakes, etc., whatever the colour may be, and white pulverised sugar which is lighter than the Amsterdam standard sample No. 18.	1	1	8	0	8	10
Argentine Republic...	Refined sugar.	10	14	10	5	7	5
	Unrefined sugar	8	1	4	4	0	8
Russia ...	Refined sugar	19	4	4	9	10	2
	Unrefined sugar	11	15	8	5	15	10

(No. P. D. 550 dated 18th April 1903.)

Doubts having arisen with regard to the levy of duty on sugar in respect of which no certificate of origin is produced, it is hereby notified that, until further orders, the rates of additional and special duty prescribed in Notification No. P. D. 550 dated 18-4-03 for sugar imported from the Argentine Republic should be provisionally charged on all such sugar. (No. P. D. 765 dated 10th June 1903.)

It is hereby notified that, for the purposes of Rule 3 (3) published with the notification P. D. No. 1763 dated the 6th December 1902, duty should be assessed at the highest rates leviable on any sugar imported into Travancore *i. e.*, for the present at the rates leviable on sugar imported from the Argentine Republic. If, however, the customs officer has reasonable grounds for believing that the sugar is the product of any particular country, he should exercise the discretion allowed to him under Rule 5 and assess the duty at the rates payable on sugar imported into Travancore from that country. (No. P. D. 965 dated 20th July 1903.)

In supersession of the rates of additional duty on the kinds of sugar exported from Holland mentioned in the Notification No. P. D. 218 dated 14th February 1905, it is hereby notified that the rates shall be revised as follows with effect from the 20th of June 1903.

Kinds of sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied. Per Cwt.		
		Rs.	As.	P.
Raw sugar produced in Holland from beet-roots.	1·75 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined *	1	1	9
Sugar refined from beet-roots raw sugar produced in Holland.	1·94 florins per 100 kilograms	1	3	8
Sugar refined from imported raw sugar.	·19 florins per 100 kilograms in addition to bounty, if any, allowed on the raw sugar by the country of production ...	0	1	11
		in addition to countervailing duty, if any, on the raw sugar.		

* The output of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ashes, and one and a half per cent. for loss in refining. (No. P. D. 1021 dated 11th August 1903.)

As regards the system under which countervailing duties shall be assessed in future on Dutch sugar, it is hereby notified that duty shall be levied in the first instance at the full rate of bounty allowed under the Dutch Law, and that, as soon as the net bounty actually paid is ascertained and declared, a refund shall be allowed to the importers of the difference between the duties levied and the net bounties received. Refunds will accordingly be allowed in respect of the sugar exported from Holland to Travancore in the sugar year, 1st September 1901 to 31st August 1902. (No. P. D. 1232 Dated 1st September 1903)

The following rules are passed in continuation of those published in the Customs notification No. P. D. 1763 dated the 6th December 1902, regarding the certificates of production of sugar imported from countries which are parties to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902, namely:—

1. Certificates of production shall be signed by an authority specially appointed in this behalf by the Government of the country of production, and such certificates shall be countersigned by the British Consular representative at the port of shipment or at the place from which the sugar is despatched.

2. The certificates shall be in form A appended and shall contain information as to the following matters namely:—

(a) the date of production of the sugar, that is, the date when the sugar was finally produced in the form in which it was exported;

(b) particulars as to the marks borne by the consignment and such information as to the quantity, weight and quality as may be sufficient for its identification and;

(c) a declaration that the sugar has not received, and is not entitled to receive any bounty, direct or indirect, on or prior to production or as a result of exportation.

3. Such certificates must be issued not later than the day of despatch of the sugar from the country of production.

FORM A.

I, *A. B.*, of (a) , do solemnly declare that the undermentioned consignment of sugar was produced on the (b) day of (c) at my factory (d) and that it has not received, and is not entitled to receive, any bounty, direct or indirect, on or prior to production or as a result of exportation.

Manufacturer's signature.

Certified that the above declaration is true.

Signature of authority specially appointed to sign such certificates.

Countersigned.

Signature of British Consular representative at port of shipment or place of despatch.

Details of the consignment.

cwt. of beet cane sugar of degree of polarisation, packed in bags, marked and addressed as follows:—

No. P. D. 163 dated 3rd February 1904.)

(a) Insert address and description.
(b) Insert day of the month.
(c) Insert month and year.
(d) Insert name of the place and country.

It is hereby notified that refunds will be made of the difference, as indicated below, between (a) the rates of additional duty actually charged on the different kinds of Dutch sugar imported into Travancore which were shipped from Holland or from ports of other countries, from the 1st September 1902 to the 31st August 1903 inclusive, and (b) the rates

now ascertained to be chargeable thereon after making allowance for the maximum bounty paid by the Government of the Netherlands. Such refunds will be made to the importers concerned, that is to say, to the person by whom the duty was originally paid, on application to the Dewan to whom evidence should be given (1) that the sugar was exported from Holland during the period mentioned above and (2) the rate and amount of duty paid :—

Kinds of sugar.	Rates of additional duty actually charged.		Rates now ascertained to be chargeable.		Difference to be refunded.		
	From the 1st September 1902 to the 5th December 1902.	From the 6th December 1902 to the 19th June 1903.	From the 20th June 1903 to the 31st August 1903.	From the 1st September 1902 to the 31st August 1903.	On sugar on which the rates in column 2 have been charged.	On sugar on which the rates in column 3 have been charged.	On sugar on which the rates in column 4 have been charged.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Per cwt. Rs. as. p.	Per cwt. Rs. as. p.	Per cwt. Rs. as. p.	Per cwt. Rs. as. p.	Per cwt. Rs. as. p.	Per cwt. Rs. as. p.	Per cwt. Rs. as. p.
Raw sugar produced in Holland from beet-roots.	0 14 0	0 11 9	1 1 9	1 1 9	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Sugar refined from beet-root raw sugar produced in Holland.	0 15 11	0 13 3	1 3 8	1 3 1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Sugar refined from imported raw sugar.	0 1 11	0 1 6	0 1 11	0 1 4	0 0 7	0 0 2	0 0 7

It is hereby notified for general information that the additional or special duty leviable in respect of sugar produced in any country which is a party to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902, is hereby remitted.

Provided that the sugar is imported into Travancore

(*a*) direct from the country of production or

(*b*) through another country which is also a party to the said Convention, without having been transhipped at, or unloaded in, or carried through, any country which is not a party to the said Convention; and is in either case, accompanied by a certificate in such form and signed by authorities as may by rule be prescribed, certifying that it was produced after the 31st day of August 19 3, and that it has not received, and is not entitled to receive, any, bounty, direct or indirect, on production or as a result of exportation. (No. P. D. 276. dated 13th February 1901).

In continuation of Circular No. P. D. 1080, dated 10th August, 1903, it is hereby notified that, as the British Vice-Consuls at Samarang and Sourabaya who sign the certificates of orgin of sugar exported from those ports are themselves directly interested in the sugar trade, the exporters of sugar to Travancore from the ports above named are given the option of getting their declarations endorsed either by the Resident or by the British Vice-Consul.

(No. P. D. 691 dated 21st April 1904.)

It is hereby notified that a special duty has been imposed with effec from the 1st April, 1904, at the rates specified in the fourth column of the schedule hereto annexed, upon sugar of the kinds described in the second column, when imported into Travancore from the countries mentioned in the first column, whether the same is imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise.

Schedule.

Countries.	Kingdom of Sugar.	Amount of excess per cwt.	Rate of special duty per cwt.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Denmark ...	Candy and sugar in whole or broken loaves, plates, cakes, etc., whatever the colour may be, and white pulverised sugar which is lighter than the Amsterdam standard sample No. 18 ...	1 1 8	0 8 10
Argentine Republic ...	Refined sugar	10 14 10	5 7 5
	Unrefined sugar	8 1 4	4 0 8
Russia ...	Refined sugar	19 4 4	9 10 2
	Unrefined sugar	11 15 8	5 15 10

(No. P. D. 823 dated 6th May 1904.)

List of officials who are authorised to sign certificate of sugar produced in Java

Ports.	*Designation of officials.*
Batavia	Controleur der in-en uitvoerrechten and accynzer.
Cheribu	Verificateur der 1ste klasse.
Tegal	Ontvanger.
Pekalongau	do.
Samrang	Controleur.
Joana	Ontvanger.
Sourabaya	Controleur.
Passereau	Ontvanger.
Probolingo	do.
Kraksan	do.
Phaton	do. Kraksan.
Bezoikie	do.
Panarockau	do.
Djangkar	do Panarockau.
Banjewanji	Fungeerend Ontvanger.
Tjelatlap	do. do.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah that all Piravagay notifications regarding the levy of countervailing duties on sugar brought into Travancore from certain countries and about the form of certificates of origin to be required from importers are hereby cancelled, excepting Notification No. P. D. 657 dated the 1st June 1899, No. P. D. 733 dated 4th July 1900, No. P. D. 1169 dated 9th September 1901 and No. P. D. 823 dated 6th May 1905, countervailing duties under which, still remain in force.

As Notification No. P. D. 163 dated 2-2 04, has been cancelled, the only certificates which importers will now be required to produce are those prescribed in the revised rules published along with Notification No. P. D. 1740 dated the 2nd November, 1905.

(P. D. No. 1741 dated 2nd November, 1905.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, the following forms are substituted in lieu of those appended to the Customs Notification No. P. D. 1998 dated the 18th November 1904.

For forms G, and H, *substitute* the following, namely:—

FORM G.

Declaration by the Exporter or Shipper at a Foreign Port as to the origin of sugar produced in the country from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom, or direct to India,

[Rule 7, Sub-head (i)]

I, A, B, declare that the consignment of cwt. of $\frac{\text{beet}}{\text{cane}}$ sugar of degrees of polarization, in bags, marked and addressed as follows: and shipped on 190 , per steamer. consigned to Messrs. & Co. of (a) was produced in

(a) Insert name of port in the United Kingdom. India.

(b) Insert name of country of export.

(b)

Signature of the Export or Shipper.

Certified that I believe the above declaration to be true.

Signature of Consul at Foreign Port of exportation.

FORM H.

Declaration by the Exporter or Shipper at a Foreign Port as to the origin of Sugar produced elsewhere than in the country of export.

[*Rule 7, sub-head* (ii)].

I, A. B.,

declare that the consignment of

cwt. of $\frac{\text{beet}}{\text{cane}}$ sugar, of decree of

polarization, in bags

marked and addressed as follows:

and shipped on 190 , per steamer.

consigned to Messrs.

& Co of (a)

was produced in (b) and

exported thence in bond on the for

transit through (c) to (d)

for shipment to India.

I produce and annex to this Declaration the bills of lading and other relevant documents attested by the Customs and other officials at (e) and at (f)

(a) Insert name of port in the United Kingdom.

India.

(b) Insert county of production.

(c) Insert name of country.

(d) Insert port of shipment.

(e) Insert name of place whence the sugar was exported in transit.

(f) Insert port of shipment.

Signature of the Exporter of Shipper.

Certified that I have examined the documents mentioned and believe the foregoing Declaration to be true.

Signature of Consul at Foreign Port of exportation. (No. 889 dated 23rd May, 1905)

In supersession of the customs Notification No. P. D. 1763 dated 6th December, 1902, His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to pass the following revised Rules for the identification of sugar chargeable with an additional or special duty imposed under Piravagay Notification (Customs) published in the Government Gazette and for the assesment and collection of such additional or special duty with effect from the 1st November of 1902.

1. For the purposes of these Rules:—

"*Customs Port*" shall mean any place in Travancore declared to be a port for the shipment and landing of goods.

"*Customs Officer*" includes very officer of Sea Customs for the time being in separate charge of a Sea Customs Office or duly authorised to perform all or any special duty of an officer so in charge.

"*Ware-house*" denotes any place appointed or licensed wherein dutiable goods may be deposited without payment of duty on the *first importation* thereof.

2. Where any sugar is imported into any Customs Port the owner shall declare to the Customs Officer in what cuntry such sugar was produced, and shall furnish him with such other information as may be necessary to enable him correctly to assess the additional or special duty (if any) chargeable under section 9 and 10.

3. (i) Where the information required by Rule 2 is not furnished the Customs Officer shall deposit and detain the sugar in such part of the customs-house premises as he may deem suitable.

(ii) The owner of any sugar deposited and detained under sub-rule (i) may, at any time, clear such sugar on payment of the additional or special duty leviable thereon and of the other charges payable to the Customs Officer whether for wharfage-fees or otherwise, in respect of the same.

(iii) For the purposes of sub-rule (ii) and for the purposes of calculating the surplus payable to the owner under the next succeeding Rule, the additional or special duty leviable upon any sugar has not been furnished, be assessed at such rate not exceeding the highest rate of additional or special duty leviable upon any class of sugar as the Government may, by general or special order, fix in this behalf.

4. If any sugar is not entered and cleared for home consumption or warehoused within four months from the date of entry of the vessel, such sugar may, after due notice to the owner (if his adress can be ascertained) and in the local Gazette, be sold by public auction and the proceeds thereof shall be applied, first to the payment of freight, primage and general average if the goods are held by the Customs Officer; next, to the payment of the duties which would be leviable on such sugar if it was then cleared for home consumption, and next to the payment of other charges (if any) payable to the Customs Officer in respect of the same.

5. The Customs Officer may accept the information required by these Rules in any form which he may consider sufficient; and he shall accept it if given in the form and manner hereinafter prescribed.

6. Where sugar is imported into any customs Port from a bonded ware-house in the United Kingdom and exported thence without drawback to any customs port, the owner shall furnish the customs officer with a certificate in Form A.

7. Where refined sugar, having passed through a refinery in the United Kingdom, the owner shall furnish the Customs Officer with a certificate in Form B.

8. (1) In the case of any sugar:

(*b*) Which though nominally imported into the United Kingdom in transit to be re-exported thence to any Port in the same or another bottom; or

(*c*) Which has been imported into any port from any country other than the United Kingdom;

The owner shall furnish the Customs Officer with one of the following documents, namely;

(i) Where the sugar was produced in the country from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom or direct to Travancore, a certificate by the exporter in Form G.

(ii) Where the sugar was produced in a country other than that from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom or direct to Travancore, a certificate by the shipper in Form H.

(2) Where any sugar referred to in sub-rule (i) has been exported from a port in any cuntry other than the United Kingdom or any British possession to the United Kingdom or to any Port, the certificate shall be attested by the British Consular officer at the port in such country.

(3) Where in any case referred to in sub-rule (2) the British Consular officer so desires, the certificate shall have been approved and communicated to him by a local Chamber of Commerce.

9. (*a*) Where any country, dependency or colony of the British Government pays or bestows directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant upon the exportation therefrom of any articles, and the article is chargeable with duty under the provisions of the Import Tariff, then upon the importation of such article into Travancore, whether the same is imported directly from the country of production, or otherwise, and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production, or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise, the Dewan may, by notification in the Government Gazette, impose an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same may be paid or bestowed.

(*b*) The net amount of such bounty or grant as aforesaid will be, from time to time, ascertained, determined and declared by the Dewan by notification in the Government Gazette.

10. (*a*) Where the rate of duty or other taxation imposed in any country, dependency or colony under the British Government upon sugar not produced therein exceeds the rate of duty or other taxation imposed upon sugar produced therein by more than an equivalent of six francs per one hundred kilograms in the case of refined sugar, or five francs and fifty centimes per one hundred kilograms in the case of other sugar, then upon the importation of any sugar from such country, dependency or colony into Travancore, whether the same imported directly from the country of production or otherwise and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production and has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise, the Dewan may, by notification in the Government Gazette, impose in addition to any other duty or taxation imposed under the Import Tariff notification, a special duty not exceeding one moiety of such excess.

(*b*) The Dewan may, from time to time by general or special order, declare for purposes of sub-section (*a*)

(1) What articles or substances containing any saccharine material shall be deemed to be "sugar" and what kinds of sugar shall be deemed to be "refined sugar" or "other sugar" respectively; and

(2) What sums in the currency of Travancore shall be deemed to be the equivalent of "francs" and "centimes" respectively.

(*c*) The amount of the excess referred to in sub-section (*a*) shall be, from time to time, ascertained, determined and declared by the Dewan by notification in the Gazette. No. 1740, dated 2nd November 1905.

FORM A.

Certificate of origin for sugar not manufactured in the United Kingdom.

(Rule 5)

I, the undersigned Collector of Customs, do hereby certify that the sugar designated below is about to be exported in the vessel to (*a*) destined for (*b*) and consigned to (*c*) and that the said sugar is the produce of (*d*)

No. & description of packages.	Marks.	Nos.	Net wt. in cwts.	Description of sugar whether beet or cain.	Polarization.

Signature,
Collector or Customs
(in the United Kingdom.)

Port of
Date

Official stamp.

(*a*) Port to which shipped.
(*b*) Country of destination.
(*c*) Consignee in India.
(*d*) Country of production.

FORM B.

Certificate of origin for sugar manufactured in the United Kingdom.

(Rule 6)

I, the undersigned Collector of Customs do hereby certify that the sugar designated below is about to be exported in the vessel to (*a*) destined for (*b*) and consigned to (*c*) , and that the said sugar has been manufactured in the United Kingdom from raw sugar imported from the countries endorsed hereon.

No. & description of packages.	Marks.	Nos.	Net wt.	Description of sugar whether beet or cane.	Polarization.

Signature

Port of
Date

Collector of Customs
(in the United Kingdom.)

Official stamp.

(*a*) Port to which shipped.
(*b*) Country of final destination.
(*c*) Consignee in India.

FORM G.

Declaration by exporter at a Foreign Port as to the origin of Sugar produced in the country from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom, or direct to India.

(Rule 7, sub head (1))

I, A. B., declare that the consignment of cwt of beet, cane sugar of degrees of polarization, in bags, marked and addressed as follows:— and shipped on 190 per steamer consigned to Messrs. & Co. of (*a*) was produced in (*b*)

Exporter's signature.. .....

Certified that I believe the above declaration to be true.

Signature of Consul at Foreign port of exportation.

(*a*) Insert name of Port in the *United Kingdom*. India.
(*b*) Insert name of country of export.

FORM H.

Declaration by shipper at a foreign port as to the origin of sugar produced elsewhere than in the country of export.

(Rule 7, sub head (ii))

I, A. B., declare that the consignment of ... ... cwt of beet cane sugar of degrees of polarization, in bags marked and addressed as follows:— and shipped on , per steamer consigned to Messrs. & Co. of (*a*) was produced in (*b*) and exported thence on board on the for transit through (*c*) to (*d*) for shipment to India.

I produce and annex to this declaration the bills of lading and other relevant documents attested by the Customs and other officials at (*e*) and at (*f*).

Shipper's signature.. .....

Certified that I have examined the documents mentioned, and believe the foregoing declaration to be true.

Signature of Consul at Foreign Port of exportation.

(*a*) Insert name of Port in the *United Kingdom* India
(*b*) Insert country of production.
(*c*) Insert name of country
(*d*) Port of shipment.
(*e*) Name of place whence the sugar was exported in transit.
(*f*) Port of shipment.

(True copy)

Sd. Ag. Assistant Secretary.

It is hereby notified that a special duty has been imposed with effect from the 1st April, 1904, at the rates specified in the fourth column of the schedule hereto annexed, upon sugar of the kinds described in the second column, when imported into Travancore from the countries mentioned in the first column, whether the same is imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise.

Schedule.

Countries.	Kin of Sugar.	Amount of excess per cwt.			Rate of special duty per cwt.		
1	2	3			4		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Denmark ..	Candy and sugar in whole or broken loaves, plates, cakes, etc., whatever the colour may be, and white pulverised sugar which is lighter than the Amsterdam standard sample No. 18 ...	1	1	8	0	8	10
Argentine Republic ...	Refined sugar	10	14	10	5	7	5
	Unrefined sugar	8	1	4	4	0	8
Russia ...	Refined sugar	19	4	4	9	10	2
	Unrefined sugar	11	15	8	5	15	10

(No. P. D. 823 dated 6th May 1904.)

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified for general information that persons taking out licenses for the Vend of arms and ammunition under Regulation III of 1061 within the Town where Regulation III of 1076 (T. I. C. Regulation) is in operation should, in the first instance, apply to and obtain from the Committee their license for the purpose. No fee will be charged by the Committee for such licenses. (No. P. D. 1274 dated 12th September 1902.)

Under section 3 of Regulation II of 1076, all Inspectors of the Preventive Department whose monthly salary is not less than Rs. 25 and the first class Aminadars whose salary is not less than Rs. 20 per mensem are invested with powers to examine the accounts and tobacco kept by the merchants within their jurisdiction. (P. D. No. 1448 dated 20th October 1902.)

As instances of import of European and country liquor without covering permits as required by section 6 of Regulation IV of 1073 have come to the notice of Government, it is hereby notified for general information that persons importing liquor without obtaining permits from Government will be liable to the penalties prescribed under the Regulation.

When applying for permits, information as regards the kind and quantity of liquor and the route by which it is to be imported should be furnished. (2nd October 1903.)

It is hereby notified for general information that the bringing by sea or land into Travancore of any copy of Arabic books, leaflets or pamphlets published by Abdul Mohamed bin Abdul Allah, is prohibited (P. D. No. 300 dated 18th February 1904.)

It is hereby notified for general information that the additional or special duty leviable in respect of sugar produced in any country which is a party to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902, is hereby remitted.

Provided that the sugar is imported into Travancore

(*a*) direct from the country of production or

(*b*) through another country which is also a party to the said Convention, without having been transhipped at, or unloaded in, or carried through, any country which is not a party to the said Convention; and is, in either case, accompanied by a certificate in such form and signed by authorities as may by rule be prescribed, certifying that it was produced after the 31st day of August 1903, and that it has not received, and is not entitled to receive, any bounty, direct or indirect, on production or as a result of exportation. (No. P. D. 276 dated 13th February 1904).

In continuation of Circular No. P. D. 1080 dated 10th August, 1903, it is hereby notified that, as the British Vice-Consuls at Samarang and Sourabaya who sign the certificates of origin of sugar exported from those ports are themselves directly interested in the sugar trade, the exporters of sugar to Travancore from the ports above named are given the option of getting their declaration endorsed either by the Resident or by the British Vice-Consul.

(No. P. D. 691 dated 21st April 1904.)

It is hereby notified that when samples of any goods are sent by officials in Travancore to public institutions or private firms in the United Kingdom in connection with commercial questions, duplicates shall at the same time be forwarded to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade. The samples should in all cases be accompanied by an explanatory letter, and forwarded through the Dewan. (P. D. No. 387 dated 29th February 1904.

Rules for the supply of Toddy for use in the manufacture of Bread.

Under section 26 of Regulation IV of 1078, the following Rules for the supply of Toddy to persons using it in the manufacture of Bread are passed.

1. Every baker requiring toddy for the manufacture of bread, in excess of the maximum quantity for the possession of which no license is required, shall apply, in the case of the Excise tracts, to the Inspector of the Division and in other places to the Tahsildar of the Taluq for a license under section 10 of the Abkari Regulation for possession of the quantity required.

2. The application shall state (a) the name of the applicant, (b) the average quantity of bread manufactured by him *per diem*, and (c) the quantity of toddy for which a license is required. It shall also describe

precisely the place in which the bread is to be made, the shop from which the toddy is to be obtained and the route by which it is to be transported to the bakery.

3. The Inspector or Tahsildar as the case may be, shall after satisfying himself that the applicant is a *bona fide* baker and that the quantity of toddy applied for is reasonable recommend to the Division Peishdar for the issue of a license in the appended form for its possession at the bakery and a general permit for its transport from the shop mentioned thereto. Should he consider the quantity applied for to be in excess of reasonable requirement, he may reduce it to the quantity actually required.

4. Licenses and permits under these rules may be granted also to private individuals who require to prepare bread in large quantities.

5. A fee of Rs. 10 will be charged for every license to a baker and in the case of a private individual, para 4 *supra*, Rs. 5.

6. The license shall hold good only for the Malayalam year in which it is issued.

7. The premises used for the manufacture of bread with toddy obtained under these rules shall be open to inspection by any officer of the Abkari Department not below the rank of a Petty Officer in the case of the Excise tracts, or by an officer appointed by the Division Peishkar drawing not less than Rs. 15 in other tracts and the licensee shall be bound to furnish such officer with any information which may be required regarding the quantity of toddy used by him in such manufacture. (dated 30th May 1904.)

License issued under the Rules dated 30th May, 1904. for the possession of Toddy by persons using it in the manufacture of Bread.

I, the Division Peishcar of Division hereby license you residing at possess fresh fermented toddy in quantities not exceeding gallons at a time purchased from toddy shop No. for use in the manufacture of bread in premises No. subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you, the said

Conditions

(1) This license extends only to to the possession for use in the manufacture of bread of fresh fermented toddy in quantities not exceeding gallons at a time obtained by you from the shop af resaid.

(2) The Toddy obtained by you under this license shall not be sold or utilized otherwise than in the manufacture of bread, nor shall it be transferred to any other baker.

(3). As only fresh fermented toddy is suitable for the manufacture of bread, no stale toddy can be retained in the premises used for the manufacture of bread under this license. Any toddy which you may not use in the manufacture of bread must be destroyed before it becomes stale.

(4) The general transport permit granted to you along with this license shall be carried with every consignment of toddy obtained and transported by you from the licensed shop specified above.

(5) The premises used for the manufacture of bread shall be open to inspection by any officer of the Abkari Department not below the rank of a Petty Officer in the case of Excise tracts or by an officer appointed in this behalf by the Division Peishcar and drawing not less than Rs. 15

In supersession of the circulars Nos. P. D. 886 and 928 dated the 4th and 13th July, 1903, and with reference to the Customs Notification No. P. D. 1763 dated the 6th Decemer 1902 it is hereby directed that, as regards the authorities whose certificates may be accepted in cases of declarations as to the origin of sugar which is imported into Travancore from certain ports in Java and from Penang, Hong-Kong and Mauritius where there is no British Consul, the signatures of the officials at the ports mentioned in the statement below may be accepted by the customs officers in lieu of the signature of a Consul, unless the officer considers in any particular case that further enquiry should be made.

In the case of sugar liable to additional or special duty, imported into this State from other ports at which there is no British Consul, the Customs officers should exercise the discretion allowed to them under section 5 of the Notification No. P. D. 1763 referred to above.

STATEMENT.

Ports.	Officials whose signatures may be accepted in lieu of the signature of a Consul.	Remarks.
PENANG	Registrar of Imports and Exports	
HONG-KONG	Justice of the Peace	
PORT LOUIS (Mauritius)		
JAVA	Customs Collector and Searcher ...	In the unavoidable absense of the Dutch official here mentioned the certificates would be signed in the name by the official next in rank, the document bearing the Government official seal.
Cheribou	The Resident	
Samarang	British Vice-Consul	
Sourabaya	British Vice-Consul..	
Banjawanji	Assistant Resident	
Yegal	Assistant Resident	
Pekalongau	The Resident	
Joana	The Controleur	
Tjelaljap	Assistant Resident	
Pasæreau	The Resident	
Bezoikie	The Resident	
Probolingo...	Assistant Resident	
Panarockau	Assistant Resident	
Kraksan	Assistant Resident	
Phæton	Assistant Resident, Kraksan ...	
Djaugkar	Assistant Resident, Panaroekau ...	

(No. P. D. 1044 dated 3rd August 1903.)

In continuation of Circular No. P. D. 1044 dated 3rd instant, it is hereby notified that certificates of origin for sugar shipped at the Port of Joana signed by the Controleur of that place may be accepted by the customs officers, there being no longer any Assistant Resident there.
(No. P. D. 1080 dated 10th August 1903.)

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in other tracts and you shall be bound to furnish such officer with any information which may be required regarding the quantity of toddy used in such manufacture.

(6) You shall also, if the Dewan shall so order, maintain correct accounts showing, day by day, the quantity of toddy received by you, the quantity used in the manufacture of bread, the quantity of flour operated upon, the quantity of bread cutturned and the quantity of toddy remaining unspent at the end of each day; or such other particulars as the Dewan may from time to time prescribe.

(7) You shall at your cost maintain intact an inspection notebook with pages numbered consecutively, so that officers who may inspect the bakery, may enter their remarks therein. The notebook shall be handed over to the Inspector of the Division or any officer authorized by him or the Dewan Peishcar to receive it at any time at such officer's request on a receipt being given therefor.

(8) Any contravention of the above conditions will render you liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 10 or forfeiture of this license at the discretion of the Dewan Peishcar.

(9) The imposition of a fine or the cancellation of the license under the last preceding clause shall not be held to prevent your being prosecuted for any offence which may have been committed against the provisions of the Regulation IV of 1073, or other law for the time being in force and relating to the Abkari Revenue.

(10) This license may be revoked by the Dewan without assigning any cause whatever on giving 15 days' notice of such revocation.

Division Peishcar.

It is hereby notified that the Rules dated 30th May, 1904, for the supply of toddy to persons using it in the manufacture of bread will come into operation from the 1st Chingom, 1080. (P. D. No. 1100 dated 25th June 1904.)

Rules for the possession and use of Explosives.

Rules under Section 11 of Regulation V of 1079 passed under date the 11th October, 1904.

I. An explosive shall not be possessed or used except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under the Regulation.

Provided that this Rule shall not apply

(1) to person possessing for his private use and not for sale;

(a) gunpowder to an amount not exceeding on the same premises 30 lbs;

(b) gunpowder contained in safety cartridges to an amount not exceeding 150 lbs;

(2) to the possession of an unlimited quantity of fireworks, if obtained and intended for immediate use and not for sale and if kept for a period not exceeding 14 days in a safe and suitable place and with all due precautions for the public safety.

II. Applications for licenses to possess and make use of explosives shall be made to the Dewan in writing and shall specify;

(a) the name, address and place of residence of the applicant;

(b) the boundaries of the place where the explosives are proposed to be stored;

(c) the quantity and kind of explosives to be kept in stock and to be used for a given period;

(d) the purpose for which the explosives are required and any further information which the Dewan may require;

III. If the Dewan finds no objection, a license as per form appended, will be granted.

IV. Every application shall be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 15 which shall be returned to the applicant in case the license is refused.

V. A license shall hold good only for the Malabar year in which it is issued. The license may be renewed at the end of the period on a fresh application accompanied by the prescribed fee.

VI. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee, on payment of a fee of eight annas.

VII. Any person holding a license or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules shall be bound to produce the same, when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any Police Officer in charge of a Police Station, or by any Police Officer of higher rank or by any Officer authorised by the Dewan in this behalf.

VIII. If a person to whom a license has been granted dies or becomes bankrupt or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Regulation or the rules for acting under the license during such reasonable time, as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on payment of one Rupee.

IX. Any person lawfully entitled under Regulation III of 1061, as amended by Regulation I of 1069, to possess for manufacture and sale any explosive, coming under the head of "ammunition", as defined in that Regulation need not take out a license under these rules, for possessing any such explosive for the purpose of such manufacture and sale.

X. The person obtaining a license shall be bound to keep a correct account showing the quantity and kind of explosive received and used each day, the purpose for which it was used, and the name of the person to whom it was given. Such accounts shall be open to the inspection of any officer authorised by the Dewan in this behalf.

XI. The Dewan shall have the power to withdraw any license at any time whenever he finds sufficient cause for doing so, and no action shall lie against him or any officer acting in this behalf in consequence of such withdrawal; nor will the fee paid for the license or any part of it be refunded.

XII. The Dewan shall also have the right of cancelling any license, if any offence be committed with any explosive within a reasonable distance from the place where the explosive is stored or used.

XIII. Breach of any of the provisions of these rules or of the condition of the license is liable to the penalty prescribed by section 4 of the Regulation in addition to the forfeiture of the license.

License issued under Regulation V of 1079.

The Dewan of Travancore in consideration of a fee of Rs. 15 hereby licenses under section 3 of Regulation V of 1079 to possess and make use of explosive as defined under section 2 of the said Regulation under the following conditions:—

(1) This license will be in force during the year M. E, after which it should be renewed if necessary.

(2) The explosive shall not be stored anywhere else than in the place mentioned in the margin.

(3) The explosive viz., shall not be used for any other purpose than that mentioned in the application viz.,

(4) The licensee shall keep a register showing the quantity and kind received, the quantity used each day, the purpose for which it was used and the name of the persons to whom it was given for use. Such register shall be open to the inspection of officers appointed under this Regulation.

(5) If any quantity remains at the expiry of this license, a fresh license should be obtained.

(6) The Government reserve to themselves the right of cancelling this license if any offence be committed with explosives within a reasonable distance from the place where the explosive is stored or used, or for any other sufficient cause.

(7) Breach of any of the provisions of the rules or of those conditions is liable to the penalties prescribed by section 4 of the Regulation in addition to the forfeiture of this license.

Given under my hand and seal this the day of

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Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

Under section 4 *(a)*, *(b)* and *(c)* of Regulation IV of 1073 it is hereby notified that A. W. L. Vernede Esquire, Commercial Agent, Alleppey, is appointed Excise Commissioner, Travancore, and is invested with all the powers of a Division Peishcar throughout the State under the said Regulation to have effect from the 1st Chingom 1081 that Mr. T. Padmanabha Row, Peravagai Sheristadar, and Mr. N. Raman Pillai, Preventive Superintendent, Arukutty, who are appointed Assistant Commissioners, Central and Northern Divisions respectively are empowered to exercise the powers of a Division Peishcar within their respective Divisions. (No. 1,322 dated 15th August 1905.)

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that applications to import liquor under Regulation IV of 1073 should in future be made to the Excise Commissioner, Travancore, Trivandrum, dated 26th October 1905.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for general information that persons desirous of importing and possessing medicines in which opium forms an ingredient under the Rules passed on the 13th June 1899 should observe the following procedure.

The applicant should in the first instance take out a license for the possession and sale of such medicines, for which application should be made to the Division Peishkar giving the name, residence, &c., of the applicant and the boundaries of the shop or building where the medicine is intended

to be kept for sale. Satisfactory proof should be given that the applicant or the man employed by him is a duly qualified Medical Practitioner or Druggist It is only after taking out such a license for possession, that medicines can be allowed to be imported.

Applications for licenses to import such medicines should also be made to the Dewan Peishkars furnishing particulars or the kind and quantity of each of the medicines containing opium and should obtain the same for production before the Customs authorities.

The medicines which contains opium are:--

(1) Confectio Opii.
(2) Emplastrum Opii.
(3) Extractum Opii, Pure.
(4) Extractum Opii Liquidum.
(5) Linimentum Opii.
(6) Liquor Opii Sedativus (Battley's).
(7) Nepenthe.
(8) Pilula Ipecac Cum Scilla.
(9) „ Plumbi Cum Opio.
(10) „ Saponis Co.
(11) Pulvis Cretae Aromat Cum Opio.
(12) Pulvis Cretae Co. Cum Opio.
(13) „ Ipecac Compositus.
(14) „ Kino Compositus.
(15) „ Opii.
(16) „ Opii Compositus.
(17) Suppositoria Plumbi Composita.
(18) Tinctura Camphorae Composita.
(19) „ Opii.
(20) „ Opii Ammoniata.
(21) Unguentum Galtae Cum Opio.
(22) Vinum Opii.
(23) Acidum Meconieum.
(24) Morphia { Hydrochlorate. Acetas. Sulphas.
(25) Apomorphina.
(26) Codiena.
(27) Chlorodyne.

(P. D. No. 888 dated 23rd May 1905.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Under section 4 (c) of Regulation IV of 1073 it is hereby notified that all the powers in respect of the Abkari Revenue vested in the Division Peishcars under the said Regulation are withdrawn from them with effect from the 1st Chingom 1081. The Superintendent and Magistrate Cardamom Hills will also cease to exercise the powers delegated to him by this office Notification.

No. 1324 dated 15-8-05.

It is hereby notified that the powers hitherto exercised by the Division Peishcars and the Superintendent and Magistrate, Cardamom Hills, with respect to Customs, Marine, Opium, Salt and Tobaccoo under the Regulations and the Rules relating thereto are withdrawn from them

and are vested in the Excise Commissioner for the whole State and in the Assistant Commissioners, Central and Northern Divisions, with effect from the 1st Chingom 1081.

P. D. No. 1323 dated 15-8-05.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that from and after the 15th Kanny 1081 salt will be sold to the public from Kuduchandrams or Port Depots and Allams in quantities not less than 20 maunds and from Bankshalls or inland Depots except the Palar Bankshall on the High Ranges in quantities not below 2 maunds at a price which will cover the duty and actual expenses including cost of production or purchase, cost of transport, establishment, bags and wastage; the Government reserving to themselves the right of retailing salt in smaller quantities from any of these Bankshalls at any time.

The present rates at which salt will be sold will be as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	P.		
From Port Depots	2	1	0	per maund,	Bombay.
" "	1	14	0	"	Home made.
" Allams	1	14	0	"	
" Bankshalls	2	3	0	"	Bombay.
" "	2	0	0	"	Home made.
" Palar Bankshall	3	8	0	"	

(17th September, 1905).

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Memorandum.

The following Memorandum upon the Law regarding arms and ammunition is published for information:—

1. Dwellers in Travancore or Cochin States who wish to bring from British India into these States arms or ammunition must apply to the Resident for a no-objection certificate and must forward this certificate to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, who has power to grant a permit.

2. Those who wish to send into British India from these States arms or ammunition must obtain a license from the Commissioner of Police, Madras, or from the Magistrate of the District to which the consignment goes.

3. If it is desired to send into British India arms solely for the purpose of repair, European and East Indian subjects of His Majesty and other persons enumerated in rule 1 of the Arms Act Rules can obtain from the Resident free of charge a permit to import such arms into British India and to afterwards export them from British India into these States.

4. There are special restrictions regarding all rifles of ·303 bore and rifles of ·450 or ·577 bore which are of the Snider or Martini-Henry pattern. The importation of these rifles into India has now been absolutely prohibited. Persons who already possess such a rifle ought to apply to the Resident for a license to possess it. Such license will be granted free of charge to European and East Indian subjects of His

Majesty and to others as aforesaid. This license ought to be deposited with a dealer in ammunition who has received the permission of Government to keep a stock of ammunition for such rifles. Messrs. P. Orr & Sons of Madras have this permission. A licensed holder of such a rifle can obtain from the Resident a permit to obtain 200 rounds of ammunition per annum for sporting purposes.

5. Travellers entering or quitting Travancore State and dwellers in Travancore who write to Madras for arms or ammunition must also bear in mind the provisions of Travancore Regulation III of 1061. Arms or ammunition cannot be imported into or exported from Travancore without a license from the Dewan of Travancore. This Regulation is strictly enforced by the Travancore officials on the frontier and European travellers who were ignorant of this Regulation have been arrested and fined because they carried arms without the Dewan's permit. Application for such license scould be made in writing to the office of the Dewan at Trivandrum. In order to suit the convenience of travellers who carry arms for protection and who frequently cross and recross the Travancore frontier, the Dewan of Travancore will grant licenses valid for a period not exceeding one year. (22nd September 1902).

Notification.

In continuation of the Memorandum dated 22nd September 1902, upon the law regarding Arms and Ammunition, it is announced that the Government of India, believing that Snider rifles of ·577 bore are obsolete as military weapons and are imported into India only for sporting purposes, have withdrawn any special restrictions regarding Snider rifles of ·577 bore. The restrictions regarding rifles of ·303 bore and regarding rifles of ·450 bore of the Martini-Henry pattern continue in force.

Memorandum.

With reference to paragraph 4 of the Memorandum dated 22nd September 1902, the public are informed that the Government of India have relaxed the special restrictions regarding certain rules.

2. Rifles of ·577 bore of the Snider pattern and also magazine pistols are removed from the category of military weapons. The Resident is empowered to permit the import into the Travancore and Cochin States from British India of rifles of ·303 bore and of rifles of ·450 bore of the Martini-Henry pattern and of ammunition for these rifles not exceeding two hundred cartridges in one year for the personal use of the owner of the rifle.

3. These permits by the Resident to import these rifles can be given only to persons exempted by Rule I of the Arms Act Rules and can be given only for rifles which were in India on February 20th 1901, or have since that date been brought into India with the special permission of the Government of India. (16th September 1903.)

It is hereby notified that His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to exempt from the operation of the Arms Regulation III of 1061 the undermentioned persons, belonging to the Bhavangar State Imperial Service Lancers, while temporarily residing or travelling in Travancore,

in respect only of the swords of honor presented to them by His Highness the Thakor Sahib of Bhavangar in recognition of their services in South Africa during the late War. (No. 458 dated 16-3 05.)

No.	Name.	Designation.	Caste.	Native place.	District.
1	Hanubhai Ranchodji ...	Coat Duffedar...	Rajput ...	Kautharia ..	Jhallawad.
2	Mangalsinh Shivprasad...	Duffedar ...	Do. ...	Kiraptur ...	Unao.
3	Kasalsinh Mulubha ..	Duffedar ...	Do. ...	Padwa ..	Gogo.
4	Jehangirkhan Chhotukhan...	Farrier ...	Musulman.	Sikar ..	Jeypur.
5	Ismal Gonind ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bhavangar.	Bhavangar.
6	Shekh Abdulkhan Shekh Husen...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore.
7	Ramprasad Matadin ...	Sowar ...	Rajput ...	Bhavpur ...	Benares.
8	Kirpalsinh Badlusinh ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Tejpara ...	Etawah.
9	Jettlibhai Kala ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lakhnaka..	Bhavangar.
10	Nathabhai Madarsinh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bhojpara ...	Gogo.

Published for general information in substitution of the lists published in notification No. P. D. 1924 dated the 11th November last. (No. 367 dated 1st March 1905).

LIST A.

List of Arab Chiefs in the Aden Protectorate.

Note.—Only Chiefs receiving stipends from, and in treaty relations with, the Government of India are included in the list.

Serial No.	Chiefs.	Salute.
1	Sultan of Lahej	9 guns.
2	Fadthli Sultan of Shukra	9 guns.
3	Haushabi Sultan of Musaimir bin Ubaid, Ar-Raha and the Haushabi country	...
4	Sultan of the Upper Aulakis (ordinarily spoken of as Upper Aulaki Sultan of Nisab)	...
5	Upper Aulaki Chief of Yeshbum	...
6	Yaffai Sultan of Khaufar, Al Husn Masana Al Rawwa Al Kara and the Lower Yaffai country...	...
7	The Principal Nakib of the Mausatta Section of the Yaffai-as-Saffal	...
8	Sultan of the Yaffai-as-Saffal	...
9	Akrabi Sheikh of Bir Ahmed	...
10	Sultan of Kishn and Socotra	9 guns.
11	The Principal Sheikh of the Rujai Section of the Subaihi	...
12	The Principal Sheikh of the Dthubi Section of the Yaffai-as-Saffal	...
13	Sheikh of the Muflahai Section of the Yaffai-as-Saffal.	...
14	Sultan of the Lower Aulaki	...
15	Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla	9 guns *
16	The Principal Wahidi Chief of Bir Ali	...
17	The Principal Wahidi Chief of Balahaf	...

Serial No.	Chiefs.	Salute.
18	The Principal Sheikh of the Atiffi Section of the Subaihi	...
19	The Principal Sheikh of the Makhdumi Section of the Subaihi	...
20	Sharif of Behan-al-Kasab	...
21	Alawi Sheikh of Al Kasha and the Alawi country ...	...
22	The Principal Sheikh of the Mansuri Section of the Subaihi	...
23	The Principal Sheikh of the Barhaimi Section of the Subaihi	...
24	Sheikh of Irka	...
25	Sheikh of Haura	...
26	Sheikh of the Hadthrami Section of the Yaffai-as-Saffal	...
27	Sakladi Sheikh of the Shaibi tribe of the Yaffai-as-Saffal	...
28	Amir of Dthala	...
29	The Principal Sheikh of the Dubaini Section of the Subaihi	...

* The present Sultan gets a personal salute of 12 guns.

LIST B.

List of Arab Chiefs in the Persian Gulf with whom the Government of India have included treaties, including the Sultan of Maskat.

Serial No.	Chiefs.	Salute.
1	Sultan of Maskat	21 guns.
2	Sheikh of Koweit	† 5 guns.
3	Sheikh of Bahrein	† 5 guns.
4	Sheikh Abu Thabi	† 5 guns.
5	Sheikh of Debai	† 3 guns.
6	Sheikh of Shargah *	† 3 guns.
7	Sheikh of Ajman	† 3 guns.
8	Sheikh of Um-el-Kowein	† 3 guns.
9	Sheikh of Rasal-Kheima *	† 3 guns.

* Chiefships of Shargah and Rasal-Kheima are at present united under the Chief of Shargah.

† Fired by British ships of War in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by these Chiefs.

Order of the Resident regarding the importation of ammunition &c., into Travancore and Cochin, dated 12th August 1905.

Licensed importers of ammunition into Travancore and Cochin are hereby informed that applications for permission to export ammunition (Percussion caps, gunpowder, shot, sulphur, potash, nitre mathappu &c.,) into Travancore and Cochin for any year should reach the Resident before

the close of December. Applications subsequently received will ordinarily be disregarded. In January the Resident will issue permits to some or all of the various importers whose applications have been received, allotting to each a fair proportion of the total quantity of each article for which licenses will be granted for the year. Petitions subsequently received for permits will be liable to summary rejection.

Resident's office,
Trivandrum,
August 1905.

(Sd.) J. ANDREW,
Resident.

Published for the information and guidance of the licensed dealers under the Arms Regulation III of 1061.

1573 dated 27th September 1905.

ANCHEL RULES.

LETTERS.

1. Letters weighing up to 20 tolahs whether paid or service shall be sent by letter mail, and those exceeding that weight by the slower bhangy mail but letters of an emergent character, though weighing above 20 tolahs, may, nevertheless, be sent by letter mail, provided the charges are paid at letter rates in the case of private covers, and provided that words "emergent" and "by letter mail" are written on the cover in the case of official letters.

SERVICE LETTERS.

2. Heads of offices and departments are required to pay particular attention to the proper superscription of service letters &c. sent through the Sirkar Anchal. A specimen form of address is given in the margin.

Office of the Trivandrum Division Peishkar. On Sirkar Service only To The Tahsildar A. B. Division sumprethy. Quilon.

If the service covers from any office are not properly addressed and franked by the head of each department or office or by a trustworthy subordinates specially authorized by him in writing for the purpose, they will be treated as private covers and charged at the prepaid rates.

3. The officer authorized as aforsaid to sign the cover must enter in full his official designation, in order that his individual responsibility may be enforced in cases of doubt or fraud.

4. Government officers are bound to receive all service letters &c. addressed to them, paying any charge which may be made by the Anchal office on account of any irregularity or incompleteness of the address or signature.

5 The postage thus charged by the Anchal Department will be paid by the official to whom such cover is addressed: the addressee will, in due course, apply to the official from whose office the cover was despatched for the postage paid by him, forwarding the cover as a voucher for the amount. The officer to whom such application has been made will use his discretion in recovering the postage from the person or persons in fault.

5. Letters sent by Government officers in their official capacity which relate nevertheless to the private interests and concerns of the individuals

addressed should be addressed according to the specimen form given in the margin under the full signature and official designation of the person by whom they are sent. Letters &c. so addressed shall be regarded by the Anchel office as private covers and charged on delivery with postage at prepaid rates instead of at double rates. Under this head come replies sent to communications of the kind named below:—

Office of the Trivandrum Division Peishkar. Service bearing. To A. B. C. D. Dewan Peishkar. Alleppey.

Petitions.
Applications for appointments.
Do. for transfer.
Enquiries about the title to leave &c.

EXPRESS ANCHEL.

7. The fee for expresses sent through the Sirkar Anchal by the public is one fanam per mile or fraction of a mile. Letters sent by express must be registered without which the Anchal authorities cannot claim a receipt from the addressee.

8. If the person to whom an express has been sent has left the station for another, it will be forwarded to him to the new station by the ordinary mail.

9. If the addressee be not found and if the Anchal Master be unable to find out his whereabouts, the letter shall be treated as unclaimed. It will be detained at the office of delivery for three weeks and then returned to the sender.

SERVICE EXPRESSES.

10. Service expresses can be ordered only by the officers named in the margin. Such expresses shall not be accepted for despatch by Anchal Masters unless accompanied by written orders duly signed by the officers named.

Sarvadikariakar in behalf of His Highness the Maharajah. Dewan. Anchal Superintendent.

11. As the employment of expresses interferes greatly with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary mails and is attended with expense, trouble and inconvenience, this mode of conveyance must be resorted to as sparingly as possible.

12. The above rules regarding expresses do not in any way affect the existing arrangements for the transmission of articles &c. by periodical expresses for the use of the Palace.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

13. The fee for registration shall be 3 chuckrams*. Only one receipt shall accompany every registered letter. The addressee's signature will be obtained in the receipt and the receipt recorded in the office of delivery. If the sender is desirous of obtaining an acknowledgment from the addressee, he must give his name and full address at the time of presenting the letter and pay half a chuckram* in addition to the usual registration fee and postage.

14. Letters containing a currency note or any portion thereof, postage or other stamps, cheque, hundi, bank note, bill of exchange or the like

*As modified by Notice dated 1st February 1901.

must be sent registered. It is considered expedient, for the safety of currency notes in transit, that they should be sent in halves.

15. The sender of a registered letter is required to see that it is enclosed in a cover or envelope of a substantial kind fastened in a secure manner. Sealing wax with a distinct impression (other than that of the current coin) is recommended for fastening the cover instead of or in addition to any other means of fastening.

NEWSPAPERS.

16. Packets of newspapers weighing under 20 tolahs will travel by the letter mail and those exceeding that weight by bhangy mail.

BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS.

17. Book and pattern packets must be packed in open covers.

18. Samples of seeds, drugs and such like articles, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be packed in boxes or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be, if necessary, easily opened to enable the Anchal officers readily to satisfy themselves of the nature of the contents.

19. A book packet may contain newspapers, paper, any binding, covering, mounting or other appurtenances of books or maps.

20. Proof sheets, marked as such on the outside under the signature of the sender, may be transmitted by book post.

21. Press manuscripts intended for publication may also be transmitted by book post provided that the packet bears on the outside above the address the superscription 'Press manuscript' and is addressed to the office of a newspaper.

22. Pattern packets may contain only *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise.

23. No packets may exceed 2½ feet in length or 1½ in width or depth. Packets exceeding the prescribed dimensions shall be treated as parcels and charged accordingly.

24. Packets may be registered and acknowledgments obtained for them on payment of 3 chuckrams* for the former and half a chuckram* for the latter.

PARCELS.

25. The sender of a parcel is required to see to its secure packing and sealing. Cloth, wax-cloth or tin is recommended for a covering and if cloth or wax cloth is used for this purpose, the sender is required to seal it at intervals not exceeding 3 inches along the line of sewing.

26. The sender can claim a receipt from the Anchal office for a paracel, only if it is packed according to the instructions given above and no separate fee will be charged for the receipt.

27. If the sender desires to obtain an acknowledgment from the addressee, he must prepay the acknowledgment postage of half a chuckram* independently of the parcel postage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

28. Letters &c. must be posted at least half an hour before the time fixed for the closing of the mail. Letters &c. posted after that time will be stamped 'Too late' and detained for the following day's mail. The time of the closing of the mail will be notified by the Anchal Master at

*As modified by Notice dated 1st February 1901.

every station. Letters &c. that are to be despatched by mails during night, must be posted before 6 P. M., except under special orders to the contrary from the Anchal Superintendent.

29. The hours of registration of letters and parcels at every Anchal office shall be from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M. Letters and parcels intended for any mail will not be despatched by that mail unless presented half an hour before it is closed. In no case will they be received during the hours of despatch or receipt of mails.

30. Registered letters and parcels (whether paid or service will be delivered only to the addressees in the absence of written instructions from them to the local Anchal Master. Heads of offices and Departments are therefore desired to make the necessary arrangements either to receive service registered letters or parcels themselves, or authorise the local Anchal Master to deliver them to any one whom they may authorize for that purpose.

31. Anchal peons are forbidden to deliver any letter or other article without requiring immediate payment of the amount due or to deliver any registered letter or parcel without requiring the immediate signature of the receipt and acknowledgment.

32. Anchal peons are bound to give a change. If the amount charged is not at once tendered, or if the receipts or acknowledgments are not at once signed and the Anchal peons are subjected to detention, the letters &c., shall be taken back to the Anchal office for the next delivery.

33. Whatever postage is marked on a letter or other article must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of overcharge may be made and will be duly attended to.

34. In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters &c., the covers or envelopes bearing the Anchal stamps must be presented for inspection.

35. Complaints against the Anchal office, certified as such under the full signature of the sender and addressed to the Anchal Superintendent, are not chargeable with postage.

36. Since Anchal peons cannot deviate on any account from their regular course of delivery in their respective beats, persons residing far away from the Anchal office, if desirous of obtaining their letters &c. immediatly on arrival of the mail, must send their own authorized messengers to the Anchal, office to whom all covers, except those for which receipts are required will be delivered.

37, 38.*

39. It is forbidden to send by Anchal, explosive, dangerous or offensive substances or materials such as gun-powder, matches, percussion caps, saltpetre, indigo, glass, liquids, &c. or any article which either in itself (however packed), or by reason of insecure packing, may be liable to injure the contents of the mail bag or the person of the Anchal officers.

40. No address is complete which does not contain the Anchal station from which delivery is intended and care should always be taken to write the name of the Anchal station as clearly as possible.

41. Persons changing their place of residence are particularly required to leave written instructions to the Anchal office of their previous residence and to send written instructions of the Anchal office of the place to which they may be going.

42. The Anchal Master at any station or the person in charge of the

*Cancelled by section 24 of the Dead Letter Rules dated 6th July 1904.

Anchal office has power to refuse letters or other articles bearing the appearance of having been opened and re-closed or otherwise improperly dealth with, unless the writer or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature that they were sent in that state. The refusal will be absolute in the case of registered letters and parcels.

43. Persons not belonging to the department shall not be admitted into the interior, nor permitted to examine the records, of any Anchal office, without the special permission of the Dewan, to whom or to the Anchal Superintendent application for information or redress must be made either in person or in writing by the party requiring the same. (15th April, 1882.)

SUPPLEMENTARY ANCHAL RULES.

1. From and after $\frac{\text{1st Thulam 1064}}{\text{16th October 1888.}}$ the Anchal stamps and cards will be brought into use.

2. Except in the case referred to in para 3, postage on letters and other articles sent by Anchal shall be paid by means of Anchal stamps affixed thereto.

3. Prepayment of postage in cash is compulsory in the case of bhangy parcels. The fees for expresses should also be prepaid in cash. In the case of letter and all other articles intended for delivery within Travancore, prepayment is optional.

4. Unpaid letters and other articles will be charged on delivery with double postage and those insufficiently paid with double the amount of the deficiency.

5. Letters and other articles, found in letter boxes with postage not paid or only partially paid and intended for places out of Travancore, will not be forwarded to their destinations but will be returned to the senders and the postage recovered from them according to the preceding rule if the senders are known.

6. * The system of charging parcels according to distance is abolished and all parcels will be charged at the rate of three chuckrams for the first 20 tolahs and 2 chuckrams for every additional 20 tolahs or fractions thereof.

7. No receipt will be granted for parcels unless a registration fee of 3 ** chuckrams is paid.

8. Nor will receipts be granted for odinary service covers dropped into the letter box. Covers containing valuable enclosures or which are otherwise of importance should have the words 'To be registered' written on them in addition to the words 'On Sirkar service' and franked by the Head of the Department, the Manager or a principal clerk of the office from which it is despatched. Such covers should be delivered to the Anchal Master who will acknowledge receipt in the book kept by the despatching office.

9. Book packets may contain any paper whether written or printed or lithographed, except communications of the nature of a letter.

10. No service covers intended for delivery at the station should be dropped into the letter box. If so posted, they will be charged with prepaid postage recoverable from the addressee on delivery.

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* As modified by notice dated July 1904.

** As modified by notice dated 1st February 1901.

† Provided that the Dewan may, at his discretion direct that this rule shall not apply to service covers from any officer or class of officers.

11. ‡ Nothing shall be written, printed or otherwise impressed on the address side of the Anchal Card except the name and address of the addressee, the name of the sender, the place and date of posting. If any of these conditions be infringed, the card will be charged with a postage of half a chuckram.

12. Anchal cards may be used for official correspondence. They should not be franked on the address side but the official designation of the sender should be given in full under his signature on the other side.

13. Anchal cards intended for official use will be printed on blue paper.

14. ‡

15. Anchal stamps and cards for the use of the public will be sold at all Anchal offices from 7 to 10 A. M. and from noon to 5 P. M. They are of § four denominations, valued at half, one, two and four chuckrams respectively. The Anchal cards are priced at four cash each. (1st October 1888.)

Dead Letter Office. (Anchal.)

Under section 5 of Regulation I of 1094, it is hereby for general information that a Dead Letter Office will be opened at Trivandrum on the 1st Avany 1070. / 16th August 1894. *and that the following Rules in connection therewith will come into force from that date.*

1. "Unclaimed articles" include all articles which cannot be delivered because the person to whom they are addressed cannot be found or because the addresses are so illegible or imperfect that the place of destination cannot be ascertained or because the articles bear no address at all; and articles returnable to the senders under section 5 of Supplementary Anchal Rules dated 1st October 1888.

2. A. Unclaimed articles which cannot be delivered because the addressees cannot be found shall be kept for three weeks at the office of delivery. A list of such articles shall be prepared daily at every such office and exposed for not less than two weeks in the most conspicuous part thereof. All such articles, which shall have remained three weeks unclaimed in any office, shall be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

B. All other unclaimed articles shall without unnecessary delay, be transferred to the Dead Letter Office for disposal.

3. "Refused articles" are articles which the persons to whom they are addressed have refused to receive or omitted to take delivery of, after due notice has been given them by the Anchal Office.

4. All refused articles shall at once be transferred to the Dead Letter Office for disposal.

5. The articles received in the Dead Letter Office under sections 2 and 4 shall be disposed of as follows:—

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† Added by notification dated 24th June 1895.

‡ As modified by Notice dated 19th November 1903.

‡ Cancelled by Section 24 of the Dead Letter Rules dated 6th July 1894.

§ As modified by Notice dated 10th August 1894.

(*a*) If the sender's name is on the cover the articles shall be returned unopened to the office at which it was posted for delivery to the sender.

(*b*) If the sender's name is not found on the cover it shall be opened, to see if the contents furnish sufficient information to enable the office to return the articles to the sender. If sufficient information is obtained, the articles shall be returned to the sender in a Dead Letter cover; if not, it shall be detained in deposit for one year and then destroyed.

Exception.—This section shall not apply to articles which are transferred from any British Post Office or Cochin Sirkar Anchal for delivery through the Travancore Anchal. Such articles shall, as hitherto, be returned to the British Post or Cochin Anchal, as the case may be.

6. All paid articles returnable under the foregoing section shall be returned to senders free of charge, and all unpaid and insufficiently paid articles shall be returned to the senders charged with any postage due on them.

7. The senders to whom the articles are returned by the Dead Letter Office shall receive and pay the postage due thereon.

8. Where the sender disowns the article or cannot be found, it shall be returned to the Dead Letter Office, and it shall be competent to the officer in charge to decide whether payment of the postage due should be enforced.

In cases where postage is decided to be recovered, the recovery shall be effected in the same manner as arrears of public revenue under Regulation I of 1068, and the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office may further order the withholding, until payment of the postage is made or levied from the defaulter, any article addressed to him, not being on Sirkar service.

In other cases, the article shall be dealt with under the provisions of Section 5 (B).

9. Articles sent 'service bearing' such as endorsements, notices &c., which may be unclaimed, shall be returned unopened free of charge by the Dead Letter Office to the office from which they were issued.

10. 'Service bearing' articles which are refused shall be dealt with under the provisions of Section 8.

11.*

12. Unclaimed or refused articles which are not registered, if found to contain anything which makes registration compulsory, shall be returned to the senders registered and charged with double registration fee, in addition to any postage which may have been paid or which may be due on them.

13. All money (including currency notes, cheques, stamps, hundies &c.) found enclosed in any article, falling under section 5 (*b*) shall be paid into the Huzur Treasury by the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office, and other valuable property found as above, shall, subject to the sanction of the Dewan, be sold by public auction by the said officer and the proceeds of the sale shall be paid into the Huzur Treasury; such money or proceeds being held in deposit for the benefit of any person who may have a right thereto, after deducting all sums due by such person for postage and the charges connected with the auction.

14. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, where the contents of any article are found to be of a perishable or offensive nature, they may immediately be sold or otherwise disposed of by the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office.

*Cancelled by Notice dated 8th December 1899.

15. The employes of the Dead Letter Office shall not bid for or purchase, directly or indirectly, anything sold at any auction held under paras 13 and 14.

16. Notice inviting claimants for the valuable contents or the sale proceeds of the articles mentioned in paras 13 and 14 shall be published in the Government Gazette; and if not claimed within a year from the date of publication, they shall lapse to Government.

17. All claims under the last preceding section shall be preferred to the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office.

18. Where the claim is established to the satisfaction of that officer, he shall move Government for the return of the property held in deposit and they may pass such orders as they think fit.

19. Where the claim is not so established, he shall refer to Government for the necessary investigiation being made by any officer whom they may appoint for the purpose, and make such orders on the result of the investigation as they think fit.

20. No person unconnected with the Dead Letter Office, whether an employé of the Anchal Department or not, shall have admission into the Dead Letter Office, without the special sanction of the Dewan.

21. The Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office and the clerks employed in it must be sworn to secrecy, *i. e.*, not to divulge the contents of any article opened and read by them.

22. Employés of the Dead Letter Office who violate the abovesaid rule will, besides being liable to dismissal, be debarred from admission into any other department of the Government service.

23. On the first of every month or the next office day, if the first of the month happens to be a holiday, all articles which have been in deposit at the Dead Letter Office for one year shall be destroyed, in the presence of the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office.

24. Sections 37 and 38 of the Anchal Rules dated the 15th April 1882 and section 14 of the Supplementary Anchal Rules dated 1st October 1888, are hereby cancelled.

25. The Anchal Superintendent will, for the time being, be the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office. (6th July 1894.)

TABLE I.

Schedule of Sirkar Anchal Rates.

Letters.				Newspapers.				Book packets.				Patterns.				Parcels.			
Not exceeding in weight.	Rates.			Not exceeding in weight.	Rates			Not exceeding in weight.	Rates.			Not exceeding in weight.	Rates.			Not exceeding in weight.	Rates		
	Fs.	Chs.	C.		Fs.	Chs.	C.		Fs.	Chs.	C.		Fs.	Chs.	C.		Fs.	Chs.	C.
¼ Tolah	...	...	8	5 tolahs..	...	...	6	5 tolahs...	..	.	8	5 tolahs...	..	..	8	20 tolahs..	...	3	...
½ „	...	...	12	For every additional 5 tolahs or fraction thereof.	...	...	6	For every additional 5 tolahs or fraction thereof.			8	For every additional 5 tolahs or fraction thereof.			8	For every additional 20 tolahs or fraction thereof.	...	2	...
1 „	...	1	..		..	...	...	Book packets exceeding 200 tolahs will be charged at the parcel rates.	...	...	...	No pattern packets shall exceed 40 tolahs.	..	...	...	Parcels exceeding 600 tolahs will not be received at Anchal offices.	...	...	...
For every additional tolah or fraction thereof...	...	1	..		...	...	..		...	...	...		..	...	...		..	...	...

TABLE II.

Rates for Passengers.

Distance from Trivandrum.	Rate from Trivandrum.			Rates from Station to Station.		
Miles.	*To.*	Fs.	Chs.		Fs.	Chs.
				Trivandrum ...	...	..
17½	Chirayinkil ...	...	2	Chirayinkil ...	...	2
24	Varkala ...	...	3	Varkala ...	...	1
31	Paravur ..	1	1	Paravur ...	...	2
40	Quilon ...	1	3	Quilon ...	...	2
47	Chavara ..	2	1	Chavara ..	..	2
57	Klapana ..	2	3	Klapana ..	...	2
80	Ambalapuzha ...	3	2	Ambalapuzha ..	...	3
90	Alleppey ...	4	...	Alleppey ..	...	2
111	Vaikam ...	5	...	Vaikam ..	1	...
121	Arukutti ...	5	2	Arukutti ...	...	2
129	Ernaculam ...	6	...	Ernaculam ...	...	2
144	Parur ...	6	3	Parur ...	...	3

TABLE III.

Rates for Parcels.

Distance.	1 to 100 tolas.		101 to 250 tolas.		251 to 500 tolas.		501 to 1000 tolas.		For every additional 1000 tolas.	
	Fs.	Chs.	Fs.	Chs.	Fs.	Chs.	Fs.	Chs.	Fs.	Chs.
1 to 100 miles ...	1	..	2	...	3	...	6	...	2	...
101 to 150 miles ...	1	2	3	.	4	2	9	...	3	...
151 to 200 miles ..	2	..	4	...	6	...	12	...	4	...

TABLE IV

Time-Table of the running of the Transit.

Station.	Arrival.		Departure.		Remarks.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
	From Trivandrum to Parur.				
Trivandrum ...	...	...	12 noon	and 6 P. M.	The Government do not guarantee these times being kept to.
Chirayinkil ...	...	5-30 and 11-30	...	5-45 and 11-45	
Vurkala ...	2-15	8-15	2-30	8-30	
Paravur ...	5	11	5-15	11-15	
Quilon ...	3-15 and 9-15	...	...	2	
Chavara ...	...	4	...	4-15	
Klapana ...	...	8	...	8-15	
Ambalapuzha ..	3	..	3-15	...	
Alleppey ...	7	...	12	...	
Vaikam ...	...	8	...	10	
Arukutty ...	2-30	...	2-45	...	
Ernaculam ...	6	...	12	...	
Parur ...	...	7	...	..	
	From Parur to Trivandrum.				
Parur ...	...	...	...	8	
Ernaculam ...	3	...	...	1	
Arukutty ...	...	4-15	...	4-30	
Vaikam ...	...	10	...	10-15	
Alleppey ...	6-30	...	...	3	
Ambalapuzha ..	...	6	...	6-15	
Klapana ...	1-30	...	1-45	...	
Chavara ...	5-30	...	5-45	...	
Quilon ...	8	...	...	2 and 7	
Paravur ...	...	4-30 and 9-30	...	4-45 and 9-45	
Vurkala ...	12-15	7	22-30	7-15	
Chirayinkil ...	3	9-45	3-15	10	
Trivandrum ...	4 and 9	...	...	...	

Anchal Hundis.

Rules regarding the issue and payment of Hundis by the Anchal Department.

With a view to extend the benefit of the Hundi system to the general public, the business of issuing and paying hundis or orders shall, from and after the 16th August 1901, (1st Chingom 1077) be transferred from the Treasury Department to the Anchal Office except in the case of Hundis issued on Sirkar account, and the following rules in connection therewith are published for general information.

1. The Anchal offices named in the margin, with the exception of the last three Offices, *viz.*, Chalai, Quilon Peravagay and Alleppey Peravagay offices where no payment will be made, shall be authorized to issue and pay hundis and shall be open, for that purpose, between the hours of 12 noon and 4 P. M. on every day except the undermentioned holidays [during which the Chief Anchal Office at the Capital will be open from 1 to 4 P. M. and other Offices from 2 to 4 P. M.*]

1. Bhuthapandi.
2. Nagercoil.
3. Suchindrum.
4. Padmanabhapuram.
5. Eraniel.
6. Kuzhithura.
7. Neyyattinkara.
8. Trivandrum.
9. Attungal.
10. Quilon.
11. Kottarakara.
12. Punalur.
13. Shencottah.
14. Adur.
15. Patanayarkulengara.
16. Kayankulam.
17. Mavelikara.
18. Haripad.
19. Chengannur.
20. Tiruvella.
21. Ambalapuzha.
22. Alleppey.
23. Changanachery.
24. Kottayam.
25. Ettumanur.
26. Pala.
27. Todupuzha.
28. Muvattupuzha.
29. Perumbavur.
30. Alwaye.
31. Parur.
32. Vaikam.
33. Shertallay.
34. Nedumangad.
35. Kottar.
36. Chalai.
37. Quilon Peravagay.
38. Alleppey Peravagay.
39. Kulasagaram *
40. Tirutvattaar.
41. Colachel *
42. Parassala *
43. Kilimanur *
44. Chirayinkil *
45. Kozhenchery *
46. Pallam *
47. Mannanam *
48. Arukutty *
49. Edapalli *
50. Verapuzha *
51. Aramboly †
52. Paravur †
53. Chadayamangalam †
54. Puliyara †
55. Samburvadakara †
56. Mannar †
57. Pattanamthitta †
58. Pandalm †
59. Pulinkunam †
60. Kuttattukulam †
61. Peermade †
62. Pudukada ‡
63. Purur ‡
64. Nemom ‡
66. Kazhakootam ‡
66. Varkala ‡
67. Chattanur ‡
68. Kundarai ‡
69. Sasthamkotta ‡
70. Chavarai ‡
71. Konni ‡

All New moon days.
All Sundays.
His Highness the Maha Rajah's Birthday.
His Majesty the Emperor's Birthday.

Chingom—	Avani Purappu	1 day
,,	Avani Avittum	1 day
,,	Gayathri Japam	1 day
,,	Thiruvonam and Avittum	2 days
Kanni—	Mahanavami and Vijayadesami	2 days
Thulam—	Deepauli	1 day
Vrichigam—	Thirukartigay	1 day
Dhanu—	Swargavadal Yekadesi	1 day
,,	Christian New Year's day	1 day
Makaram—	Thye Pongal	1 day
Medom—	Vishu	1 day
Mithunam—	Karkadaka Sankranthi	1 day
Karkadakam—	Adiaruthi	1 day

* Vide Notice dated 23rd September 1901.

* Added by Notice dated 2nd December 1901.
† Added by Notice dated 21st March 1902.
‡ Added by Notice dated 17th July 1902.
§ Added by Notice dated 14th September 1902.
¶ Added by Notice dated 18th December 1902.
‖ Added br Notice dated 12 August 1903.

72. Mallappalli ‡	80. Kuthiathode §	88. Anjel ‖
73. Udayamperur ‡	81. Arianad ¶	89. Kulathupuzha ‖
74. Mahadanapuram §	82. Vamanapuram ¶	90. Talavadi ‖
75. Angamali §	83. Navaikulam ¶	91. Eraviperur ‖
76. Eratupetta §	84. Pattanapuram ¶	92. Puthencruz ‖
77. Kanjirapalli §	85. Kalavoor ¶	93. Kumili ‖
78. Malayattur §	86. Vithuray ‖	94. Piravam ‖
79. Kothamangalam §	87. Pachai ‖	

2. The "Hundi" is an order granted by the Anchal Office for the payment of a sum of money through the agency of the Anchal Office.

A 'Remitter' is the person who sends money by means of a hundi.

A 'Payee' is the person named in a hundi as the person to whom the money is to be paid.

**3. The amount for which a single hundi may be issued must not exceed Bh. Rs. 500 and no person shall be allowed to obtain in one day several hundies payable to the same payee the total of which exceeds Bh. Rs. 500.

4. A commission on the issue of hundies will be charged at the following rates :—

On any sum not exceeding Bh. Rs. 5	... 1 ch.††
On any sum not exceeding Bh. Rs. 10	... 2 chs.
On any sum exceeding Bh. Rs. 10 but not exceeding Bh. Rs. 20	... 4 chs.
and for every additional Bh. Rs. 10 or fraction thereof	... 2 chs.

5. The remitter of a hundi must fill in, in ink, on the hundi form (which will be supplied to him gratis by the Anchal Office) the necessary entries adding his signature at foot. He must also write his own name and address on the (acknowledgment) portion of the form. Entries must be legible and may be written in English, Tamil or Malayalam, either by the remitter himself or by any one on his behalf. The remitter may write on the 'Coupon' any communication he desires to make to the payee regarding the remittance.

6. The hundi form duly filled in together with the amount of the hundi and commission must be presented at the Anchal Office window during the prescribed hours.

7. The name and address of the payee must be entered with such completeness as shall secure indentification and prevent the risk of wrong payment. The occupation, trade or profession of the payee and any other particulars calculated to help in indentifying him should be added. The name of only one person may be entered as the payee except in the case of Firms or Corporations whose usual designation must be given. A hundi payable to a Government official, Bank manager or an Editor of a newspaper &c., in his public capacity should contain the designation, not the name, of the person to whom the hundi is intended.

8. The Anchal office will not be responsible for the wrong payment of a hundi caused by incorrect or incomplete information given by the remitter as to the name and address of the payee.

9. A receipt will be given to the remitter for the amount paid by him on account of the hundi and commission. Any error or omission should be pointed out at once by the remitter, otherwise, the Anchal Office will not be responsible.

** Vide Notice dated July 1904.

†† Vide Notice dated 4th April 1901

10. The payment of a hundi will ordinarily be made at the address of the payee on his signing the hundi and acknowledgment and returning them to the Anchal peon.

11. The hundi and acknowledgment must be signed by the payee named by the remitter or by some person authorized in writing by the payee in his behalf. The signature must be written in ink in the space provided for the purpose. If the payee of a hundi resides at a station where there is no Hundi Anchal Office and the payment cannot be effected in the usual way, a notice of the arrival of the hundi will be sent to him service-bearing by the Anchal master, requesting him (the payee) to attend personally or send an agent duly authorised in writing to sign the hundi on his behalf to receive payment of the amount. In either case, the notice issued by the Anchal Office must be returned to the Anchal Master.

12. The remitter of a Hundi is entitled to obtain free of charge an acknowledgment of the payment of the amount of the hundi signed by the payee. Should the remitter fail to receive an acknowledgment in due course, he should represent the matter to the Anchal master who will take the necessary steps to obtain it. If it is found after making the necessary enquiries that the acknowledgment is lost, he will obtain a certificate of payment free of charge signed by the Anchal Master of the office of payment.

13. If the payee of a hundi is illiterate, it will be necessary for him to make his mark on the hundi in the presence of two respectable witnesses whose signature must also be obtained in the hundi.

14. If a person removing from one Hundi Anchal Office to another Hundi Anchal Office leaves written instructions with the Anchal Master of the former place to redirect any hundi that may become payable to him after his departure, the instructions so given will be carried out free of charge and the hundies will be made payable at the Anchal Office to which they are so redirected.

15 The remitter of a hundi which has not been paid may require that the address of the payee shall be altered or that the name of the Anchal Office at which the hundi was originally made payable shall be changed. The required change will be made without additional charge on the remitter's applying in writing to the Anchal Office at which the hundi was issued.

16. The remitter of a hundi which has not been paid may require that the amount be paid to some person other than the payee named in the hundi. The required change will be made on payment of a second commission equal to the first on the remitter's applying in writing to the Anchal Office at which the hundi was issued and producing the receipt granted to him for the hundi.

17. The remitter of a hundi which has not been paid may stop payment and require that the money be repaid to himself. This will be done without additional charge on the remitter's applying in writing to the Anchal Office at which the hundi was issued and producing the receipt Payment can also be stopped by telegram, if the remitter pays for it and if there is a telegraph communication between the offices of issue and payment. In no case, however, will the Anchal Office be responsible for inability or failure to stop payment of hundi in compliance with the remitter's request.

18. If the payee of a hundi cannot be found or if the payee refuses to take payment, the amount of the hundi will be returned at once to the remitter free of charge. The commission will in no case be refunded.

19. If payment of a hundi to a payee cannot be effected and the amount cannot be repaid to the remitter owing to the latter not being found, the

hundi will become void and its value will be credited to Government. But if the payee or remitter or their heirs subsequently apply for payment before the expiration of one year from the date of issue of the hundi, the amount of the hundi will be paid to him with the sanction of the Dewan.

20. The payment of a hundi may be deferred for a period not exceeding a week owing to an exceptional state of treasury balances or any other special cause. Such instances will, of course, be very rare. (28th May, 1901.)

Anchal Notices.

Instances having come to the notice of Government, in which Anchal labels obliterated by the private seals of the senders could not be easily distinguished from used labels, it is hereby notified for general information that senders of letters, packets &c., by Anchal, are permitted to obliterate the Anchal Stamps by their private seals only to the extent of a fourth portion thereof, leaving the remaining portion to be cancelled by the Anchal authorities. Letters, packets &c., which are cancelled in contravention of this rule will be treated as 'unpaid' and dealt with as such. (6th December 1900.)

Under section 4 of Regulation 1 of 1064, it is hereby notified for general information that, from and after the $\frac{\text{15th Kumbhom 1076,}}{\text{26th February 1901,}}$ all articles posted in any Post Office outside Travancore and transferred from any British Post Office within Travancore for delivery through the Anchal, will be charged at prepaid rates and those posted in any British Post Office within Travancore and transferred to the Anchal with double rates. (16th February 1901.)

From and after the 14th March 1901 (1st Meenam 1076) purchasers of three-quarters of a chuckram Anchal stamps from any Government Treasury or Anchal office or officer authorized to sell them will be entitled to a discount calculated at the rate of 2 chuckrams upon every rupee. No discount will be allowed for purchasers below 7 chuckrams. The discount is payable only in stamps. (16th February 1901.)

In view to afford additional facilities to the public, the price of Anchal Letter Cards has been reduced from one chuckram to twelve cash. This arrangement will take effect from the 1st Margaly 1079.

2. A discount of one chuckram on every Rupee will be allowed to purchasers as heretofore. (12th November 1903.)

On and after the $\frac{\text{1st Dhanu 1079,}}{\text{16th December 1903,}}$ nothing shall be written, printed or otherwise impressed on the address side of the Anchal Card except the name and address of the addressee, the name of the sender, the place and date of posting. Should any of the conditions above indicated be infringed, the card will be charged with a postage of half a chuckram. The above restriction applies not only in respect of the cards on which are printed the words "the address only to be written on this side" in English and Malayalam and which will be issued for sale from the 1st Dhanu 1079 but also in respect of any cards on which the said words are not printed, that may be issued or used on and after the said date. (19th November 1903).

List of Anchal Offices in Travancore.

Name of Office.	District in which situated.	Name of Office.	District in which situated.
Aramboly	Tovala	Chavara	Karunagapalli
Bhuthapandi		Patanayarkulangara...	
Suchindram (town) ...		Klapana	
Mahadanapuram ...	Agastisvaram	Harripad	Kartigapalli
Kottar		Kayanculam	
Nagercoil ...		Mavelikara	Mavelikara
Padmanabhapuram ..		Pantalam Nurnad ...	
Kulasagaram	Kalkulam	Chengannur	Chengannur
Tiruvattar		Pattanamtitta ...	
Mulagumudu		Mannar	
Eraniel		Konni	
Colachel	Eraniel	Tiruvalla	Tiruvalla
Kuzhittura		Kozhenchery ...	
Putukada	Vilavankode	Mallappalli	
Kalial		Eraviperur	
Parassala	Neyyattinkara	Ambalapuzha.. ...	Ambalapuzha
Neyyattinkara ...		Pulinkunnu	
Puvar		Alleppey	
Nemam		Do. Transit station.	
Trivandrum	Trivandrum	Talavadi	
Chalai (Sub)		Shertallay	Shertallay
Kazhakuttam ...		Kalavur	
Nedumangad ...	Nedumangad	Arukutti	
Aryanad		Kuthiathode	
Vithuray		Vaikam	Va kam
Pachai		Udayamperur ...	
Vamanapuram ...		Parur	Parur
Chirayinkil	Chirayinkil	Verapoly	
Attungal		Ettumanur	Ettumanur
Varkala		Mannanam	Kottayam
Kilimanur		Kottayam	
Navaikulam		Pallam	
Paravur	Quilon	Changanachery ...	Changanachery
Chattannur		Kanjirapalli	
Quilon		Peermade	
Do. Transit station.		Kurnili	
Kundarai		Pala	Minachil
Kottarakara	Kottarakara	Eratupetta	
Anjel		Todupuzha	..Todupuzha
Chadayamangalam ...		Muvattupuzha ...	Muvattupuzha
Pattanapuram ...	Pattanapuram	Kuttattukulam ...	
Kulattupuzha ...		Piravam	
Vazhukanpara ...		Kothamangalam ...	
Punalur		Edapalli	Kunnattnad.
Shencottah (town) ...	Shencottah	Perumpavur	
Samburvatakara ...		Alwaye	
Puliyara		Malayattur	
Sastamkotta	Kunnattur	Puthen Cruz	
Adur		Angamali	...Alangad

List of Village Anchal Offices.

Names of Village Anchal Offices.		Names of Anchal Offices to which the Village Offices are attached.
Azhakiapandipuram	..	Bhuthapandy
Agastiswaram	..	Mahadanapuram
Alur	..	Eraniel
Aranmula	...	Kozhenchery
Balaramapuram	..	Nemam
Bharananganam	..	Pala
Cape Comorin	...	Mahadanapuram
Edalacudy	..	Suchindram
Fort (Western Street)	..	Trivandrum
Kollankode	...	Parassala
Kattakaday	..	Aryanad
Karamanai	..	Trivandrum
Kalpalakadavu	...	Do.
Kallada (Eastern)	..	Sastamkotta
Kalikavila	...	Parassala
Kidangur	...	Ettumanur
Kuravalangad	...	Do.
Kadakal	...	Chadayamangalam
Kattathura	...	Kuzhittura
Karingal	...	Eraniel
Kallada (Western)	...	Sastamkotta
Kunnikod	...	Kottarakara
Kaduthuruthy	...	Ettumanur
Myanad	...	Chattannur
Mylady	...	Suchindram
Munambam	...	Parur
Manimala	..	Kanjirapally
Maralikara	..	Padmanabhapuram
Pallikal	..	Kayanculam
Palliyadi	..	Kuzhittura
Pechipara	...	Kulasagaram
Pettah	...	Trivandrum
Punthura	...	Do.
Puthupally	...	Kottayam
Panavally	..	Arukutty
Ponkunnam	...	Kanjarapally
Parakkai	...	Suchindram
Punjar	..	Erattupetta
Rajakkamangalam	.	Eraniel
Ranni	...	Pattanamtitta
Elathur	...	Shencottah (Town)
Tricaryur	...	Muvattupuzha
Tiruvancode	...	Padmanabhapuram
Tovala	...	Aramboly
Tazhakudy	..	Buthapandy
Thamarakulam	..	Suchindram
Taikad	..	Trivandrum
Thazhathangady	...	Kottayam
Thumpamon	...	Pantalam
Thittuvila	..	Buthapandy
Varkala (Town)	..	Varkala

List of Anchal Pillar Letter Boxes.

No.	Names of Stations where boxes are placed.	Names of the Anchal Offices by which the boxes are Cleared
1	Attur ...	Thiruvattar.
2	Amaravila ..	Neyattinkara.
3	Alangode (market) ...	Attungal.
4	Avanavancherry ...	Do.
5	Anjengo (British Territory) ...	Chirayinkil.
6	Azhur ...	Do.
7	Ayikudi ...	Samburvadakara.
8	Avur ...	Haripad.
9	Alaramapuram ...	Mavelikara
10	Anantaramapuram ...	Adur.
11	Arthungal ...	Shertalla.
12	Alwaye (Railway Station) ...	Alwaye.
13	Angamali (Do) ...	Angamali.
14	Athirampuzha ..	Ettumanur.
15	Beach ...	Alleppey.
16	Chalagramom ...	Trivandrum.
17	Cantonment ...	Do.
18	Chinnakada ...	Quilon Piravaga.
19	Champaculam ...	Ambalapuzha.
20	Cherukole ..	Mavelikara.
21	Chettipuzha ..	Changanachery.
22	Changanachery (Market) ...	Do.
23	Chalikunnu ..	Kottayam.
24	Chempil (Bazaar) ..	Vaikam.
25	Eraniel (Town) ..	Eraniel.
26	Eraviputhur ...	Mylady (Village Office).
27	Eravipuram ...	Quilon.
28	Edathuva ...	Thalavadi.
29	Ezhupunna ..	Arukutti.
30	Edapalli (Railway Station) ..	Edapalli.
31	Enanallur ..	Muvattupuzha.
32	Elavur ..	Kuthattukulam.
33	Erachikulam ...	Nagercoil.
34	Ezhukone ..	Kundarai.
35	Elathur ...	Pattanamthitta.
36	Fort (Southern Street) ..	Trivandrum
37	Kadukara ...	Azhakiapandipuram (Village Office).
38	Karaculam ...	Trivandrum.
39	Kadakavur ..	Chirayinkil.
40	Kuzhumathikad ...	Kundarai.
41	Kulakada ...	Kottarakara.
42	Kadakal (Market) ...	Kadakal (Village Office).
43	Krishnapuram ...	Kayenculam.
44	Kartigapalli ...	Haripad.
45	Kainakari ...	Alleppey.
46	Kallicherry ...	Chenganur.
47	Kanjirathinal (Market) ...	Kozancherry.
48	Kaipattur ...	Pattanamthitta.
49	Kavumbhagam ...	Turuvella.
50	Kaviyur ...	Eraviperur.
51	Kallupara ...	Do.

No.	Names of Stations where boxes are placed	Names of the Ancial Offices by which the boxes are cleared.
52	Karukachal ...	Changanachery.
53	Kumaranallur ...	Kottayam.
54	Kudamalur ...	Marnanam.
55	Kypuzha ..	Do.
56	Kumammavu ...	Varapuzha.
57	Kuvapaddy ...	Perumpavur.
58	Kizhillam ...	Do.
59	Kazhukambalam ...	Do.
60	Kuruppampady ...	Do.
61	Kavunkara (Market) ..	Muvattupuzha.
62	Kudayattur ...	Thodupuzha.
63	Kadamattam ..	Puthencruz.
64	Kuravalangad ..	Kuravalangad (Village Office)
65	Madhavalayam ...	Thovala (Village Office.)
66	Marthandam ...	Kuzhithura.
67	Minchira ...	Puthukada.
68	Mamavalakurichy ..	Eraniel.
69	Mamady ...	Adur.
70	Mepral ...	Tiruvella.
71	Mundakayam ...	Kanjirapalli.
72	Muttathangady ...	Shertallay.
73	Muhammel ...	Kalavur.
74	Manala ...	Udiyamperur
75	Manjummel ...	Varapuzha.
76	Manikamangalam ..	Angamali.
77	Muvattupuzha (Town) ..	Muvathupuzha.
78	Monipalli ...	Kuthattukulam
79	Mutholi ...	Pala.
80	Munampam ...	Parur.
81	Nellickakuzhi ...	Puvar.
82	Nedungolam ...	Chathannur.
83	Nilamperur ...	Pallam.
84	Near Manorama Office (Kottayam)	Kottayam.
85	Ozhuganacherry ...	Nagercoil.
86	Ottasakaramangalam ...	Neyyattinkara.
87	Olasha ...	Kottayam.
88	Pattanam ...	Puthukada.
89	Pachipara ...	Pechipara (village office).
90	Puthentheruvu ...	Trivandrum.
91	Puthanchantha ..	Do.
92	Punnapuram ...	Do.
93	Pirappancode ...	Vamanapuram.
94	Puthenthope Thura ...	Trivandrum.
95	Perunad ...	Quilon.
96	Pattazhi ...	Pattanapuram.
97	Pannana ...	Patanayarculangara.
98	Pathiyur ...	Kayanculam.
99	Pulinkunnu ...	Pulinkunnu.
100	Puthiakavu ...	Mavelikara.
101	Puthankavu ..	Chengannur.
102	Puvathur ...	Arumula (village office).

No.	Names of Stations where boxes are placed.	Name of the Anchal Offices by which the boxes are cleared.
103	Periyar ...	Peermade.
104	Pampanar ...	Do.
105	Puthupalli ...	Puthupalli (village office.)
106	Puthenchira ...	Parur.
107	Puthenvelikara ..	Parur.
108	Palliakal ...	Do.
109	Parakadavu ...	Angamali.
110	Pampacuda ...	Kuthattukulam.
111	Punjar ...	Punjar (Village office.)
112	Sreemularangam Market ...	Ettumanur.
113	Thershanamkoppu ...	Bhuthapandy.
114	Thazhacudy ...	Th zhacudy (Village office.)
115	Tiruppathisaram ...	Nagercoil.
116	Therur ...	Suchindram.
117	Thickanameode ...	Eraniel.
118	Thirupuram ...	Neyyattinkara.
119	Tangacherry, (British Territory) ...	Quilon.
120	Thevalakara ...	Chavara.
121	Thazhava ...	Pataniyarculangara
122	Shencottah, Taluk Cutcherry ...	Shencottah Town.
123	Thevaculangara ...	Kayenculam.
124	Thondanculangara ...	Alleppey.
125	Thuravur ...	Kuthiathodu.
126	Thockenparur ...	Udiyamperur.
127	Taikadcherry ...	Vaikam.
128	Tiruvalur ...	Alwaye.
129	Unnavilacada ...	Kuzhittura.
130	Uruttambalam ...	Neyattinkara.
131	Udayadithiapuram ...	Chavara.
132	Vadasseri ...	Nagercoil.
133	Vadiveesvaram ...	Kottar.
134	Villukiri ...	Padmanabhapuram.
135	Vettikavila ...	Kottarakara.
136	Vanjipuzha ...	Chenganur.
137	Vazhaculam ...	Muvattupuzha.
138	Vechur ...	Vaikam.
139	Purappuzha ...	Thodupuzha.

List of Letter Boxes placed in Police Stations &c.

No.	Names of Stations &c. where boxes are placed.	Names of the Anchal Offices by which the boxes are cleared.
1	Arumana (Police Station) ...	Kuzhithura.
2	Airur (Upper Primary School) ..	Kozhencherry.
3	Azhiijillam (Vernacular School)...	Changanacherry.
4	Aikaranad (Salt-Bankshall) ...	Puthencruz.
5	Alangad (Taluk Cutcherry) ...	Alwaye.
6	Cummaracam (Police Station) ...	Kottayam.

No.	Names of Stations where boxes are placed.	Names of the Anchal Offices by which the boxes are cleared.
7	Chengannur Proverthy (Cutcherry)...	Mannar.
8	Chief Engineer's office ...	Trivandrum.
9	Cherukapuzha (Vernacular School) ...	Kozhencherry.
10	Elathur (Police Station) ...	Shencottah.
11	Errur (Vernacular School) ..	Anjel.
12	Kattakaday (Police Station) ...	Kattakaday (Village Office.)
13	Kallada, Eastern (Do) ...	Kallada, Eastern (Village Office.)
14	Kavalam (Vernacular School) ..	Pulincunnu.
15	Kallarcod Do ...	Alleppey.
16	Karukutti (English School) ...	Angamali.
17	Manambur (Proverthi Cutcherry)..	Attungal.
18	Madavur (Police Station) ...	Kilimanur.
19	Madathura (Old Anchal office) ...	Kulathupuzha.
20	Muttam Vernacular School ...	Haripad.
21	Manchadikara Do ...	Changanacherry.
22	Mazhuvannur Do ...	Perumpavur.
23	Niranam (Mission English School).	Mannar.
24	Nurnad (Police Station) ..	Nurnad.
25	Neendakara Do ...	Quilon.
26	Ottakal Do ...	Tenmalai.
27	Puliyakurichi (Vernacular School).	Padmanabhapuram.
28	Pangode (Line) ...	Trivandrum.
29	Punnapara (Police Station) ...	Ambalapuzha.
30	Perumpalam (Vernacular School)..	Arukutti.
31	Pudupally (Proverthi Cutcherry).	Pallam.
32	Pampadi (Chuthram) ...	Kottayam.
33	Perunna (Proverthi Cutcherry) ...	Changanacherry.
34	Ramankari (Police Station) ..	Do.
35	Ramapuram (Police Station) ...	Pala.
36	Tonnakal Do ...	Kazhakuttam.
37	Trikunnapuzha Do ...	Haripad.
38	Tiruvella (Old Taluk Cutcherry)...	Tiruvella.
39	Thanneermukkam (Police Station)..	Shertallay.
40	Tiruvarpu (Police Station) ..	Kottayam.
41	Trikudisthanam (Vernacular School) ...	Changanacherry.
42	Talayolaparambu (Police Station)...	Vaikam.
43	Vizhinjam Do ...	Nemom.
44	Elanjipally Church ...	Piravam.
45	Nedumudy (Proverthi Cutcherry)..	Ambalapuzha.
46	Vaikam Water Shed ...	Vaikam.

ABSTRACT OF POSTAL INFORMATION.

INLAND POST.—POSTAGE RATES AND FEES.

Postage Rates.—(1) WHEN THE POSTAGE IS PREPAID :—

Postcards.		Letters.			Book and pattern Packets.	Registered Newspapers. (Prepayment compulsory.)			Parcels—Prepayment Compulsory.				
									Not exceeding 440 tolas.			Exceeding 440 tolas. (Registration compulsory).	
Single.	Reply.	Not exceeding ¾ tola.	Exceeding ¾ tola but not exceeding 1½ tolas	Every additional 1½ tolas or fraction thereof.	Every 10 tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 6 tolas.	Exceeding 6 tolas, but not exceeding 20 tolas.	Every additional 20 tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 20 tolas.	Exceeding 20 tolas, but not exceeding 40 tolas.	Every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof	Exceeding 440 tolas, but not exceeding 480 tolas.	Every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof up to 2,000 tolas.
anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	annas.	annas.	annas.	rupees.	annas.
¼	½	½	1	1	½	¼	½	½	2	4	2	3	4

(2) WHEN THE POSTAGE IS NOT PREPAID, OR IS INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID (CHARGEABLE ON DELIVERY) :—

On an unpaid letter, postcard of private manufacture, or packet ... ... double the prepaid rate.

,, insufficiently paid letter or packet ... ... ,, deficiency.

,, ,, ,, reply postcard of private manufacture ... ... ,, prepaid rate for the half on which the postage is not prepaid.

Registration Fee.

For each letter, postcard, book or pattern packet, or parcel to be registered ... ... 2 annas.

Ordinary Money Order Fees.

On any sum not exceeding Rs. 5 ... ... 1 anna.
" exceeding Rs 5 but not exceeding Rs. 10 ... ... 2 annas.
" " Rs. 10 " " Rs. 15 ... ... 3 "
" " Rs. 15 " " Rs. 25 ... ... 4 "
" " Rs. 25 up to Rs. 600 ... ... 4 annas for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and 4 annas for the remainder provided that if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 5, the charge for it shall be only 1 anna; if it does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only 2 annas; and if it does not exceed Rs. 15, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas.

Telegraphic Money Order Fees (including cost of telegram).

On any sum not exceeding Rs. 25. ... ... 1 4 0
On every additional Rs. 25 (or fraction thereof) up to Rs. 150 .. .. 0 4 0
" " Rs. 50 (or fraction thereof) above Rs. 150 and up to Rs. 600 ... ... 0 8 0

Insurance Fees.

When the value insured is not more than Rs. 50 ... ... 1 anna.
For every additional Rs. 50 (or fraction thereof) .. .. 1 anna.

Value-payable Fees.

On any sum specified for remittance to the sender not exceeding Rs. 5 ... ... 1 anna.
" " " exceeding Rs. 5, but not exceeding Rs. 10 ... ... 2 annas.
" " " " Rs. 10, " " Rs. 15 ... ... 3 "
" " " " Rs. 15, " " Rs. 25 ... ... 4 "
" " " " Rs. 25, ... 4 annas for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and 4 annas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 5, the charge for it shall be only 1 anna; if it does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only 2 annas; and if it does not exceed Rs. 15, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas.

Acknowledgment Fee.

For each article registered ... ... 1 anna.

FOREIGN POST.—POSTAGE RATES AND FEES.

COUNTRIES AND PLACES. [For the few countries and places to which postcards cannot be sent or registration is not available, or prepayment of postage is compulsory, see the Schedule of Foreign Postage Rates in Section III of the *Indian Postal Guide.*]	POSTCARDS.		LETTERS.	PRINTED PAPERS, INCLUDING BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS	BUSINESS PAPERS.		SAMPLES.	
	Single.	Reply.	Per ½ oz.	PER 2 oz.	Not over 10 oz.	Per 2 oz. additional.	Not over 4 oz.	Per 2 oz. additional.
The United Kingdom and all the British possessions participating in the scheme of Imperial penny postage (see schedule of Foreign Postage Rates in section III of the *Indian Postal Guide.*)	anna. 1	annas. 2	anna. 1	anna. ½	annas. 2½	anna. ½	anna. 1	anna. ½
Any other part of the world served by the Foreign post, except Ceylon and Portuguese India.	1	2	2½	½	2½	½	1	½
Ceylon and Portuguese India. ...	**Indian inland rates.**							

Registration Fee—Two annas (in stamps) for each letter, postcard, or packet registered.

Acknowledgment Fee—One anna (in stamps) in the case of Ceylon and 2 annas (in stamps) in all other cases in addition to the registration fee, for each letter, postcard or packet registered.

Parcels—not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight may be sent by post to the United Kingdom at the following rates of postage:—

For a parcel—	Via Gibraltar Rs.	as.	Overland. Rs.	as.
Not over 3 lbs.	0	12	1	8
Over 3 lbs., but not over 7 lbs.	1	8	2	4
„ 7 „ „ „ 11 „	2	4	3	0

Under an arrangement with the P. & O. S. N. Co. parcels exceeding 11 lbs. but not exceeding 50 lbs. in weight may also be sent to the United Kingdom through the medium of that Company. For the rates and conditions applicable to such parcels, *see* Section IV of the *Indian Postal Guide*.

Parcels may also be sent by post to most British possessions, and to most Foreign Countries and their possessions, at the rates of postage and under the conditions shown in Section IV of the *Indian Postal Guide*.

repayment of parcel postage is compulsory in all cases.

Money Orders—expressed in sterling may be drawn on the United Knigdom and most British possessions, and also on most Foreign Countries and their possessions at the following rates of commission :—

On any sum not exceeding £ 1 ... ... 3 annas.	On any sum exceeding £ 3 but not exceeding £ 4 ... 10 annas.
,, exceeding £ 1 but not exceeding £ 2 ... 5 ,,	,, ,, £ 4 ,, ,, £ 5 ... 12 ,,
,, ,, £ 2 ,, ,, £ 3 ... 8 ,,	,, ,, £ 5 ... ... 12 ,, for each

complete sum of £ 5 and 12 annas for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed £ 1, the charge for it shall be 3 annas; if it does not exceed £ 2, the charge for it shall be 5 annas; if it does not exceed £ 3, the charge for it shall be 8 annas; and if it does not exceed £ 4, the charge for it shall be 10 annas.

The value of a single money order drawn on the United Kingdom may not exceed £ 40.

Money orders expressed in Indian currency may be drawn—at inland rates and under inland rules on the Indian Native States, the British possessions and the Foreign Countries and possessions named under the head "Foreign Money Orders."

Telegraphic Money Orders—expressed in Indian currency may also be drawn on Ceylon. Limit of value is Rs. 600. The rates of commission are, 4 annas higher in each case than the rates applicable to inland telegraphic money orders, except as regards sums not exceeding Rs. 10 on which the commission is Re. 1—6 annas.

British Postal Orders—of the denominations of 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, and so on, increasing by 6*d.* at each step, up to 19*s.*, and also of the denominations of 20*s.* and 21*s.*, are sold at post offices for their denominated value (at Rs. 15 to the £) *plus* a small commission. The amount of commission is 1½ annas in the case of an order for a sum not exceeding 1*s.* 6*d.*, 1 anna for an order for any sum from 2*s.* up to 10*s.* 6*d.* inclusive, and 1½ annas for an order for any sum exceeding 10*s.* 6*d.*

British postal orders are payable in the United Kingdom and at the British post offices at Constantinople, Salonica, Smyrna, Panama and India.

Insurance—is available for both parcels and registered letters addressed to the United Kingdom and a number of other countries and colonies at the following rates :—

(1)	To the United Kingdom and all other countries and places to which insurance is available, with the exception of those named below	3 annas for every £ 5 or fraction thereof of insured value.								
(2)	To Ceylon and Portuguese India...	2	,,	,,	Rs. 100	,,	,,	,,	,,
(3)	To Mauritius	4	,,	,,	Rs. 100	,,	,,	,,	,,
(4)	(FOR PARCELS ONLY)—To British East Africa, British post office, at Zanzibar and Mauritius	4	,,	,,	Rs. 100	,,	,,	,,	,,

Inland Post.

Addresses.

Every letter, postcard, packet or parcel should be clearly addressed. First, the name of the person should be written, then his profession, then the place where he lives, and then the post-town, thus :—

A. B., Collector, Poona.	Sewalik, son of Jaganath, Teacher, Village ——, Ramnagar post office.

If the post-town is a very shall one, or if there are other post-towns of the same name, the name of the district must be added *in brackets*, but if the name of the district is the same as that of the post-town, the name of the province should be added instead of the name of the district. The sender of the postal article should write his name and address on the lower left-hand side of the envelope or cover. When this is done, the Post Office will be able to return the article to the sender without opening it, and, in some cases, without any delay, if the person to whom it is addressed cannot be found or refuses to receive it.

Postcards.

Single and reply cards of private manufacture may be sent by post as postl cards, provided that as regards size they are not more than $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or less than $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ inches, and that as regards substance of paper they are in conformity with the inland postcards issued by the Post office. The Postage on such cards may either be prepaid or not.

A postcard must not be folded, cut or otherwise altered, and nothing may be written, printed or otherwise impressed on the address-side, or affixed or attached to either side, of a postcard, except as provided for in Section II of the *Indian Postal guide*.

A Postcard which infringes any of the prescribed conditions is treated as a letter and charged accordingly.

Book and Pattern Packets.

A book packet may contain books, newspapers, engravings, photographs, drawings, plans, maps, printed music and proof sheets, and generally anything printed, engraved, lithographed or papyrographed. It may also contain blank paper, parchment or cardboard; manuscript papers such as deeds, bills of lading, invoices, accounts, manuscript for press and old letters which have already once passed through the post and served their original purpose. No personal communication can be sent in a book packet except manuscript for the press.

A pattern packet may contain *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise which have no saleable value. It may also contain together with such patterns or samples, anything which is allowed to be sent by book post.

There is no limit as to the weight of a book packet, but the weight of a pattern packet must not exceed 80 tolas.

The size of a book or pattern packet must not be more than 2 feet in length, 1 foot in width, and 1 foot in depth.

A book or pattern packet must be posted either without a cover, or with a cover open at both ends, or in an unfastened envelope or other cover which can be easily removed for an examination of the contents.

A book or pattern packet which infringes any of the prescribed conditions is charged on delivery with letter or parcel postage, whichever may be less.

Newspapers.

Newspapers of all kinds may be sent by post at the rates for, and under the conditions relating to, book packets, but the cheap rates of postage for newspapers are avaliable only for newspapers which have been registered as such in the office

of the Postmaster General, and are posted under the special conditions prescribed for newspapers of that kind. The definition of "newspaper," and the conditions under which such newspapers, may be posted at the special rates of postage, will be found in Section II of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

Registration.

Registration makes the transmission of an article more secure; but the Post Office is not responsible for the loss of a registered article, or for any injury which its contents may sustain during its transmission through the post, unless the article is also insured.

Letters, postcards, book and pattern packets, and parcels may be registered.

The prepayment of the postage and registration fee is compulsory in the case of all registered articles, and must be made by means of postage stamps affixed to the article.

Articles intended for registration must be presented at the window of the post office. The post office will give a receipt for each article registered.

Registration is compulsory in the case of a postal article containing currency notes, and also in the case of an article which is seen or known to contain postage or other stamps, or a cheque, hundi, bank note or the like. If this rule is infringed, a double registration fee is charged on the delivery of the article.

Addressees' acknowledgments

The sender of a registered article can obtain an acknowledgment of delivery signed by the addressee by paying a fee of one anna in addition to the postage and registration fee, at the time of posting the article. The fee for a special acknowledgment must be paid by means of postage stamps affixed to the article.

Insurance.

Registered letters and registered parcels may be insured up to the value of Rs. 500 in branch offices authorized to insure articles, and up to the value of Rs. 2,000 in all other authorized post offices.

All the charges, (*i. e.* postage, registration fee, and insurance fee) on an insured article must be paid in full, by means of postage stamps affixed to it, before it can be insured.

Articles intended for insurance must be packed and sealed in the manner described in Section II of *Indian Postal Guide.* The cloth-lined registration envelopes sold at all post offices are recommended to be used for insured letters.

The minimum size for an insured parcel is 12 cubic inches.

Articles for insurance must be presented at the post office window with the amount for which the sender wishes it to be insured clearly written, in words and figures, on the cover. The name and address of the sender must also be written on the cover in the lower left-hand corner or on a separate slip of paper, to be presented with the article, should there be no room for his name and address on the cover.

A receipt will be given by the post office for each article insured and the sender will receive, free of charge, an acknowledgment signed by the person to whom the article is delivered.

Insurance is compulsory in the case of coin, bullion, precious stones, jewellery, and articles of gold and silver. If this rule is infringed, the article is liable to be returned to the sender, or to be forwarded to the addressee charged with an additional fee of one rupee.

The conditions under which compensation is payable for an insured article, in the event of loss or damage, will be found in Section II of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

Value-payable Post.

The following postal articles may be sent value-payable, provided that the amount specified for remittance to the sender on any such article is not less than 4 annas or more than Rs. 1,000, and that it does not contain

(1) *Registered* Letters.		(1) *Unregistered* Book packets (if fully prepaid).	
(2) ,, Book Packets.			
(3) ,, Parcels		(2) ,,	Newspapers prepaid at newspaper rates of postage.
		(3) ,,	Parcels.

(Any of these postal articles, with the exception of unregistered parcels, may be sent value-payable to Ceylon, *provided that* the amount specified for remittance to the sender on any such article does not exceed Rs. 150.)

Articles intended to be sent by the value-payable post must be presented at the post office window with the prescribed form, which can be obtained *free* at the post office, filled up. The sender must sign the declaration in the form that the article is sent in execution of a *bona fide* order received by him.

If the value-payable article is sent unregistered, the sender must pay a fee, calculated according to the schedule of value-payable money order fees, on the amount specified for remittance to the sender by affixing postage stamps of the value of the fee to to the form presented with the article, in the space provided for this purpose.

A receipt will be given by the Post Office to the sender of a value payable registered article.

The amount to be recovered from the addressee will be the sum specified by the sender for remittance to himself *plus* in the case of registered parcels, registered letters, and registered book packets, a fee calculated according to the schedule of value-payable money order fees, on the amount specified for remittance to the sender. When the amount is recovered from the addressee, the sum for payment to the sender will be remitted to him by money order.

Railway or steamer receipt-notes for goods conveyed within the limits of British India may be sent open by post as value-payable articles subject to the rates relating to registered value-payable articles and to certain further conditions which will be found in Section II of the *Indian Postal Guide*.

Money Orders.—Ordinary.

The amount of single money order must not be more than Rs. 600, and must not include any sum less than an anna.

A person wishing to have a money order issued must fill in all the necessary particulars in a money order form (which can be obtained *free* at the post office), and present it with the money and commission at the post office during the hours for money order work.

A receipt will be given by the post office for the amount paid in on account of each money order, and the remitter will receive, free of charge, an acknowledgment signed by the person to whom the money order was paid.

Money Orders.—Telegraphic.

The amount of a single telegraphic money order must not be more than Rs. 600, and must not include any sum less than a rupee. If the amount is more than Rs 150, the telegrahic money order must be for a sum which is a multiple of Rs. 10.

A telegrahic money order is obtained in the same way as an ordinary money order, but the remitter must write the words "By telegraph" across the money order form.

A receipt will be given by the post office to the remitter of a telegraphic money order for the total amount paid by him. The remitter will also receive, through the post, free of charge an acknowledgment signed by the person to whom the remittance was paid.

Savings Banks.

Any person may open an account in the Post Office Savings Bank in his own name, or on behalf of minors related to him or of whom he is the guardian.

In each account money may be deposited either at call or subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal.

The smallest sum of money that can be deposited at any time is 4 annas, and no deposit may include a fraction of an anna. The largest sum that a person may have at call at any time (not including interest) is Rs. 2,000; or in the case of an account opened on behalf of a minor, Rs. 1,000; but not more than Rs. 200 may be deposited to remain at call between the 1st of April of any year and the 31st of March of the following year. These annual and maximum limits do not apply to public, conjoint, and security deposit accounts.

The smallest sum of money that can be withdrawn at any time is 4 annas, and no sum which includes the fraction of an anna can be withdrawn except to close an account. Money deposited on behalf of a minor can be withdrawn, during his minority, by his guardian only.

Interest will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on all deposits at call and at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on all deposits requiring six months' notice of withdrawal. This interest will be allowed for each calendar month on the lowest balance at credit of an account between the close of the fourth day and the end of the month. It will be calculated according to tables in Section VI of Indian Post Guide.

Government securities may be bought and sold through the agency of the Post Office without any charge for the service. Sums in whole rupees, not being less than Rs 10, may be tendered for investment in Government paper subject to an annual limit of Rs. 1,000 and a maximum limit of Rs. 5,000 in the case of an adult and of Rs. 4,000 in the case of a minor.

FOREIGN POST.

Foreign Parcels.

Postal parcels may be sent to the United Kingdom and most of the British possessions and also to most foreign countries and their possessions at the rates of postage and under the conditions shown in Section IV of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

The postage on foreign parcels must be prepaid by means of stamps affixed either to the parcels themselves or to official labels pasted on the parcels. These official labels can be obtained free of cost at any post office.

Every parcel for transmission by the foreign parcel post must be presented at the post office counter with a customs declaration in the prescribed form.

Foreign Insurance.

Insurance is available for both parcels and registered letters addressed to the *United Kingdom* and a number of other countries and colonies, the names of which will be found in Sections III and IV of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

Parcels and registered letters tendered for insurance must have the amount to be insured clearly written in both words and figures on their covers, and must be packed and closed and sealed in the special manner described in Sections III and IV of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

When a parcel addressed to a *Foreign* (as distinguished from a *British*) country or possession is to be insured, it must be presented with a despatch note duly filled up, in addition to the customs declaration.

The conditions under which compensation is payable for an insured article, in the event of loss or damage, will be found in Sections III and IV of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

Foreign Money Orders.

Money orders expressed in *Sterling* may be drawn on the *United Kingdom* and most of the other countries of Europe, and also on Egypt, Canada, the United States of America, the British possesions in the West Indies, South Africa, and Australia, and most of the other British possessions in America and Africa, as well as on a number of other countries and places, the names of which will be found in Section V of the *Indian Postal Guide*

The limit of amount for a single foreign money order expressed in sterling currency is £ 40 in the case of money orders drawn on the United Kingdom and a few other countries; in all other cases the limit is either £ 10 or 20. Full particulars on this point will be found in Section V of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

The amount to be paid in Indian money for a foreign sterling money order will be the equivalent of its sterling value, at the rate of Rs. 15 for one pound sterling; *plus* the commission at the rates given before.

Money orders expressed in *Indian currency* may be drawn *at inland rates* and *under inland rules* on the British and German East African Protectorates, British North Borneo, Zanzibar, Ceylon, Hongkong, certain places in Corea and Formosa, Japan and the Japanese Agencies in China, Mauritius, Sarawak, Seychelles and Straits Settlements, Portuguese India, and certain Native States in India. The value of a single foreign money order expressed in Indian currency may not exceed Rs. 150.

British Postal Orders.

British postal orders of the denominations shown on overleaf can be obtained at the post office. Broken amounts may be made up by affixing to the face of any postal order unused British penny postage stamps not exceeding five in number. Penny postage stamps which are sold by the post office at one anna each can be obtained at stations where there are many Europeans.

These orders are *payable in the* United Kingdom (including Channel Islands), and the colonies or possessions and the British Post Office Agencies named in Section V of Indian Postal Guide. The amount to be paid in Indian money for a British Postal order will be the equivalent of its sterling value, at the rate of Rs. 15 for 20 s., *plus* a small commission as shown above.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

W. S. SHARPE.

Superintendent South Indian Division.

Head Quarters, Trichinopoly.

J. P. O'Brien.

Sub-Assistant Superintendent, Cochin Sub-Division.

Head Quarters, Cochin

Departmental Office.

Trivandrum is a second class office and opens from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily except on Sundays and Holidays,* when it opens from 7 A.M. to 9. AM. and from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M.

Telegraph Master, in charge, C. E. Cumberland.
N. Subramonia Pillay — Signaller.
M. Rajagopal Pillay — Do.
T. Maraguya Pillay — Do.
T. Singaraveloo Mudaliar — Clerk.

POSTAL COMBINED OFFICES.

In charge of Postmasters.

Alleppey, Quilon, Kayenculam, Trivandrum Chalai bazaar are second class offices and open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M., except on Sundays and Holidays* when they open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4. M. to 9 P. M.

Coolasagaram Kottayam, Parur, Shencottah, Peermade, Changanachery, Tiruvella, Attingal, Mavelikara, Kanjirapalli, Angengo, and Paliarai are third class offices and open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays* when they open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

Thucklay, Marandam, Colachel, Nagercoil and Neyyattinkara are special third class offices; the first two open daily from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from noon to 5 P. M. and the remainder from 7 A. M. to 8 A. M. and noon to 5 P. M. except on Sundays and Holidays* when they open from 7 A. M. to 9 A. M. and from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.

Places within Free-delivery Radius of

Trivandrum Telegraph Office—Vullaendayoo, Valiathurai, Karamanai, Oolloor, Chakkay, Manacaud, Poojapuray.

Nagercoil Telegraph Office—Kottar, Oolagannasherry, Parakai, Parvathipuram, Puthayree, Suchindram, Thayrapoothur, Tripatesaram, Vellamadam, Vadiveeswaram.

Quilon Telegraph Office—Ayetheel, Eravipuram, Kandachira, Killyelloor, Kolloovela, Oomayoor, South Mookattoo, Tangacherry, Thereovillarum, South Neendakarai.

Fixed express charges for boat-hire to be paid by the sender:—

Place (Telegraph office at)	Rs.	As.
Alleppey	1	...
Quilon	...	12
Trivandrum	1	8

* Christmas day, New year's day, Good Friday and the King's Birthday.

SUMMARY OF CHARGES.

Inland (Private and State) Telegrams.

Class.	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.		Each additional word.		Address.*
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	
Urgent ...	16	2	0	0	4	Charged for.
Ordinary ...	16	1	0	0	2	Ditto.
Deferred ...	10	0	4	0	1	Ditto.

* For definition of address, see Rule 23.

	Rs.	As.
Additional Charges—		
Reply-paid telegrams, Rule 92—		
Minimum	0	4
Advice of delivery (Rule 106)	1	0
Multiple telegrams (Rule 110), each 100 words or less.	0	4
Collation (Rule 103)	one quarter of charge for telegram.	
Signalling by flag or semaphore to or from ships (Rule 127), per telegram	0	8
Boat hire [see Rule 82 and Sec. VIII]	...	
Copies of telegrams, each 100 words or less (Rule 138)...	0	4

For detailed Rules regarding Inland Telegrams, see Section II.

Inland Press Telegrams.

Class.	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.		Each additional six Words.		Address.
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As	
Ordinary ...	48	1		0	2	Charged for.
Deferred ...	54	0	8	0	1	Ditto.

For detailed Rules for Inland Press telegrams, see Rules 128 to 134
For definition of Address, see Rule 23.

Foreign Press Telegrams.

To	From India.		From Burma.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Aden and Perim *via* Bombay—per word ...		10	0	10
California and San Francisco *via* Suez—N. A. Cables—per word	1	4	1	4
Ceylon:—				
First 32 words or groups of 5 figures ..	1	8	2	4
Every four additional words or groups of 5 figures	0	3	0	4
Chicago - *via* Suez—N A. Cables—per word...	1	3	1	3
Cochin China *via* Madras—per word ..	0	8	0	8
Durban (South Africa) *via* Bombay Aden—per word	1	2	1	2
France *via* Suez—per word	0	12	0	12
Germany *via* Teheran or Suez-Vigo-Emden per word	0	12	0	12
Hong-Kong *via* Madras—per word ...	0	10	0	10
Malacca, Penang and Singapore *via* Madras—per word	0	8	0	8
Mekran Coast Offices† inclusive of Jask—*via* Karachi—per word	0	2	0	2
Muscat *via* Karachi—per word	0	3	0	3
New Caledonia *via* Madras—per word ...	0	15	0	15
New York—*via* Suez—N. A. Cables—per word.	1	1	1	1
New Zealand *via* Madras—per word .	0	13	0	13
Shanghai, Foochow and Amoy *viâ* Madras—per word	0	14	0	14
* Siam *via* Moulmein—per word	0	4	0	4
Souakim *via* Aden—per word	0	11	0	11
South Africa (except Durban) *viâ* Bombay—Aden—per word	1	3	1	3
Tasmania *via* Madras—per word ...	0	11	0	11
United Kingdom *via* Teheran or Suez—per word	0	12	0	12
New South Wales ... / Queensland ... / South Australia ... / Victoria ... / West Australia ... } *Via* Madras—per word..	0	11	0	11

For detailed Rules for foreign Press telegrams, see Rules 324 to 330.

* The only route by which there is a special Tariff for Press correspondence with Siam is *via* the Indian land lines and Moulmein. There is no special Press rate *via* Madras and Saigon with Siam.

† The offices on the Mekran Coast are Charbar, Gwadur, Ormara and Pasni.

Table of charges for Inland Telegrams.

Chargeable words.	Deferred. Address charged for.		Ordinary. Address charged for.		Urgent. Address charged for.		Chargeable words.	Deferred. Address charged for.		Ordinary. Address charged for.		Urgent. Address charged for.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
4 ...	0	4	1	0	2	0	53 ...	2	15	5	10	11	4
5 ...	0	4	1	0	2	0	54 ...	3	0	5	12	11	8
6 ...	0	4	1	0	2	0	55 ...	3	1	5	14	11	12
7 ...	0	4	1	0	2	0	56 ...	3	2	6	0	12	0
8 ...	0	4	1	0	2	0	57 ...	3	3	6	2	12	4
9 ...	0	4	1	0	2	0	58 ...	3	4	6	4	12	8
10 ...	0	4	1	0	2	0	59 ...	3	5	6	6	12	12
11 ...	0	5	1	0	2	0	60 ...	3	6	6	8	13	0
12 ...	0	6	1	0	2	0	61 ...	3	7	6	10	13	4
13 ...	0	7	1	0	2	0	62 ...	3	8	6	12	13	8
14 ...	0	8	1	0	2	0	63 ...	3	9	6	14	13	12
15 ...	0	9	1	0	2	0	64 ...	3	10	7	0	14	0
16 ...	0	10	1	0	2	0	65 ...	3	11	7	2	14	4
17 ...	0	11	1	2	2	4	66 ...	3	12	7	4	14	8
18 ...	0	12	1	4	2	8	67 ...	3	13	7	6	14	12
19 ...	0	13	1	6	2	12	68 ...	3	14	7	8	15	0
20 ...	0	14	1	8	3	0	69 ...	3	15	7	10	15	4
21 ...	0	15	1	10	3	4	70 ...	4	0	7	12	15	8
22 ...	1	0	1	12	3	8	71 ...	4	1	7	14	15	12
23 ...	1	1	1	14	3	12	72 ...	4	2	8	0	16	0
24 ...	1	2	2	0	4	0	73 ...	4	3	8	2	16	4
25 ...	1	3	2	2	4	4	74 ...	4	4	8	4	16	8
26 ...	1	4	2	4	4	8	75 ...	4	5	8	6	16	12
27 ...	1	5	2	6	4	12	76 ...	4	6	8	8	17	0
28 ...	1	6	2	8	5	0	77 ...	4	7	8	10	17	4
29 ...	1	7	2	10	5	4	78 ...	4	8	8	12	17	8
30 ...	1	8	2	12	5	8	79 ...	4	9	8	14	17	12
31 ...	1	9	2	14	5	12	80 ...	4	10	9	0	18	0
32 ...	1	10	3	0	6	0	81 ...	4	11	9	2	18	4
33 ...	1	11	3	2	6	4	82 ...	4	12	9	4	18	8
34 ...	1	12	3	4	6	8	83 ...	4	13	9	6	18	12
35 ...	1	13	3	6	6	12	84 ...	4	14	9	8	19	0
36 ...	1	14	3	8	7	0	85 ...	4	15	9	10	19	4
37 ...	1	15	3	10	7	4	86 ...	5	0	9	12	19	8
38 ...	2	0	3	12	7	8	87 ...	5	1	9	14	19	12
39 ...	2	1	3	14	7	12	88 ...	5	2	10	0	20	0
40 ...	2	2	4	0	8	0	89 ...	5	3	10	2	20	4
41 ...	2	3	4	2	8	4	90 ...	5	4	10	4	20	8
42 ...	2	4	4	4	8	8	91 ...	5	5	10	6	20	12
43 ...	2	5	4	6	8	12	92 ...	5	6	10	8	21	0
44 ...	2	6	4	8	9	0	93 ...	5	7	10	10	21	4
45 ...	2	7	4	10	9	4	94 ...	5	8	10	12	21	8
46 ...	2	8	4	12	9	8	95 ...	5	9	10	14	21	12
47 ...	2	9	4	14	9	12	96 ...	5	10	11	0	22	0
48 ...	2	10	5	0	10	0	97 ...	5	11	11	2	22	4
49 ...	2	11	5	2	10	4	98 ...	5	12	11	4	22	8
50 ...	2	12	5	4	10	8	99 ...	5	13	11	6	22	12
51 ...	2	13	5	6	10	12	100 ...	5	14	11	8	23	0
52 ...	2	14	5	8	11	0							

Charges for Telegrams to Europe.

EUROPE**—					
All countries except Russia and Turkey—					
Via—Turkey	1 6	...	1	...	..
Via—Teheran† or Suez ...	1 8	...	1 8	...	0 12(*a*)
Russia‡ (in Europe)—including Caucasus—					
Via—Teheran	1 3	...	1 3	...	...
„ —Suez	1 8	...	1 8	...	...
„ —Turkey—Odessa ...	1 13	...	1 13	...	...
„ —Turkey	1 10	...	1 10	...	...
Turkey** (in Europe)—					
Via—Fao	1 7	...	1 7	...	...
„ —Teheran—Roumania ...	1 13	...	1 13	...	...
„ —Suez	1 14	...	1 14	...	...
„ —Teheran—Odessa ...	2 0	...	2 0	...	...
„ —Teheran—Batoum ...	2 2	...	2 2	...	...

(*a*) The press rate applies only to United Kingdom and Germany *via* Teheran or Suez and to France *via* Suez.

* See corresponding note on page 89.

** Private telegrams in secret language for the Austrian Province of Dalmatia, for Bosnia—Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, Servia and Turkey cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams in secret language for Roumania can be accepted, but delivery is subject to the addressee producing his Code books.

Telegrams bearing the instructions=MP=and=RO=(Rules 257 and 258) are not admitted in Gibraltar. Telegrams bearing the instruction=MP=(Rule 257) are not admitted in Great Britain and Turkey. Those bearing=RO=(Rule 258) are not admitted in Great Britain and Montenegro. "Telegrams to follow" (Rule 284) are not admitted in France.

The following express charges to be recovered from the sender are notified (Rules 305 and 306). For Denmark—nine annas; Holland—ten annas; Portugal—by special messenger fifteen annas and by boat one rupee three annas.

† Telegrams in which route is marked "*via* Indo" should be altered "*via* Teheran."

‡ The Russian administration notify that private telegrams in secret language are not admitted in Russia. Telegrams in Code language, however, which relate to purely commercial matters, are accepted.

Telegrams bearing the instruction=RO=(Rule 253) are not admitted in Russia.

Table of Charges for Foreign Private Telegrams from INDIA or BURMA to EUROPE (excepting Russia and Turkey) *via* Suez or Teheran.

Words.	Charges.		Words.	Charges.		Words.	Charges.		Words.	Charges.	
	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.
1 ...	1	8	26 ...	39	0	51 ...	76	8	76 ...	114	0
2 ...	3	0	27 ...	40	8	52 ...	78	0	77 ...	115	8
3 ...	4	8	28 ..	42	0	53 ...	79	8	78 ...	117	0
4 ...	6	0	29 ...	43	8	54 ...	81	0	79 ...	118	8
5 ...	7	8	30 ...	45	0	55 ...	82	8	80 ...	120	0
6 ...	9	0	31 ..	46	8	56 ...	84	0	81 ...	121	8
7 ...	10	8	32 ...	48	0	57 ...	85	8	82 ...	123	0
8 ...	12	0	33 ...	49	8	58 ...	87	0	83 ...	124	8
9 ...	13	8	34 ..	51	0	59 ...	88	8	84 ...	126	0
10 ...	15	0	35 ...	52	8	60 ...	90	0	85 ...	127	8
11 ...	16	8	36 ..	54	0	61 ...	91	8	86 ..	129	0
12 ...	18	0	37 ..	55	8	62 ...	93	0	87 ...	130	8
13 ...	19	8	38 ..	57	0	63 ...	94	8	88 ...	132	0
14 ...	21	0	39 ..	58	8	64 ...	96	0	89 ...	133	8
15 ...	22	8	40 ..	60	0	65 ...	97	8	90 ...	135	0
16 ...	24	0	41 ..	61	8	66 ...	99	0	91 ...	136	8
17 ...	25	8	42 ..	63	0	67 ...	100	8	92 ...	138	0
18 ...	27	0	43 ...	64	8	68 ...	102	0	93 ..	139	8
19 ...	28	8	44 ..	66	0	69 ...	103	8	94 ...	141	0
20 ..	30	0	45 ...	67	8	70 ..	105	0	95 ...	142	8
21 ...	31	8	46 ...	69	0	71 ...	106	8	96 ..	144	0
22 ...	33	0	47 ...	70	8	72 ...	108	0	97 ...	145	8
23 ..	34	8	48 ...	72	0	73 ...	109	8	98 ...	147	0
24 ..	36	0	49 ...	73	8	74 ...	111	0	99 ...	148	8
25 ...	37	8	50 ...	75	0	75 ...	112	8	100 ...	150	0

NOTICE.

From 1st October 1904, the following rules for the registration of Abbreviated Addresses will come into force.

The Addressee's name and address may be written in an abbreviated form, but the right of an Addressee to have a telegram thus addressed delivered to him, is subject to an arrangement made between such addressee and the Telegraph Office which has to deliver the telegram. Abbreviated Addresses may be registered under the following conditions :—

(1) Application for the registration of such addresses should be made to the officer in charge of the Telegraph Office, at which it is proposed to register an address. The Telegraph Department cannot arrange for the registration of an address at any place in a foreign country.

(2) No address may consist of more than one word, in addition to the name of the town where registration is effected.

(3) The word should contain not more than ten letters, and should be easy to read and easy to telegraph. Proper names can only in rare cases be accepted, and in no case can a proper name be registered for a person of a different name.

(4) The names of professions, trades, countries, states, towns, telegraph-stations, well-known streets and registered newspapers may not be used as registered addresses.

(5) Numbers may not be registered.

(6) To prevent inconvenience to the public, the Telegraph Department has to reject words which, either in writing or in telegraph symbols, so closely resemble other registered words as to be liable to be mistaken for them. It is desirable, therefore, that any application should not merely offer one word for acceptance, but should give several words from which a selection may be made.

(7) No address may be registered in one town for the delivery of telegrams in another town.

(8) A registered address is available for telegrams from other countries as well as for Inland telegrams.

(9) The Telegraph Department reserves to itself the right to cancel an address. In such a case a part of the registration fee proportionate to the unexpired period, is returned, or a new address may be substituted free of charge for the one cancelled.

(10) In the event of a change in the title of a firm for which an address is recorded, the consent, in writing, of all the partners of the firm must be produced before the records can be altered.

(11) It is desired that a registered address should be published in the *Telegraph Guide*, that fact should be clearly intimated to the Telegraph Office at which registration is effected at the time of registration. No additional charge is made for such publication. Addresses which are not to be published will be considered as confidential.

(12) The fee for registration of an Abbreviated Address is Rs. 10 per calendar year, payable in advance, on the 1st January, or on any date on which registration may be effected before 1st July; for registration on or after that date fee is Rs 5. The fee for registration should be paid to the officer in charge of the Telegraph Office at which registration is effected.

(13) An additional fee of five rupees is charged for every change of the word selected, or for every transfer to another Telegraph Office, but not for change of residence within the delivery limits of the registering office, or for change of name, or title of firm or person, so long as the identity is the same (see condition 10), and it is not a case of transfer from one firm to another; if it is a case of transfer the full fees are charged.

(14) The Telegraph Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having an Abbreviated address if such address has not been registered, or for delay in delivering such telegram. Registration is essential in all cases of persons who frequently receive telegrams addressed to them by an abbreviated name, and Telegraph officials can decline to deliver such telegrams if after notice has been given, the address has not been registered.

LIST OF POLICE HEAD AND SUB-STATIONS.

No.	Head-Stations.	No.	Sub-Stations.
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.		
1	Fort Station ..	1	Karamanai.
		2	Kallattumukku.
2	Puthenchanta ..	3	Pettah.
3	Cantonment ...	4	Perukkada.
		5	Poojapuray.
4	Palace Guard ...	6	Stables Guard.
5	Aramboly Frontier ...		
6	Anjugramom ...	7	Mooppandal.
		8	Poonnaculam.
		9	Alavakkaray.
		10	Kadukkaray.
		11	Naducany.
		12	Edamala.
7	Bhutapandy ...	13	Tovala.
		14	Vellamadam.
		15	Azhakiapandipuram.
8	Agastisvaram ...	16	Suchindram.
		17	Kottaram.
		18	Ethamozhi.
9	Kottar Town ...	19	Nagercoil Jail.
10	Eraniel ...		
11	Colachel ...	20	Tholayavetta.
		21	Rajakkamangalam.
		22	Karoonical.
		23	Thottecode.
12	Kalculam ...	24	Thalacolom.
13	Kulasekharam ..	25	Padmanabhapuram Fort.
14	Thiruvattar ..	26	Palliyadi
15	Vilavancode ...	27	Kattathura.
		28	Arumana.
		29	Puthukkada.
		30	Kalicavila.
16	Neyyattinkara ...	31	Vizhinjam.
		32	Balaramapuram.
		33	Ottasagaramangalam.
		34	Poovar.
		35	Nemam.
17	Parassala ...	36	Panichamoodu.
18	Attingal ...	37	Chilakore.
		38	Kilimanur.
		39	Pallikkal.
		40	Chirayinkil.
19	Nedumangad ...	41	Pallode.
		42	Kattakada.
		43	Vithurai.
		44	Vamanapuram.
		45	Ariyanad.

No.	Head-Stations.	No.	Sub-Stations.
20	Trivandrum Taluk. ...	46	Vattiyurkavu.
		47	Seeyaram.
		48	Kulathur.
		49	Kazhacootam.
		50	Thonnakkal.
		51	Kadinamoulam.
	QUILON DIVISION.		
21	Quilon Town. ...	52	Asramom.
		53	Quilon Jail.
22	Quilon Taluk ...	54	Neendacara.
		55	Kallada.
		56	Kundara.
23	Paravur ...		
24	Kottarakara ...	57	Kadakkal.
		58	Pooyappally.
25	Pathanapuram ...	59	Teumalai.
		60	Odumannur.
		61	Anchal.
		62	Kulathupuzha.
		63	Avaniswaram.
26	Shencottah ...		
27	Samburvatakara ..	64	Puliyara.
		65	Ilathore.
		66	Ayikkudi.
		67	Atchenpudur.
		68	Aryankavu.
		69	Klamcaud.
28	Kunnathur ..	70	Suranad.
		71	Sasthamcottah.
29	Karunagapalli ...		
30	Kayenculam ...	72	Chavara.
31	Kartigapalli ...	73	Trikkunnapuzha.
		74	Viyapuram.
		75	Pallical. } Backwater stations.
		76	Vattachal. } Backwater stations.
		77	Azhical. } Backwater stations.
32	Mavelikara ...	78	Erumakuzhi.
33	Chengannur ...		
34	Pathanamthitta ...	79	Ranni.
		80	Konni.
		81	Kozhenchery.
		82	Vallicode.
		83	Pandalam.
35	Thiruvalla ...	84	Mannar.
		85	Mallappally.
36	Ampalapuzha ...		
37	Pulincunnu ..	86	Thottappally.
		87	Edathuva.
		88	Karimpavalavu.
		89	Punnapara.
38	Alleppey Town ...	90	Punnamaday.

No.	Head-Stations.	No.	Sub-Stations.
		91	Alleppey Jail.
		92	Mannanchery.
		93	Beach Station.
		94	Anandanarayanapuram.
	KOTTAYAM DIVISION.		
39	Kottayam ...	95	Kottayam Jail.
		96	Thiruvarppu.
		97	Kumarakam.
40	Changanachery ...		
41	Kanjirapalli ...	98	Karukachal.
		99	Pampady.
		100	Manimala.
		101	Mundakayam.
		102	Ramankari.
42	Peermade ...	103	Kumili.
43	Ettumanur ...	104	Kidangur.
		105	Kaduthurutti.
44	Muvattupuzha ...		
45	Kuthattukulam ...	106	Kothamangalam.
		107	Piravom.
		108	Kuryanad.
		109	Eramallore.
46	Todupuzha ..	110	Vazhaculam.
		111	Nellappara.
47	Minachil ...	112	Ramapuram.
		113	Poonjar.
		114	Vetchoor.
48	Vaikam ...		
49	Arukutti ...	115	Vadayar.
		116	Kandanad.
50	Shertallay ...		
51	Kuthiathode ...	117	Thanneermukom.
		118	Anthakarazhi.
52	Parur ...		
53	Munambam ...	119	Varapuzha.
		120	Puthenvelikara.
		121	Puthenchira.
54	Alengad ...		
55	Alwaye ...	122	Kothaculangara.
56	Edapally ...	123	Parakkadavu.
57	Kunnatanad ...		
58	Iykkaranad ...	124	Kodanad.
59	Devikulam ...		
60	Oodumpanchola ...		
61	Munaar ...		

LIST OF HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES &c.

Hospitals.

1.	General Hospital	...	...	...Trivandrum.
2.	Opthalmic Do.	...	...	... Do.
3.	Taikad Do.	...	...	... Do.
4.	Women and Children's Hospital		...	... Do.
5.	Central Jail Hospital	...	...	... Do.
6.	District Hospital	...	...	...Quilon.
7.	Victoria Do.	...	...	... Do.
8.	District Do.	...	...	...Mavelikara.
9.	Do.	...	...	...Thiruvallah.
10.	Do.	...	...	...Kottayam.
11.	Do.	...	...	...Alleppey.
12.	Do.	...	...	...Shertallay.
13.	Do.	...	...	...Alwaye.
14.	Do.	...	...	...Parur.
15.	Do.	...	...	...Lalam.
16.	Do.	...	...	...Kanjirapally.
17.	Do.	...	...	...Shencottah.
18.	Do.	...	...	...Neyattinkara.
19.	Do.	...	...	...Parassala.
20.	Do.	...	...	...Kulasekharam.
21.	Do.	...	...	...Padmanabhapuram.
22.	Do.	...	...	...Nagercoil.

Dispensaries.

1.	Palace Dispensary	...	...	...Trivandrum.
2.	Palace Sub Dispensary	...	...	... Do.
3.	Huzur Cutcherry Do.	..	...	... Do.
4.	Fort Dispensary	...	...	... Do.
5.	District Dispensary	...	...	...Chirayinkil.
6.	Do.	...	...	...Kozencherry.
7.	Do.	...	...	...Haripad.
8.	Do.	...	...	...Ambalapuzha.
9.	Do.	...	...	...Changanachery
10.	Do.	...	...	...Vaikom.
11.	Do.	...	...	...Arookutty.
12.	Do.	...	...	...Muvattupuzha.
13.	Do.	...	...	...Thodupuzha.
14.	Do.	...	...	...Peermaad.
15.	Do.	...	...	...Devicolum.
16.	Do.	...	...	...Punalur.
17.	Do.	...	...	...Kottarakara.
18.	Do.	...	...	...Nedumungad.
19.	Do.	...	...	...Colachel.
20.	Do,	...	...	...Kottaram.
21.	Do.	...	...	...Kanthalore.

Asylums.

1.	Lunatic Asylum	...	...	...Trivandrum.
2.	Leper Asylum	...	...	... Do.

Special Dispensaries.

1.	P. W. Dispensary	...	...	...Kothamangalom.
2.	Plague Camp	...	...	...Aramboly.

3.	Plague Camp	...	...	...Shencottah.
4.	Do. Do.	...	...	...Alwaye.
5.	Special Dispensary	...	...	...Arumana.
6.	Do. Do.	...	...	...Adoor.

Besides, Plague inspection Camps at Punalur, Kottarakara and Quilon.

Grant-in-aid Dispensaries.

1,	Grant-in-aid Hospital	...	...	...Neyyoor
2.	Do. Dispensary	...	...	...Ponmudi.
3.	Do. Do.	...	...	...Bon Ami.
4.	Do. Do.	...	...	...Arnakal.
5.	Do. Do.	...	...	...Kalthurutty.
6.	Do. Do.	...	...	...Sothapara.
7.	Do. Do.	...	...	...Munnar.
8.	Rama Row Do.	...	...	...Nedungolum.

Offices.

1.	Durbar Physician's Office	...	...Trivandrum.
2.	General Medical Stores...	...	... Do.

LIST OF VAIDYASALAS AND NATIVE PHYSICIANS.

Bhuthapandy	...	...Parameswaren Muthathu.
Suchindram	...	...V. Parameswaran Muthathu.
Vadiviswaram	...	...Kesavaperumal Ananchaperumal.
Iraniel ...	...	...Arumukam Tampi
Padmabhapuram	...	...Parameswararen Muthathu.
Tiruvattar ...	...	...Padmanabha Pillai
Pechipara ...	...	...Narayana Pillai.
Kuzhithura ...	...	...Kochukrishna Pillai.
Pachallur ...	...	...Krishna Pillai,
Malayinkil ...	...	...Nilakanta Pillai.
Nemom ...	...	...Kochumminy Pillai.
Trivandrum—Fort	...	...Kutten Unni,
Karamana..	...	...Venkiteswara Sastri.
Palkulangara	...	...Vasudevan Unni.
Perunthani	...	...Parameswara Kaimal.
Srikanteswaram	...	...K. Vasudevan Unni.
Western Street	...	...Ravi Varma Tirumulpad.
Puthenchanthai	...	...P. Madhvan Vydian.
Kunnukuzhi	...	...Kutty Kesavan.
Vattyurkavu	...	...Govinda Pillai.
Vazhuthakkad	...	...Vasudeva Bhattathiri.
Udayadichapuram	...	...Iyyena Madan.
Muttathura	...	...Paramu.
Karakulam ...	...	...Kesava Pillai.
Attungal ...	...	...Krishnan.
Kilimanur ...	...	...Narayanan Raman.
Warkalay ...	...	...Sankara Pillai.
Kottarakara	...	...Kunjan Tirumulpad.
Anchel ...	...	...Narayana Kurup.
Paravur ...	...	...Kesaven.
Quilon ...	...	...Kannen Kunchen.
Kanimel Cheri	...	...Parameswara Kaimal.
Anantaramapuram	...	...Kerala Varma Tirumulpad.
Western Kallada	...	...Padmanabha Pillai.

Padanayarkulangara	...	...Sankara Pillai.
Chavara ...	...	...Velu Pillai.
Haripad ...	...	...Chakrapani Varyar.
Kayankulam	...	...Govinda Panikker.
Kavalam ...	...	...Raman Kesavan.
Mavelikara ...	...	...Kesava Pillai.
Pandalam ...	...	...Kesava Pillai.
Chenganur ...	...	...Kochuraman Pillai.
Ranni ...	...	...Narayana Pillai.
Puvattur ...	...	...Ikka Perumal.
Ilattur ...	...	...Mathevan Kumaren.
Nedumpram ...	...	...Madhavan Pillai.
Kallupara ...	...	...Kumara Pillai.
Aranmula ...	...	...Vasudevan Muthathu.
Ambalapuzha	...	...Nilakanta Pillai.
Thalavadi ...	...	...Kochukunjunni Pillai.
Thuravur ...	...	...Kesava Pillai.
Aryad ...	...	...Govinda Pillai.
Vaikam ...	...	...Damodara Menon.
Panavalli ...	...	...Rama Vurma Tampan.
Piravam ...	...	...G. Parameswara Iyen.
Ettumanur ...	...	...Kesava Pillai.
Vechur ...	...	...Rama Varyar.
Vijayapuram	...	...Rama Varyar.
Perunnel ...	...	...Subramanian Muthathu.
Punjar ...	...	...Kerala Varma Raja.
Piravam ...	...	...Parameswara Iyen.
Thrikkariyur	...	...Venkitachalam Iyen.
Thodupuzha ...	...	...Kunjan Tampan.
Idapalli ...	...	...Kunjunni Thirumulpad.
Perumpavur ...	...	...Sankaran Nampyar.
Irur ...	...	...Narayanan Nampuri.
Alwaye ...	...	...Ravi Varma Thirumulpad.
Parur ...	...	...Venkiteswara Iyen.

TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS IN TRAVANCORE

Rules for Travellers.

These Bungalows are placed in the charge of the Public Works Department.

2. No person is permitted to remain in a Bungalow more than one day (unless compelled to do so by sickness) if any other Traveller require accommodation, or if not required by any other Traveller for more than ten consecutive days without the written permission of the Executive Engineer in charge.

3. The first applicant is entitled to the choice of rooms, but he is not permitted to appropriate to himself more than one sitting room, dressing and bath room, (when the others are in demand) unless in the case of a family of more than 2 in number (children under 5 years of age excepted) when one main room, 2 dressing rooms and 2 bath rooms can be occupied. Should extra chairs or any other furniture be taken from unoccupied rooms, thay must be returned immediately the rooms are required by another Traveller.

4. Defacing the walls by drawing or writing is strictly prohibited, and Travellers are held responsible for the structure and its contents being preserved from injury and defacement during their occupation.

5. A list of the furniture, &c., supplied to the Bungalow (with the value of each article) shall be provided for the information of Travellers, according to which payments should be made in the event of destruction or injury, the amount being handed over to the care-taker or head servant and entered by the Traveller in the Bungalow book.

6. A book is kept at the Bungalow in which the occupier is requested to make the usual entries with remarks, if any be necessary, on the conduct of the servants, cleanliness (or otherwise) of the Bungalow and compound &c.

7. Under no circumstances should any article be removed from the Bungalows on loan or otherwise; nor should the Bungalows be occupied by any one not a bonafide Traveller.

8. The servant in charge is ordered, on pain of dismissal, to report any deviation from these Rules either on the part of Travellers, or their servants; and the occupier is held responsible for any infringement of them.

9. Every occupier of a Travellers' Bungalow is required to give his full name and address on demand by the person in charge.

10. Every Traveller halting at a first class Bungalow, i. e. a Bungalow provided with ordinary servants, for not more than 6 hours, shall pay a fee of 8 annas. If the halt exceeds 6 hours a fee of 1 rupee shall be paid for the first day and each succeeding day of occupation. When a family of two or more occupy the Bungalow, half the above fees will be charged for each member of the same family above 5 years of age, this concession not being applicable to the principal member who will have to pay the full fee.

11. Every Traveller halting at a second class Bungalow for not more than 6 hours shall pay a fee of 4 annas. If the halt exceeds 6 hours a fee of half a rupee shall be paid for the first day and each succeeding day of occupation. When a family of two or more occupy the Bungalow, half the above fees will be charged for each member of the same family above 5 years of age, this concession not being applicable to the principal member who will have to pay the full fee.

12. At 2nd class Travellers' Bungalows, servants are not provided by Government. Travellers are therefore expected to pay for the services of a sweeper, or waterman, or any other specially engaged person if such services are needed.

13. When fees are due by the same traveller for 3 days, they should be paid every 4th day at latest.

14. Bullocks must not be put in the stables, or tethered in the compound; they must be taken outside; should there be insufficient accommodation in the stables, horses should not be tethered in the compound.

15. Servants travelling separately from their masters with horses or luggage, may have accommodation provided there is room and will be charged half the fees in para 10 whether the Bungalow be a 1st or 2nd class one. Those Travellers occupying the Bungalow will, however, have prior claims to the stable, whence other horses must be removed if required.

16. Travellers requiring the butler to cater for them must advance the required amount to him immediately on their arrival. The butler is not supposed to first cater and then present a bill, but payment must be made to him in advance.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL ROAD AND CANAL ROUTES IN TRAVANCORE WITH DISTANCES, TRAVELLERS' BANGALOWS, &c.

* Denotes Travellers' Bangalows.

ABSTRACT.

1 Road form Trivandrum to Northern Frontier,
2 Do. Do. Tinnevelly, *viâ* Aramboly.
3 Do. Do. Shencottah.
4 Do. Do. Quilon.
5 Do. Nedumangad to Shorlacode.
6 Do. Anaud to Kullar and thence to Ponmudi.
7 Do. Papanomcode (3rd mile Main southern road) to Cottoor.
8 Do. Nagercoil to Balamore.
9 Do. Shorlacode to Aramboly.
10 Do. Nagercoil to Cape Comorin.
11 Do. Do. to Colachel Port.
12 Do. Kuzhittura (24th mile southern road) to Tengapattanam.
13 Do. Martandam or Thoduvetty (25th mile of southern road) to Hill side *viâ* Colasagaram and Myloney.
14 Do. Colachel to Eraviputhoorcaday (27th mile southern road) *viâ* Karingal.
15 Do. Thackalay (33rd mile southern road) to Thadicaranconnum *viâ* Shorlacode.
16 Do. Monday Market to Poothucaday *viâ* Karingal.
17 Do. Quilon to Shencottah.
18 Do. Kayangulam to Punalur.
19 Do. Ayur to Kulattupuzha.
20 Do. Pattanapuram to Konyur.
21 Do. Konyur to Raui.
22 Do. Kumbala to Kozhencherry.
23 Do. Kaipathur to Pattanamtitta.
24 Do Elankolam to Kaipathur.
25 Do. Shasthancottah to 8th mile, Kayangulam to Punalur.
26 Do. Shasthancottah to Pattakadavu.
27 Do. Adur to Shasthancottah.
28 Do. Quilon to Madathora.
29 Do. Perumpavur to Alwaye.
30 Do. Muvattupuzha to Western Frontier.
31 Do. Muvattupuzha to Todupuzha.
32 Do. Ettumanur to Lalem.
33 Do. Kottayam *viâ* Peermade to Ammanaikanoor.
34 Do. Changanachery to Wazhur.
35 High range road from Kothamangalom to Munaar.
36 Northern outlet road 40 miles from Munaar to Chinaar being improved into a cart road.
37 Munaar to Bodimettu Bridle Path 21 miles.
38 Backwater route from Trivandrum to Trichoor and Shoranore.

1 Main central road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Northern Frontier via Kottayam—155 Miles.

Stages.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Trivandrum	0	Residency, 1st class Travellers' Bangalow, Post and Telegraph offices, Anchal office &c.
Road to Quilon joins	3¾	
Kazhanad Road Nedumangad joins ...	9⅛	
Road from Pallipuram and Nedumangad joins...	12½	
Vembayam Road to Nedumangad joins ...	13	
Parapancode	15	Anchal Pillar letter box Vembayam Proverthy Cutcherry.
Vengaramood Road from Attengal from left and Road from 16th and 14th miles of Trivandrum Shencottah Road from right side joins	16⅛	
Vamanapuram	20	P. W. D camp shed, Anchal office, Police station, Proverthy cutchery, chuthram.
Do.	20¼	
Vamanapuram river (bridged)	20½	
Killimanoor river (bridged) road to Alongode joins ..	24⅛	
Road from Quilon to Maduthoray crosses in 24½ miles...	28¾	
Nellamail	29	
Ayur river (bridged)	34½	
Roads to Kulattupuzha & Ithikaray joins ...	35⅛	
Ayur	36	
* Kottarakara—Quilon Shencottah road crosses in 17th mile...	46⅛	2nd Class T. B. & P. O. 2 miles to Railway Station.
Yanathymangalom—The Kullada river (bridged) ..	53¼	
* Adur—Road to Sasthancottah joins ...	57⅓	2nd Class T. B. Anchal office & Chuthram.
Road to Punalur joins	58¾	
Do. to Kayangulam joins	60	
Pandalum	64¾	
Road to Mavelikara joins	65¼	
Village road to Kaipathur joins ..	65¼	
Pundalum river (bridged)	66	Police station and Anchal office.
Road to Puthenkavu joins	71⅞	
Chenganunr	74	
Road to Puthenkavu (1½ miles) joins ...	74⅛	
Rani river (ferry)	75½	

1. Main central road—(*Continued.*)

Vurraytyaur (ferry)	78	
Manimalay river (ferry)	79	
Thiruvellah—Road to Kaviyur joins ...	80	
Lapalam river (bridged)	84	
* Changanachery—Road to Vazhur joins ...	$84\frac{7}{8}$	2nd class T. B., Post and Telegraph offices.
Cunnenparur river (bridged)	88	
Pallam road joins	94	
Kodimatha river (bridged)	$94\frac{7}{8}$	
Kottayam	$95\frac{1}{4}$	1st class Travellers' Bungalow, Post and Telegraph offices, Anchal office.
Road to Peermad joins	$95\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Peermad separates	$96\frac{5}{8}$	
Nagompadam bridge	97	
Road to Kodamallore joins	$98\frac{3}{4}$	
Nellamangalam river (bridged) ..	99	
Road to Mannanom Convent joins ...	$99\frac{2}{3}$	
Road to Lalom joins	$103\frac{1}{4}$	
Ettumanur	$103\frac{1}{2}$	Inspection shed.
Road to Athirampuzha Market	$103\frac{5}{8}$	
Road to Vaikam joins	$104\frac{1}{3}$	
Road to Karupenthoray joins	$109\frac{3}{4}$	
Kozhai	$110\frac{3}{8}$	Inspection shed.
Ellacand	112	
Kuthattukulam { Road to Poravam ..		Branch Post office.
Kuthattukulam { Do. Rampuram joins ...	120	Inspection shed.
Palacozha—Road to Poravam	122	
Do. Road to Thodupuzha ...	123	
Muvattupuzha—river (unbridged) ferry and jungar road to Thodupuzha joins ...	131	Inspection shed, Sub-Post office.
Muvattupuzha—Road to Kothamungalam joins. Road to Western frontier joins...	132	
Perumpavur—Road to Kothamangalam joins. Road to Alwaye joins..	143	Inspection shed Branch Post office.
Perumpavur—Road to Kodnnad joins. Road to Vallam joins...	145	
Thanipuzha Periyar river ferry (unbridged). Road to Pallipethodu joins...	148	
Angamali—Road to Alwaye joins ...	152	Inspection shed, Branch Post office. Railway station.
Kothakulangara—stream (bridged) ...	153	
Northern frontier—join Cochin road ...	155	

2. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Tinnevelly via Aramboly—93 miles.

* Trivandrum (Fort)	0	Residency 1st Class T. B. Post and Telegraph offices and Anchal office.
Killiar river (bridged)	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Karamanay river (do.)	$1\frac{2}{3}$	

2. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Tinnevelly via Aramboly—93 miles—(*Contd.*)

Road to Tiruvallam joins	$2\frac{1}{8}$	
Do Cotoor joins	$2\frac{3}{8}$	
Do. Vizhinjam joins	6	
Balaramapuram	$8\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Vizhinjam joins	$8\frac{1}{8}$	
Do. Kattacaday joins	$8\frac{5}{8}$	
Puvar joins	9	
*Neyyattinkara	$11\frac{1}{4}$	2nd Class T. B.
Neyyattinkara Cutchery road joins ...	$11\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. do do. ...	$11\frac{3}{4}$	
Neyyattinkara	12	British Post office and Telegraph office.
Road to Puvar joins	$12\frac{1}{8}$	
Neyar river (bridged)	$18\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Ottasagaramangalam joins ...	$13\frac{1}{2}$	
Amaravilay	14	
Road to Anapara Umbalam joins ..	14	
Road to Culathoorchavady joins ...	15	
Oothianculangara	15	
Parassala...	$18\frac{2}{3}$	
Road to Kollencode joins	$18\frac{2}{3}$	
Do. Panichamude do.	$18\frac{3}{4}$	Camp shed.
Kalliakavelay	20	
Kuzhittura to Alencholay joins	$22\frac{5}{8}$	
*Kuzhittura river (bridged)	$23\frac{1}{2}$	1st Class T. B.
Thongapattanam road joins	$23\frac{2}{5}$	
Thodoovetty (Martandam)	$24\frac{1}{8}$	Telegraph & Post office.
Road to Karingal joins	$24\frac{1}{5}$	
Do. Thiruvattar joins	$24\frac{2}{8}$	
Do. Payanam joins	$26\frac{1}{8}$	
Do. Colachel joins	$26\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Maycode joins	$27\frac{3}{4}$	
Mulakumud—Road to Colachol joins ...	$29\frac{3}{4}$	
Tiruvancode.—Road to Monday market joins...	$30\frac{1}{2}$	
Thackalay	32	Dh. Post office.
Do. to Tiruvancode road joins ...	$32\frac{1}{7}$	
Do. to Eraniel and Shorlacode joins ...	$32\frac{2}{3}$	
*Udayagiri	$33\frac{1}{3}$	2nd Class T. B.
Road to Colachel joins	$36\frac{5}{6}$	
Do. Peruvilay	$39\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. Kottar and Nagercoil towns joins ...	$39\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. Bhutapandi and Balamore ...	42	
*Nagercoil (Vatasseri)	$42\frac{1}{8}$	1st class T. B. Post and Telegraph office.
Road to Nagercoil town joins	$42\frac{1}{8}$	
Pazhayar river (bridged)	$42\frac{2}{5}$	
Road to Thairoor	$42\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. Bhutapandai joins	$43\frac{2}{5}$	
Thairakal (bridged)	$43\frac{2}{5}$	
Road to Tiruppatisaram joins	$44\frac{2}{5}$	
Do. Veemanagherry joins	$44\frac{2}{5}$	
Nanjenad Puttanar Channel (bridged) ...	$44\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to the Shembagaramenputhoor joins ...	$45\frac{1}{4}$	

2. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Tinnevelly *via* Aramboly—93 miles.—(*contd.*)

Road Eathencode Maddum joins ...	$47\frac{2}{9}$	
Do. Tazhakudy joins	$47\frac{3}{4}$	
Tovala	48	
Aramboly...	$50\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to the Seethapal joins	$50\frac{1}{6}$	
Road to Kumarapuram joins	$50\frac{1}{2}$	
Travancore frontier	$53\frac{1}{4}$	
Panagoody	56	British Territory.
Vulliyur	62	British Territory.
Nangunery	72	British Territory.
Palamcottah	90	British Territory.
Tinnevelly (Railway Station)	93	British Territory.

3. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Courtallum, *via* Shencottah—67¼ miles.

Trivandrum	0	Residency 1st class Travellers' Bangalow Post and Telegraph offices, Anchal office.
Karakulam	$6\frac{3}{4}$	Anchal Pillar letter box
Karakulam river (bridged)	$7\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Vattiyoorcavoo joins	$7\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Arivikarai do.	$8\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Kazhamad do.	$10\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Ariyanad Coviloor joins ...	11	2nd, Travellers' Bungalow Chuttram, Anchal office Police Station &c.
Road to Nedumangaud Town joins ...	$11\frac{1}{8}$	
Do. do. ...	$11\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Vembayaconam joins	12	
Branch to Venjaramood joins	$13\frac{1}{16}$	
Branch to Kallar joins	15	
Road to Vanjaramood joins	$15\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Vithurai and Ariyanad joins ...	$20\frac{1}{8}$	
Patcha	$20\frac{7}{8}$	Anchal office.
Pallode—Manoor river (bridged) ...	$21\frac{1}{2}$	Camp shed and Police Station.
Road to Bracmore Estate joins... ...	22	Chuttram.
Chittar river (bridged)	$24\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to the Quilion joins	$30\frac{5}{8}$	
Madathoray	$31\frac{3}{8}$	
Road to seenakala and Invercauld joins ...	$32\frac{1}{4}$	
Do. Rockwood Estate joins	$39\frac{1}{2}$	
*Kulattupuzha,—Road to Ayur joins ...	40	2nd Class T. B.
Road to Shendruny and Hereford joins ...	$41\frac{3}{4}$	
Meenmootty	43	
Parapar river (bridged)	$44\frac{3}{4}$	
Junction with Quilon & Shencottah road ...	$46\frac{1}{4}$	
Camp George	$47\frac{1}{2}$	
Kulduritty—Coffee Estate Road joins ...	$48\frac{1}{2}$	Bh. Post office.
Road to Palaruvi joins	$53\frac{1}{2}$	
*Aryankavu	54	2nd Class T. B.
Pulyara—Road to Theckumade joins ...	$58\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Pulankuderruppa joins... ...	$61\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. Pamblipatnam do.	$63\frac{3}{4}$	

3. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Couatallom *via* Shencottah—67½ miles.

*Shencottah	64	2nd Class T. B. and Telegraph office.
Road to Kulattupuzha Chowkey joins ...	64	
Travancore Frontier	65	
Courtallum	67½	British Territory.

4. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Quilon—45½ miles.

Trivandrum	0	Residency, 1st class Travellers' Bungalow, Post and Telegraph Office. Anchal Office &c.
Main Central road joins	3⅜	
Oolloor river (bridged)	4⅝	
Kazhakootam	10	Police Station. Anchal Office.
Road to Kaniapuram landing joins ...	11¾	
Road to Vembayam joins	11⅞	
Branch road of Pothencode to Murukumpuzha road joins	13	
	13⅛	P. W. D. Camp shed.
Thonakal road from Pothancode to Murukumpuzha crosses	14⅛	Police Station, Anchal pillar letter box and Mangalapuram Market
Thonakal	15¼	British Post Sub Office
Mamem river (bridged)	18⅞	Market.
Road from Venjaramood joins	19⅞	
	20	P. W. D. Camp shed.
Road from Avanancherry to Attengal Palace crosses	20½	British Post Office and Telegraph Office.
Road to Chirayankil joins	21	Taluk Cutcherry, Anchal Office. Police Station &c.
Vamanapuram river (bridged)	21¾	
Alancode road to Nelakannukoo and Meerankadavo joins	22¾	Market.
Road to Killinanoor joins	22⅞	
Road to Warkalay joins	25⅞	
Navaikulam road to Pallical joins ...	26⅞	Anchal Office.
Navaikulam	27¾	
Road to Nadayara joins	30¼	
Do. to Warkallay joins	30¾	
Do. to Madathoray } joins Do. to Paravoor 7 miles }	31	
Kalluvathukalpara	33½	
Chathanoor	36	Anchal Office and chuthram.
Road to Paravoor 6 miles joins ...	36½	
Ithikaray river (bridged) }	37½	
Road to Ayur joins }		

4. Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Quilon—45½ miles.—*(contd.)*

Wadakkakkara Road to Kundara 7¼ miles ...	39¼	
Road to Eravipuram 1¾ miles joins ...	42¼	
*Quilon	45¼	Residency, Post & T. Offices Anchal office, 1st class T. B., Railway Terminus.

5. Road from Nedumangad to Shorlacode—39 miles.

Nedumangad		2nd Class Travellers' Bungalow, Police Station, Anchal Office. Chuthram &c.
Road to Nedumangad Town joins ...	¾	
Road to Vellanaad joins	1⅝	
Kocothamangalam	2	
Neduneely stream (bridged)	4	
Oozhamalakal	5¼	
Aryanaad	7	
Road to Palode joins	8¼	
Aryanad,—Karamanay river (ferry) ...	8⅝	
Road from Vellanad joins	8⅞	
Road from Pappanamcode to Cottoor crosses	9⅜	
Paruthipally	9⅞	
Do.	10	Camp shed.
Road from Kattacaday via Veeranacavu joins	12½	
Moonaray,—Neyar river (ferry) ...	12⅞	
Coviloor	20	Camp shed.
Road to Panichamude and Amaravillay joins, Kuzhittura	21⅔	
Do. Alencholay joins	28¾	
Culliel,—Kothayar river (ferry) ...	28¾	P. W. D. Camp shed.
Colasagaram—Road from Thoduvetty to Hill side crosses	32⅔	District Hospital Engineer's Bungalow, Post and Anchal Offices and Mission Dispensary.
Ponmanay Village branch road to Valiattoomugam joins	35¼	
Caligasem road joins...	35¾	
Ponmana,—Paralayar (causeway) ...	36½	Only ferry for passengers.
Shorlacode (joins road to Thadikarenconum)...	39	

6. Road from Anaud to Kullar and thence to Ponmudi—22¼ miles

Anand (14½ miles from Trivandrum to to Courtallam road)	14½	
Road to Aryanad joins	19½	
Road to Pallode joins	20⅝	
Vithurai	21⅞	Police Station & Anchal Office.
Branch road from Pallode joins ...	22	
	22¼	P. W. D. Camp shed.

6. Road from Anaud to Kallar and thence to Ponmudi—22½ miles.—(*contd.*)

Road to Bonacord Estate joins ...	23⅛	
Chittar river (bridged)	23¾	
Kallar river (bridged)	27⅝	P. W. D. Camp shed, Chuthram and British Post Office and Market
Road from Frontier joins	27⅞	
Merchiston river (bridged)	28	
Erattapalom (bridge)	28¾	
	36½	New Sanitarium Bungalow,
	37¼	H. H. The Maha Rajah's Palace and Nalukettoo.
	37½	Old Sanitarium Bungalow.

7. Road from Papanamcode (3rd mile main Southern road) to Cottoor 18 miles.

Papanamcode	0
Kolyacode path from 5th mile M. S. road joins...	2
Path from Namom Hill Bungalow Do ..	2
Soolattoocottah	3
Villappoo	4
Malayingheel road from Gundamancadavu and path from Ooruttambalam joins ...	5
Marukil	6
Path from Thachottucavoo joins ...	7
Kolathumail	8
Road from Balaramapuram to Kattacaday joins...	9
Forest Watch Station	9⅛
Road from Moonaray to Kattacaday, *via* Veeranacavu joins...	9⅛
Kattacaday Market, Police Station and Salt Bankshall...	9½
Perumcolam and road from Nedumangad (2nd mile Anapara road) to 12th mile Cottoor road joins...	11½
Paruthipally	14
Road from Nedumangad to Shorlacode crosses..	14
Cottoor	18

8. Road from Nagercoil to Balamore—23⅔ miles.

*Nagercoil Town	0	P. & T offices, 1st class T. B., Anchal office.
Vatasseri...	[illegible]	
Poothary tank	1¼	
Road to Cullieneud joins ...	2	
	3⅛	
Arasyarkal (bridged)	5⅛	
Road to Aramboly joins	6	
Tittivila	6½	
Road to Bhutapandi joins	6⅔	
Do. Shorlacode joins	7⅔	
Pazhayar river (bridged)	7¾	

8. Road from Nagercoil to Balamore—23⅔ miles.—*(contd.)*

Road to Kadukaray joins	$8\frac{1}{9}$	
Algiapandipuram	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Thovatchy joins	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
*Thadicarenconem—Road to Shorlacode joins	$11\frac{1}{8}$	2nd Class T. B.
Road to Oliver's Estate joins	$13\frac{2}{5}$	
Masapetty river (bridged),—Road to Corrimoney Estate joins	$16\frac{4}{5}$	
Caligasem river (causeway)	$18\frac{1}{7}$	
Balamore	$23\frac{2}{3}$	
Muthuculy Vyal	30	By bridle path.

9. Road from Shorlacorde to Aramboly—15⅓ miles.

Shorlacode	0	
Road to Thirusamencope joins	0	
Anantanar head works	$\frac{3}{8}$	
Road to Balamore joins	$3\frac{1}{8}$	2nd Class T. B.
*Thadicarenconem	$3\frac{1}{2}$	
Alagiapandipuram—follows Road to Nagercoil	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Pazhayar river (bridged)	$6\frac{7}{8}$	
Tittivila	$8\frac{1}{8}$	
Leaves road to Nagercoil	$8\frac{5}{8}$	
Arasyar head works	$9\frac{1}{4}$	
Nanjenaud Puttanar head works ...	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. to Tiruppatisaram joins	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
Seethapal	10	
Layum—Road to 46th mile M. S. road joins	$12\frac{3}{4}$	
Aramboly	$15\frac{1}{8}$	

10. Road from Nagercoil to Cape Comorin—11⅔ miles.

*Nagercoil	0	1st Class T. B., P. & T. offices, Anchal office.
Road to Rajakamangalam joins... ...	$\frac{1}{5}$	
Do. Oluganachary joins	$\frac{2}{5}$	
Do. Parvathyagaram joins	$\frac{1}{4}$	
Do. Dhurmapuram joins	$\frac{7}{8}$	
Do. Parakay joins	1	
Parakay caul (bridged)	$1\frac{2}{3}$	
Agastisvaram Cutcherry	$1\frac{7}{8}$	
Suchindram tank	$1\frac{7}{8}$ / $2\frac{1}{3}$	
Suchindram—Pazhayar river (bridged) Road to Marungoor joins... ...	$3\frac{2}{3}$	
Road to Anchugramam joins	$4\frac{1}{8}$	
Do. Tamarakulam joins	5	
Do. 47th mile M. S. road joins ...	$6\frac{1}{5}$	
Kottaram...	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Travancore fortified lines	$9\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Pariagoody joins	$10\frac{4}{5}$	
Cape Camorin Residency	$11\frac{2}{3}$	

11. Road from Nagercoil to Colachel Sea Port—13¾ miles.

*Nagercoil	0	1st Class T. B., P. & T. offices, Anchal office.
Leaves main southern road	5¼	
Road to Rajakamangalam joins... ...	8¼	
Vulliar (bridged)	8⅓	
Road to Muttam joins	8⅚	
Eraniel—Road to Thackalay joins ...	8⅔	
Monday market—Roads to Poothucaday and Tiruvaucode join	10	
Road to Mulakumud joins	13⅓	
*Colachel Road to Karingal joins ...	13¾	2nd Class T. B. Post & Telegraph offices.
Do. Road to Rajakamangalam joins ...	14¾	

12. Road from Kuzhittura (24th mile Southern road) to Tengapattanam—6¾ miles.

* Kuzhittura	0	1st Class T. B. Anchal office.
Nalloor Village	5/8	
Road to Cherukey joins	1⅜	
Villathoray Village	1⅝	
Kunnathoor Village	1¾	
Nattuviley Village	2⅘	
Mankolam Village	3	
Road to Mincharay joins	3½	
Road from Monday Market *via* Karingal joins...	4½	*
Poothucaday Village	5	Police Station and Anchal Office.
Pyncolum Do.	5⅓	
Amasy Do.	6	
Tengapattanam Village	6⅝	Anchal office.
A. V. M. Canal (bridged)	6⅚	

13. Road from Martandam or Thoduvetty (25th mile of Southern road) to Hill side *via* Colasagaram and Myloney—13⅝ miles.

Martandam	0	P. and T. O.
Oonamvileycaday Village	⅞	
Payanam road joins		
Trace from Theckurichy joins	1⅔	
Attoor Village	2	Mission Dispensary.
Trace from Aramanay joins	2⅚	
Road from Anayady joins	3¼	
Paralayar river (bridged)	3⅜	
Trace from Kesavapuram joins	3⅝	Tiruvattar Village.
Road to Padmanabhapuram, Do. Monday Market and Anayady &c. joins	3⅝	
Thiruvattar Village	3⅝	Post office, Anchal office and P. Station.
Puthencaday Village	4⅛	

13. Road from Martandam or Toduvetty (25th mile of Southern road) to Hill side *via* Colasagaram and Myloney—$13\frac{5}{8}$—(*contd.*)

Serupalay Village	6	
Colasagaram Village	7	Timber Depot, District Hospital, Mission Dispensary, Police Station, Post and Anchal offices and P. W. D. Engineer's Bungalow.
Road to Maycode joins	$7\frac{1}{8}$	
Road from Colosagaram to Sholacode meets ...	$7\frac{3}{8}$	
Approach road to Executive Engineers' Bungalow ...	$7\frac{3}{8}$	
Road from Nedumangad to Colasagaram joins ...	$7\frac{7}{8}$	
Thoombode Village	$8\frac{1}{8}$	
Veuloor Do.	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Thirunanthikaray Village	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Kothayar left bank channel—crosses (bridged)	$9\frac{1}{4}$	
Muliyacode Village	$9\frac{3}{4}$	
6ft. Trace from Vannamparray joins ...	$10\frac{2}{3}$	
Kakachel Village	11	
Myloney	$11\frac{3}{4}$	
Myloney Market (new site or Kadombamood ...	$12\frac{1}{2}$	
Pachipparay—Kodayar Irrigation Project Reservoir Dam and Head Works	$13\frac{1}{3}$	Kothayar Dam, Engineer's Bungalow and Village Anchal office.
Road to Pachipara Dam	$12\frac{5}{8}$	
Hillside	$13\frac{5}{8}$	

14. Road from Colachel to Eraviputhoorcaday (27th mile Southern road) *via* Karingal—$8\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

* Colachel		2nd Class T. B. and Seaport.
Village road to Kurupumanay joins ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Branch road to Monday market to Poothucaday road joins ..	$3\frac{7}{8}$	
Road from Monday market to Poothucaday joins ...	4	
Karingal Market	$4\frac{1}{16}$	
Approach road to Engineer camp joins ...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Anchal office and Police station.
Thipparamalay Village	$4\frac{7}{8}$	
Road to Martandam joins	$5\frac{1}{4}$	
Branch road to Martandam joins ...	$5\frac{2}{3}$	
Palliyady Village	$6\frac{2}{3}$	
Village road to Tiruvancode joins ...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Joins 27th mile of main southern road ...	$8\frac{1}{2}$	

15. Road from Thackalay (33rd mile, Southern road) to Thadicarenconum *via* Shorlacode—14¼ miles.

Southern road 33rd mile	0	
Road to Tiruvithancode joins	½	
Vulliar crosses (bridged)	2⅔	
Padmanabhapuram Fort and Village ...	3¼	
Road to Tiruvattar joins	1 1/16	
Muttacaud Village	3 1/6	
Cumarapuram Village	3 4/6	
Road to Perunchelumboo joins	4⅛	
Road to Elanthumbalam (28th mile southern road)...	4⅙	
Road to Colasagaram joins	4⅓	
Approach road to Engineer camp joins (Mayeode)...	4½	
Mayeode Aqueduct	5⅚	Mayeode lake view.
Village road to Therusamencope joins ...	10⅜	
Shoralacode Head works and Pazhayar ...	10⅞	
Branch road to Alagiapandipuram ...	13⅜	
Approach road to * Thadicarenconum Bungalow joins ...	13⅞	2nd class T. B.
Joins 12th mile of road from Nagercoil to Balamore ...	14⅛	

16. Road from Monday Market to Poothucaday *via* Karingal—11¼ miles.

Monday Market Neyyoor	0	Mission Hospital, Anchal Office and Police station.
Mayeode Village	1⅛	
Thickenencode Do.	2½	
Road from Mulakumud to Thickenencode crosses...	2⅚	
Branch road to Colachel road joins ...	5	
Do. Karingal market	5⅜	
Road to Eravipathoorcaday and Karingal market joins...	5½	
Pootaty Village	5⅞	
Approach road to Engineer Camp (Karingal)...	6⅛	D. P. W. Camp shed.
Palloor Village	6½	
Mincharay Village	7⅔	
Killiyur Do.	8⅜	
Road to Cherukey joins	9⅜	
Chadayankuly Village	9¾	
Poothucaday Do.	11⅛	
Joins 5th mile of Tengapattanam road ...	11¼	

17. Road from Quilon to Shencottah—59¾ miles.

* Quilon	0	Residency, 1st Class T. Bungalow, Post and Telegraph Offices, Anchal Office, Railway Terminus &c.
Level crossing S. J. R.	3⅝	
Road to Karikode Backwater (¾ mile) joins...	7⅝	

17. Road from Quilon to Shencottah—59¾ miles (*contd.*)

Kundara	8	Railway Station.
Kundara Chittumala road (4 miles) joins ...	9	
Kundara Village	..	Anchal Office.
Over bridge	10⅜	
Level crossing	11⅝	
Do. do.	12⅜	
Over bridge	12⅝	
Level crossing	13⅝	
Do. Do.	15⅛	Railway Station Kottarakara.
Road to Vellianellur river (10 miles) and road to Travellers' Bungalow joins...	15⅝	2nd class T. B., Post & Anchal offices, Chuthram &c.
Road to Kunnathur (7½ miles) joins ...	15⅞	
Main central road crosses in 47th mile ...	16⅝	
Road to Kunnikode Railway station joins ...	22⅛	
Punalur Road to Nedungyam and Paper mill road joins...	27½	
Punalur	27½	Railway station Anchal Office Post Office, 2nd Class T. Bungalow.
Road to Anchal (9 miles) and Punalur Temple road (½ mile) joins...	28	
Suspension bridge over Kulladay river and Road to Kayangulam joins...	28	
Edamannur	33	
Road to Edamannur Railway Station ...	34	Chuthram.
Road to Yaroor 9 miles joins	34¼	
Ottakal	38⅞	Do.
Road to Trivandrum joins	41½	Railway station & Post Office.
Thenmala	41½	
Camp George	42⅞	
Kaldoorty river (bridged)	44	
Do. Coffee Estate road joins ...	44¼	
Anachady river (bridged)	48	
Road to Palaruvi joins	48¾	
* Aryankavu	49½	2nd Class T. Bungalow.
Do. Pass	51¼	
Under bridge S. I. R.	52⅞	
Puliyara Village,—Road to Thekkumoode joins...	55	Chowkey.
Road to Moolagarachanpara Depot (2 miles joins...	55½	
Pulankudiyeruppu road (¾ mile) joins ...	56½	
Road to Pamblipatnam joins	58¾	
* Shencottah	59	2nd class T. B., Post & Telegraph offices, Railway Station &c.
Road to Kulathupuzha Chowkey 4½ miles joins ...	59¾	
Road to Samburvadagara joins ...	59¾	
Travancore frontier	59¾	3½ miles to Courtallum.

18. Road from Kayangulam to Punalur—35½ miles.

Kayangulam	0	Post Office and Anchal Office.
Road to Mavelikara joins	1⅘	
*Pallikal	4⅓	2nd Class T. B.
Joins road from Shasthancottah ...	7¾	
Joins Main central road	15⅘	
Leaves do.	16⅙	
*Adur	18	2nd Class T. B. Post Office and Anchal Office.
Road to Kaipathur joins	19⅓	
Do. Koniyur do.	26½	
Kalanjur stream(bridged)	26⅔	
*Pathanapuram	27⅘	2nd Class T. B.
Nedungyam road joins	33⅛	
Shaliakara stream (bridged)	33⅔	
*Punalur junction with Quilon—Shencottah road...	35½	2nd Class T. B. Post Office, Anchal Office, Chuthram, Railway Station &c.

19. Road from Ayur to Kulattupuzha—16½ miles.

Ayur—(35th mile, Main central road) ...	0	Chuthram.
Anchal	4	
Road to Punalur joins	4⅘	
Yaroor road to Edamannur joins ..	6½	
*Kulattupuzha	16½	2nd Class T. B, Anchal Office, Chuthram &c.

20. Road from Pathanapuram to Koniyur—11 miles.

*Pattanapuram village	0	2nd Class T. B.
Leaves Kayangulam—Punalur road in 26½ miles ...	0	
Kalanjur	3	
Kudalore	4	
Road to Konyur river joins	9¾	Anchal Office.
Road to Rani do.	11	

21. Road from Konyur to Rani—14 miles.

Konyur—leaves road to Pathanapuram ...	0	Anchal Office.
Kumbala ferry	3¾	
Road to Kozhencherry joins	4	
Mylapurra	6	
Rani river ferry	14	

22. Road from Kumbala to Kozhencherry—10 miles.

Road to Rani joins	0	
Do. to Kaipathur do.	$1\frac{2}{3}$	
Pattanamtitta	2	
Kozhencherry	10	Engineer's camp and Anchal Office.
Rani river crosses	10	

23. Road from Kaipathur to Pattanamtitta—4 miles.

Kaipathur—Koni river ferry ...	...	
Road to Elankolam joins	0	
Omallur Mundagam	$1\frac{3}{4}$	
Road from Kumbala Kozhencherry joins at Pattanamtitta ...	4	

24. Road from Elankolam to Kaipathur—7 miles.

Leaves road from Kayangulam to Punalur in $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles...	0	
Elankolam village	3	
Kaipathur village Koni river ferry and joins Kaipathur Pattanamtitta road	7	

25. Road from Shasthancottah to 8th mile Kayangulum Punalur road—10 miles.

Shasthancottah	0	Engineer's camp and Anchal office.
Road to Adur joins	0	
Do. to Pattakadavu	0	
Poruvazhi	3	
Anayady bridge	5	
Kayengulam to Punalur road joins ...	10	

26. Road from Shasthancottah to Pattakadavu—4 miles.

Shasthancottah	0	Engr's camp shed and Anchal office.
Road to Adur joins	0	
Do. to 8th mile Kayengulam to Punalur road joins ...	0	
Pattakadavu landing Ashtamudy lake ...	4	

27. Road from Adur to Shastancottah—$11\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

*Adur—leaves main central road ...	...	2nd Class T. B.
Kadambanad Syrian Church	6	
Shasthancottah	$11\frac{3}{8}$	Engr's camp-shed and Anchal office.

28. Road (from Kalluvathukal 14½ miles) from Quilon to Madathora—35¾ miles.

Joins Trivandrum to Quilon road in 31st mile ...	0	
Iroor road joins	15	
Kallambalam road joins	17	
Pallikal	18	
Nellanail	24	Engineer's campshed.
Crosses main central road in 28½ mile ...	24½	
Kadakal	28	
Madathora—Joins Trivandrum to Courtallum (*via* Camp George) road at 31½ mile	35¾	

29. Road from Perumpavur to Alwaye—10 miles.

Perumpavur,—Main central road, 143rd mile)...	0	Inspection shed, Branch Post office.
Village road to Puthencruz joins ...		
Alwaye	9⅞	Residency, Railway Station, Sub-Post office.
Do. road to Parur joins ...		
Do. road to Edapally joins ...	10	
Do. Periyar river (ferry unbridged)		

30. Road from Muvattupuzha to Western Frontier—16¼ miles.

Muvattupuzha	0	Sub-Post office. Inspection shed.
Kozhencherry	8	
Village road to Perumpavur joins ...	10	
Puthencruz	11½	Inspection shed.
Mamalay—(Western frontier)	16⅛	
Thiruppunathoray (Cochin Territory) ...	18	P. & T. offices.
*Ernacolam ... Do. ...	24	T. B., Post office. Telegraph office. Railway station.

31. Road from Muvattupuzha to Todupuzha—12 miles.

Muvattupuzha	0	Inspection shed, Sub-Post office.
Todupuzha river (un-bridged ferry) ...	½	
Vazhakulam	6	
Todupuzha road to Palacozhi joins ...	12	Branch Post office.
Karikode—Forest Bungalow	13	

32. Road from Ettumanur to Lalem—10¼ miles.

Ettumanur,—main central road, 104th mile..	0	Inspection shed.
Pulianoor...	9	Do. Do.
Lalem	10¼	

33. Road from Kottayam, *via* Peermade, to the Goodalore frontier, periakolum, and Ammanaikanoor Railway Station—143 miles.

Kottayam	0	1st class Travellers' Bungalow, Post, Telegraph offices and Anchal office.	
Direct road to Puthupalli	2¼		
Cunjecooly canal (bridged)	2¾		
Road to Vadavathoor joins	3⅞		
Atherathumadai bridge	4¾		
Trace to Kidangur joins	5¼		
Road to Puthenpalli joins	5¾		
Pambady	10¾	Inspection shed.	
Road to Changanachery joins	13¾		
Trace to Kadanicad joins	16½		
Wazhur	17⅞	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow.	
Road to Lalam joins...	21⅛		
Trace to Cherakkadavoo joins	21⅛		
Kangirapalli	23⅛	Inspection shed.	
Road to Sheravelly *via* Inspection shed joins.	23⅛		
Road to Manimalai joins	24¼		
Trace to Thambalacad joins	24¼		
Kanjirapalli river (bridged)	24¾	Post and Telegraph offices.	
Road to Erattupettah	25		
Edakunnam trace joins	25⅝		
Mundakayam	33¼	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow ...	
Trace to Thotakal joins	33¼		
*Road to Peruventhanam Village joins ...	37⅝	Travellers' Bungalow.	
Bridle path to Peermade joins	41⅞		
Do. to Araday joins	43⅓		
Road to Peermado Residency joins ...	44½	Residency.	
Cardamom Hills road joins	45½		
Araday	48¼	Post and Telegraph Office.	
Araday river (bridged)	48⅝		
Pambanaur (bridged)	50⅝		
Glenmary road joins	51		
* Periyar (ferry)	59⅝	2nd Class T. B.	
Chottupura Chowkey and Chuthram ...	66		
* Goodalore Thavalum	68½	Theckadi T. B.	
Kumili (Frontier)	69		
Cumbom	82	British Territory.	
Periakolum	115		
Thavathamputty	123		
Batlagoondoo	131		
* Ammanaikanoor	143		
*Kristnamanaik's tope	120	To Pulney Hills turning off at Periakolam.	
Kodaikanal (By bridle path)	132		

34. Road from Changanachery to Vazhur—19½ miles.

*Changanachery	0	2nd Class T. B. P. O. & T. O.
Main central road crosses	¾	
Road Chettipuzha convent joins ...	2¾	
Do. Puthupalli do.	4	
Do. Malapalli do.	6½	
Do. Koonambagam do.	9	
Do. Pambadi	11⅛	
Kottayam Kumili road joins	16	
Wazhur	19½	2nd class Travollers' Bungalow.

35. High Range Bridle path from Kothamangalom to Munaar—58½ miles.

Kothamangalom	0	Engineer's Bungalow, Inspection shed.
Chellad	3	
Thattacad Periyar river (ferry)	7	Camp shed.
Kuttampuzha—stream (unbridged) ...	12	do.
Puyankutty	18	do.
Tholunada river unbridged, no ferry ...	22	
Kunjiar river unbridged	26	
Kunjiar	27	Camp shed.
Ooraliar	32	
Nadayar river (unbridged)	34	
Anakulam	37	Camp shed.
Pisga	49	Temporary shed.
Munaar Post Office	58	Post and T. Office.
Do. Bungalow	58½	Engineer's Bungalow.
Devikulam Post Office	66	Post & T. Offices.

36. Northern Outlet Road 40 miles from Munaar to Chinaar being improved into a cart road.

Munaar	0	Post & Telegraph Offices Engineer's Bungalow.
Periavaray Factory (river being bridged) ...	2	
Cannimalay Factory (river being bridged)...	3½	
Nymacaud Estate	6	
Do. saddle	8	
Thalayar	12	Post Office.
Vagavaray	14	
Lakkam	16	
Marayur	26	Forest camp shed.
Chinnar river (bridged)	40	British frontier.
Manampatti	52	British territory.
Udamalpet		P. W. D. shed, Post and Tel. office, Travellers' Bungalow.

37. Road from Munaar to Bodimettu bridle path—21 miles.

Munaar	0	Post & Telegraph office, Engineer's Bungalow.
Devikulam Cutcherry	4	District Mag. Court.
Manaly Estate	6	
Devikulam Post Office	8	Post & Telegraph offices
Periakaul	11	
Panniar stream (bridged)	13	
Bodimettu	21	Mettu station, T. B. frontier chowkey.
Bodinayakanur	32	Post and Tel. office, Travellers' bungalow, K. D. H. P. Company's bungalow, British territory.

38. Backwater Route from Trivandrum to Trichoor and Shoranore *via* Cochin—191 miles.

Trivandrum { Vullacadavoo	0	Canal.
Trivandrum { Chakay	1½	Canal.
Veli backwater begins	3½	Backwater.
Do. ends and Chanankaray Canal begins...	4	Backwater.
Chanankaray Canal ends and Backwater begins...	11	Canal.
Anjengo Canal begins	15	Backwater.
Crosses Vamanapuram river	16	Canal.
Canal ends	17	Canal.
Anjengo Fort	17½	Backwater. British Post and Telegraph office.
Colythotum—Warkallay Canal begins ...	20½	Backwater.
Vetoor landing place	22½	P. W. D. camp shed.
No. 1 Tunnel begins	22¾	
Do. ends	23	
Chilakoor landing place and road to Warkallay ...	23½	British Post office.
No. 2 Tunnel begins...	24½	Canal.
Do. ends	24¾	
Nadayara—Road to Warkallay crosses ...	26¼	
Iroor	27½	
Canal ends and Eddava backwater begins..	28	
End of Eddava back-water, and Paravur Canal begins ...	31½	Backwater.
Paravur	31¾	Canal.
Paravur Canal ends and backwater begins...	32	Canal.
Opposite Paravur bar	33½	Backwater.
Backwater ends and Quilon Canal begins ...	35¼	Canal.
Quilon small bridge	38¼	Canal.
Do. big do.	39¼	*1st Class T. B. Post and Telegraph offices.
*Quilon Canal ends, backwater begins ...	39¾	*1st Class T. B. Post and Telegraph offices.
Quilon Residency	40	Backwater.
Tevalli Palace	40¼	Backwater.
Opposite Neendacurray bar	44½	Backwater.
Backwater ends and Chowray Canal begins	45½	Canal.
Chowray Bridge	46¼	Canal.

38. Backwater Route from Trivandrum to Trichoor and Shoranore *via* Cochin—191 miles (*contd.*)

Ponmana Canal ends and Backwater begins	50	
Claupanay	56½	
*Ayiramtengu	58	Backwater, 2nd Class. T. B.
Opposite Kayankulam bar	60	
Backwater ends and river begins ...	67¾	Natural. stream.
Trikunnapuzha	68¾	
Thottapully cherra and lock	73½	2nd Class T. B. Canal.
River ends and Karunnadi canal begins ...	77	
*Karunnadi	78	
Canal ends and river begins	79	
Branch canal to Alleppey turns off ..	85½	River.
River ends and Vembanad Back-water begins ...	87¼	
*Alleppey	89	1st Class T. B. Post and Telegraph offices.
Shertallay	105	Post office.
Vaikam	107	Do. and Inspection shed.
Arukutti	116	Travellers' Bungalow P. and T. Offices.
Ernacolam (Cochin)	124	
Cochin (British)	125	Do. Do.
Chackarayeadavoo, Branch Canal to Parur joins...	140	Travancore P. and T. offices, Inspection shed.
Parur	141	
Karurupadana	154	Cochin.
Trichoor	171	
Shoranore Railway station	191	Road British Territory.

British Indian Steam Navigation Company, (Ld).

Rates of passage from Quilon.

Ports.	Distance in miles.	Freight per ton.	Passage. Cabin.	Passage. Deck.
Aleppey	44	Rates on Application to Agents.	15	3
Cochin	77		30	5
Narakkal	142			
Beypore	222		38	8
Calicut	233			
Tellicherry	272		49	10
Cannanore	285			
Mangalore	362		60	12
Carwar	494		68	13
Goa	512		75	13
Vingorla	570		79	13
Rutnagherry	646		83	13
Bombay	769		90	13
Tuticorin	105		19	4
Colombo	255		34	7
Galle	324		45	9
Nagapattam	764		68	14
Cuddalore	822		75	15
Pondicherry	839			
Madras	918		83	17
Yaperpollium	1112		113	22
Masulipatam	1192			
Coconada	1292		120	24
Vizagapatam	1266		128	25
Bimlipatam	1383			
Calingapatam and Barwha	1429		133	27
Gopalpore	1495		135	28
Ganjam	1510			
Pooree	1561		137	29
False Point	1621		142	29
Calcutta	1837		148	31
London 1st class	...		634	...
Do. 2nd class	...		392	...

The Company's Steamers call during the season, when inducement offers. In the South West Monsoon, the steamers call off the Port to give opportunity of landing and embarking passengers and cargo, should the surf admit of boats putting off. Passengers and cargo booked through to London and intermediate ports.

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British Indian Steam Navigation Company (Limited.)
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Europeans and Americans who arrive in Travancore are requested to immediately report the circumstance to the nearest Police authority. Should they desire to reside permanently in this country, they have previously to obtain the permission of the Sirkar, through the British Resident, which, if deemed unobjectionable by the authorities, will be duly accorded on the parties agreeing to conform to local laws and usages.

Europeans and Americans, residing in Travancore, are expected *in like manner* to obtain the sanction of the Sirkar in every instance of purchasing or otherwise acquiring landed property.

European and American residents in Travancore.

Abbot, J. C., Cardamom Hills.
Adams, A. D., Agent, the Morgan Crucible Company, Trivandrum.
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Allan, Rev. A. L., Nagercoil.
Alphonsus, Rev. D. C. M. A., Professor of St. Teresa's Seminary, Quilon.
Alphonsus, Rev. Fr. D. C. M. A., Angamali.
Amatus, Rev. Fr. D. C., Trivandrum.
Anderson, W. T. Messrs. Darragh Ismail and Co., Alleppey.
Andrew, J., I. C. S., Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
Angelis, Rev. Fr., Vorapolay.
Antoninus, Rev. Fr. D. C. M. A., Mulagumud.
Archange, Mary (Sister) Trivandrum.
Arnold, Br., D. C., Trivandrum.
Askwith, Rev. F. N., M. A., Principal, C. M. S. College, Kottayam.

Baker, Miss. A., Kottayam.
Baker, Miss. B., Kottayam.
Baker, Miss. C. A., Kottayam.
Barrow, O. S., Assistant Engineer, Kothayar Division.
Bastow, A. H., M. A., M. C. E., Chief Engineer, Travancore.
Bell, C., Planter, Devicolam.
Bellerby Rev. E., M. A., Buchanan Institution, Kottayam.
Bensley, O. H., B. A., Superintendent of Police, Travancore.
Bentall, W. C., L. R. C. P. S. E., Neyyoor.
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Bishop, A. W., Ph. D. Professor of Science, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum.

Bisset, F., Planter, Poormade.
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Blandford, Miss. A. M., Superintendent, Girls' School, Fort, Trivandrum.
Blowers, A. R. (Lt. Col. Sukh Singh), Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
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Bridgeman, J. M. Devicolam.
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Buchanan, P. R., Munar.
Buckel, W. S., G. B. V. C., Veterinary Surgeon, His Highness the Maha Rajah's Body Guard and Royal Stables, Trivandrum.

Cameron, D. G., Scotish Indian Company, B. I. S. N., Company, & Standard Life Assurance Company.

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Cartner, James, Planter, Thiruvettar.
Case, C. A., Colonel, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Chisholm, E. C., Quilon.
Chislett, Miss, Trevandrum.
Cloke, J. G., Vellanad Mines.
Cole, G. W., Planter, Devikolam.
Cole, R. W., Do.
Colville, J. Asst. Engineer, S. I. R. Quilon.
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Deane, H. D., Peermade.
Denis Alias, Octave, Vicar, Mulagumud.
Dixon, A. W., Yellapatti.
Dixon, J. M., Munar.
Duthie, Rev. J., Nagercoil.
Duthie, J. A., M. A., Superintendent, Central Jail, Trivandrum (on leave).

Edmond, Revd. J. W., Quilon.
Elias, Very Rev. Fr., Missionary, Vicar Provincial, Kottar.
Eliott, M. A., Vellanad.
Elisee, Mary (Sister) Trivandrum.
Emlyn, Rev. J., Marthandom.
Ephrem, Rev. Fr., D. C., Mulakumud.
Evans, N. W., Tile Works, Quilon.
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Fenning, Capt. W. M., Asst. Resident in Travancore & Cochin.
Fenton R. D. Assistant, Messrs. Chisholm Ewart and Co., Quilon.
Ferguson, A. J., Ag. Superintendent, Central Jail, Trivandrum.
Foster, A. T., Rev. L. M. S., Parassala, Martandam.
Fraser, J. Planter, Ashamboo.
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Graham, W., Planter, Peermade.
Green, Miss, Medical Mission, Neyoor.
Green, Cardamom Hills.
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Haeberle. C., Deputy Conservator of Forests.
Hancock, C. E., Munar.
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Hartley, H. J., Messrs. Ripley & Hartley, Alleppey.
Hartley, William John, Messrs. Ripley and Hartley, Alleppey.
Hedger, R., Planter, Devicolam.
Hedin, John, Ensign Salvationarmy, Nagercoil.
Hewett, Rev. H. Missionary, L. M. S., Quilon.
Hindle, James Henry, Manager, The Quilon Fibre Company.
Hockin W. Contractor, Kulasegaram.
Hodgson, L. C. Professor of English H. H. the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum

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Howlett, E. R., Planter, Munar.
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Hunt, F. J. R. V., Barrister-at-Law, Puisne Judge, High Court, Trivandrum.
Hutchinson, G., Devicolam.

Imray, J. A. Planter, Peermade.
Ingram, J. B., Cardamom Hills.
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Isidore, Rev. Fr., M. A., Kottar.

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James, Lt. Col. R., I. M. S., Durbar Physician, Trivandrum.
John, A. W. Planter, Devicolam.
John, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Quilon.
Joseph Durmaties, Dame M Mulagumud.
Julian, Rev. Fr. Professor, Verapoly.

Keir, P. W., Kallar Estate, Pathanapuram.
Kirk, H. B. Cardamom Hills.
Knight, H. M., Manager, Travancore Tea Estates Company, Peermade.
Knight, L. G. Assistant, Cameron and Co., Quilon.
Knight, M. M., Trivandrum.

Lamb, W. Agent, Bank of Madras, Alleppey.
Larsen, Ensign, Salvation army, Nagercoil.
Laurie, Baxton, Planter, Peermade.
Leahy, W. H. G., Planter, Peermade.
Lee, W. A. Planter, Munnar.
Lepper, R. S. M. A., LL. B., Professor of History, His Highness the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum.
LeFevre, F. W., Planter, Cardamom Hills.
Liguory, Rev. Fr., Procurator, Verapoly.
Loch, Lt. J. C., Commandant, 1st Battalion, Nayar Brigade.
Louis Demurter, Dame, M. Landy Superior, Mulagumud.
Ludvig, H. W., Plater, Gudampara,
Lysaght, E. M. L. Executive Engineer, Kottayam Division.

MacArthur, D., Planter, Peermade.
MacBain, A. D., Cardamom Hills.
MacCrie, A. Munnar.
MacGregor, Miss. Salvation army, Nagercoil.
Mack Intort, D., Devicolam.
Martin, A. F. Planter, Munnar.
Margaret Cambiagh, (Sister) Nun, St. Joseph's Convent, Alleppey.
Mead, A. A. Planter, Munnar.
Milne, W. O. Do.
Minchin, A. H., A. M. I. C., Executive Engineer, Kodayar works (on leave).
Mitchell, A. C., D. SC., F. R. S. E., Principal to His Highness the Maha Rajah's College.
Monique, Thelen, Dame, in Mulagumud.
Morres, Walter, Planter.
Munro, Mrs., H., Peermade.

Nicol, K. E., Planter, Matlatad.

Ougustin, Merbroneb, Dame in Mulagumud.
Osborne. Rev. W. L. M. S. Attingal.
Ostram, Miss. J. Captain, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.

Palmer, J. J. B., M. A., Principal, C. N. I., (Kottayam).
Parker, Rev. A., Trivandrum.
Parker, Rev. G., B. A., L. M. S., Nagercoil.
Paschasius, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Trivandrum.
Pauline, Very Rev. Fr., O. D. C., Quilon.
Perkins, H. C., L. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., Medical Office, Nayar Brigade.
Phillippe, Rev. Fr., O. D. C., Trivandrum.

Pinches, H. D., Planter, Munnar.
Placidus, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Trivandrum.
Polycarp of Mary Joseph, Rev. Fr., Vicar of Tueth, Quilon.
Porteous, A., Planter, Munnar.
Pothecary, Major, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Prince, J. H. Head Sircar Vakil, Trivandrum.

Rigg, W. H., Vellanad Mines.
Richard, Rev. W. J., D. D., Protestant Missionary, Alleppey.
Richardson, J. A. Planter, Munnar.
Rosa Bianchi, Rev. Mother, St. Joseph's convent, Alleppey.
Ross, R., Trivandrum.
Russel, R. F., Cardamom Hills.

Sealy, J. S., Superintendent and District Magistrate, Cardamom Hills
Sharp, A. H., Cardamom Hills.
Shakespeare, Edward Arthur, Rubber Planter.
Simeon, Rev. Fr., Puthanpally, Kottayam.
Stanislans Mary (Sister) Trivandrum.
Staley, G. H., Sorgeant Major and Drill Instructor, Nayar Brigade.
Stanly, W., Sinclair, Asst. South Travancore Tea Co., Kaldurutii.
Stephanus, W. A., Thokolaseri, Tiruvallah Taluq.
Stephens, Rev. Missionary, Kottayam.
Stephens, E. S. Planter, Poermade.
Stevenson, Edward Turner, Assistant, Messrs. Andrew & Co., Alleppey.
Stewart, J., Manager, South Travancore Tea Co., Kaldurutti.
Stewart, J. C., Planter, Cardamom Hills.
Stewart, R., Cardamom Hills.

Thorise, D., Hont, Dame. M., Mulagumud.
Thomas, F. E., Cardamom Hills.
Thomson, Mrs., A. M., Baylis Zenana Mission, Neyyoor.
Thorp, R. F., Engineer, Munaar, Devicolam.
Tucker, Miss., E. M., Missionary, Mavelikara.
Turnbull, G., Cardamom Hills.
Turner, P. E., Dr. Catherine Booth Hospital, Nagercoil.

Ubaldo, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Trivandrum.
Ubald Mary, Rev. Fr., Missionary, Kottar.
Ursule DeYouckhuro, Dame, M., Mulagumud.

Valentine, J. S., Ponmudi Estate.
Val Wardon, Balmore Estate.
Verard, Rev. Fr., Verapoly.
Veronica Mary (Sister), Trivandrum.
Vernede, A. W. L. Exciso Commissioner, Trivandrum.
Victor, Pieror, Dame, M. Mulagumud.
Vincent, Rev. Fr., Missionary.

Wilbraham, Hon. V. B., Cardamom Hills.
Williams, Miss. C., Trivandrum
Williams, Miss., S. B., Lady Principal, H. H. The Maha Rajah's High School for Girls.

Williams, A. E., Cardamom Hills.
Williams, E. E., Talliar, Devicolam.
Wills, H. T., M. A., B. SC., Missionary, L. M. S., Trivandrum.
Woodham, J. F., Commandant, Second Battalion, Nayar Brigade.
Wright, A. J., Planter, Munaar, Devicolam.

Yardley, Miss., L. M., L. R. C. P. E., L. R. C. S. E., & L. F. P. S. G., Lady Doctor, Trivandrum.

Yeats, A., Munaar, Devicolam.

List of Officers of the State, drawing salaries of Rs. 150 and above.

MADHAVA RAO, V. P., C. I. E., Dewan of Travancore, Trivandrum.

Abraham, P. K., Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Kanjirapally.
Aiyadora Aiyar, S., B. A., B. L., Assistant Settlement Peishkar.
Aiyappan Pillai, K., B. A., Sarvadikariakar, The Palace, Trivandrum.
Aiyappan Pillai, P., B. A., Secretary to Government Educational Department, Trivandrum.

Ananda Row, N., B. A., District and Sessions Judge, Alleppey.
Ananda Row, R., B. A., B. L., Acting District and Sessions Judge, Parur.
Anandanarayana Aiyar, K., B. A., B. L., Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Anandanarayana Aiyar, V., C. E., Maramath Supervisor, Nagercoil.
Anandarama Aiyar, Fouzdari Commissioner, The Palace, Trivandrum.
Anantharama Iyer, B. A., B. L., Circle Inspector Ullunis, Nagercoil.
Anandaraman Pillai, S., Tahsildar, Shertala.
Armukom Pillai, P., B. A., Tahsildar, Alengad.

Barrow, O. S., Executive Engineer, Pechipara.
Bastow, A. H., M. A., M. C. E., Chief Engineer, Trivandrum.
Bensley, O. H., B. A., Superintendent of Police, Trivandrum.
Bishop, A. W., Ph. D., Professor, Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Bourdillon, T. F., F. L. S., Conservator of Forests, Quilon.
Buckel, W. S., Veterinary Surgeon, Nair Brigade, Trivandrum.
Buthalingom Aiyar, P. N., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Kottarakara.

Chempakaraman Pillay, R., Melalutha, on other duty, Trivandrum.
Cheriyan, P., B. A., B. L., Principal District Munsiff, Chirayinkil.
Chidambra Vadhyar, K., B. A., Head Translator to Government.

Dawson, Lieut. Col. F. W., I. A., Commandant, Nair-Brigade, Trivandrum.
Duthie, J. A., M. A., Superintendent, Central Jail, Trivandrum. (on furlough)

Eapen, J., B. A., B. L., District and Sessions Judge, Trivandrum.
Eippa, K. N. B. A., 1st Class Magistrate, Peermade, and Assistant to the Superintendent, Cardamom Hills.

Easwara Pillai, R., B. A., Head Master, High School, Parur.
Everard, R., C. E. Assistant Engineer, Muvattupazhai.

Ferguson, A. J., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kottayam, (Acting Superintendent, Central Jail, Trivandrum.)
Fernandez, F. P., Assistant Surgeon, Lunatic Asylum, Trivandrum.
Freeman, J., Supervisor, P. W. D., Pechipara.

George, P. M., L. M. & S., Assistant Surgeon, Changanachery.
Gilmore, G. T., Medical Store Keeper, Trivandrum.
Gomez, J. L., Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Kottayam.
Govinda Pillai, A., B. A., B. L., Puisne Judge, High Court, Trivandrum.
Govinda Pillai, C., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, Kottayam. (Tour Agent.)

Haeberle, C., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Konni Division. (on leave.)
Harihara Aiyar, S., B. A., Tahsildar, Kunnattnad.
Harihara Aiyar, S., Assistant Secretary, P. W. Section.
Hart, F. E., Sheristadar, High Court, Trivandrum.
Hodgson, L. C., M. A., Professor, Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.
Hoogewerf, H., Special 1st Class Inspector of Police, (Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kottayam.)
Hunt, F. J. R. V., Bar-at-law, Puisne Judge, High Court and Principal, Law College, Trivandrum. (on furlough.)

Iyam Pillai, Tahsildar, Eraniel.

Jacob, F. J., C. E., Executive Engineer, Trivandrum Division.
Jacob, K., B. A., B. L., Assistant Secretary to Government, Trivandrum.
James, Lieut. Col., R., I. M. S.; Durbar Physician, Trivandrum.
John, E. J., B. A., B. L., Lecturer Law College, Trivandrum.
Joseph, K. C., B. A., District Munsiff, Nagercoil.

Kalliyanarama Aiyar, S., District Munsiff, Kottayam.
Keshava Aiyar, S., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, Quilon.
Keshava Pillay, V. I., M. A., Dewan Peishcar, Quilon.
Keshava Row, B., L. M. & S., District Sanitary Officer, Nagercoil.
Kochukrishna Marar, K., B. A., B. L., Lecturer, Law College, Trivandrum.
Krishna Aiyar, M., Tahsilar, Tiruvel'a.
Krishna Aiyangar, A., B. A. District Munsiff, Padmanabhapuram.
Krishna Aiyangar, N., B. A., B. L., Asst. Sett'ement Peishkar, Party No. V.
Krishnamoorti Aiyar, S., M. B., C. M., Sanitary Commissioner, Trivandrum.
Krishna Iyer, B. N., B. A., B. L., Additional Munsiff, Haripad, sub-protem.
Krishna Pillay, C., B. A., Inspector of Schools, Northern Range, Kottayam.
Krishna Pillay, M., B. A., District & Sessions Judge, Nagercoil.
Krishna Row, B., L. M. & S., L. S. Sc. Health Officer, Trivandrum.
Krishna Row, G. N., Supt. Survey Department, Trivandrum.
Krishna Row, M. R., Director of Registration, Trivandrum.
Krishnaswamy Aiyar, N., B. A., Asst. Professor, Maharajah's College, Trivandrum
Krishnaswamy Aiyar, R., B. A., Do. Do.
Krishnaswamy Sastri, S. V., Supt. Central Account and Audit Office, Trivandrum.
Kunjunni Menon, K., B. A. B. L., Second Judge, Dt. Court, Quilon.
Kuryan, John, B. A., B. C. E., M. E., Asst. Engineer, Trivandrum.
Kuttalalingom Pillay, T. S., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Muvattupuzhai.

LaBouchardiere, John, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Alwaye.
Labouchardiere, M., M. A., Professor, Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.
Lekshmanan, Peter N., B. A., M. B., C. M., D. P. H., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., Surgeon, Quilon.

Lakshmanan Pillay, T., B. A., Huzur Treasury Officer.
Lepper, R. S., M. A., LL. B., Professor, Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.
Loch, Lieut., J. C., I. A., Commandant, 1st Battalion, Nair Brigade, Trivandrum.
Lysaught, Longfield, E. M., Executive Engineer, Kottayam.

Maclean, W. H., Supervisor, P. W. D. Attingal.
Madhavan Pillay, K., L. M. & S., Asst. Surgeon, Trivandrum.
Madhavan Pillay, N., B. A., B. L., Dt. Munsiff, Kulitturay.
Mahadeva Aiyar, R., B. A., Under Secretary to Government, Trivandrum.
Manuel, A., L. M. & S., District Sanitary Officer, Kottayam.
Marthanda Pillay, O., Sirkar Vakeel, Nagercoil.
Matcher, J. A., Director, Nayar Brigade Band, Trivandrum.
Mathew, P., B. A., District Munsiff, Krishnapuram.
Miuchin, H. A., A. M. I. C. E., Executive Engineer, Pochippara.
Mitchell, A. C., D. Sc., F. R. S. E., Principal, Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.
Moothukaruppa Pillay, P. S., Officer in charge, Central Account and Audit Office, Trivandrum.
Muthunayagom Pillay A. M., B. A., B. L., Asst. Head Sirkar Vakeel, Trivandrum.

Nagamaiya, V., B. A., F. R. H. S., Dewan Peishkar, Special Duty, Trivandrum.
Nageswara Aiyar, B. A., B. C. E., Maramuth Engineer, Trivandrum.
Nanaswami Row, R., Private Secretary to the Dewan, Trivandrum.
Natesa Aiyar, K. V., B. A., B. E., C. E., Assistant Engineer, Nagercoil.
Narayana Aiyar, K., B. A., Superintendent, School of Arts, Trivandrum.
Narayana Menon, K., B. A., B. L., District and Sessions Judge, Quilon.
Narayana Pillay, M. C., B. A., Tahsildar, Chengannur.
Narayana Row, N. G., B. A., B. L., Dt. Munsiff, Vaikom.
Narayanaswami Aiyar, B. S., B. A., Superintendent, Agricultural Demonstration Farm, Trivandrum.
Narayanan Unnithan, V. K., A. C. E., Assistant Engineer on special duty, Trivandrum.

Padmanabha Aiyar, G., Supervisor P. W. D. Pechipara.
Padmanabha Aiyar, S., M. A., Puisne Judge, High Court, Trivandrum.
Padmanabha Aiyar, S., B. A., Tutor, Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.
Padmanabha Pillay, E., Tahsildar, Mavelikaray.
Padmanabha Pillai, P. K., B. A. & B. L., Ag. Additional Munsiff, Shirayinkil.
Padmanabhan Tampi, K., B. A., B. L., Settlement Assistant Peishkar.
Padmanabha Row, T., Asst. Excise Commissioner, Quilon.
Palpu Pillay, M., B. A., Tahsildar, Trivandrum.
Palpu Pillay, T., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Quilon.

Paramu Pillay, K., M. A., Headmaster, High School, Quilon.
Perkins, A. C., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., Medical Officer, Nayar Brigade, Trivandrum.
Ponnambalam Pillay, T., M. R. A. S., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Quilon. (on leave.)
Poonen, E., B. A., M. D., M. ch., Surgeon, General Hospital, Trivandrum.
Prince, I. H., Head Sirkar Vakeel, Trivandrum.
Raghavachariar, C., B. A., Special Asst., Trivandrum.
Raja Raja Varma, A. R., M. A., M. R. A. S., Superintendent of Vernacular Studies, *Maharaja's College*, Trivandrum.
Raja Raja Varma M., M. A., Inspector of Schools, Central Range, Quilon.
Rajaram Row, N., B. A., Assistant to the Dewan Peishkar, and 1st Class Magistrate, Quilon.
Rajaram Row, T., B. A., Settlement Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.
Rajaratna Naicker, C., B. A., Settlement Asst. Peishkar.
Rama Aiyer, K. S., B. A., B. L., Sub-protem District Munsiff, Shertalai.
Ramier A., B. A., B. L., Assistant to the Dewan Peishkar, and 1st Class Magistrate, Trivandrum, on special duty.
Raman Pillay, C. V., B. A., Superintendent, Government Press, Trivandrum.
Raman Pillay, N., B. A., Asst. Excise Commissioner, Arookutty.
Raman Pillay, N., B. A., Assistant Officer in charge, Central Account and Audit Office, Trivandrum.
Rama Row, S., Deputy Peishkar, Sub Revenue, Nagercoil. (on leave.)
Ramachandra Aiyar, N., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Tiruvella.
Ramachandra Row, M. K., B. A., B. L., Ag. Private Judge, High Court, Trivandrum.
Ramakrishna Aiyar, P., B. A., Deputy Peishkar, Trivandrum.
Ramaswamy Aiyar, A., Deputy Settlement Peishkar.
Ramaswamy Aiyar, K., B. A., B. L., Ag. Asst. and 1st Class Magistrate, Trivandrum.
Ramaswamy Aiyar, P., B. A., Inspector of Schools Southern Range.
Ramaswamy Aiyar, S., B. A., B. L., Additional District Munsiff, Trivandrum.
Ramaswamy Sastri, S., B. A., B. L., Principal District Munsiff, Haripad.
Ramasubba Aiyar, H., B. A., 2nd Judge, District Court, Alleppey.
Raghunatha Aiyar, K., B. A., Head Master, High School, Trivandrum.
Ried, Lieutenant, I. A., Commandant 2nd Battalion, Nayar Brigade, Trivandrum.
Renga Aiyangar, S., B. A., Assistant Secretary to Government Trivandrum.
Renganatha Aiyar, R., B. A., B. L., Assistant to the Dewan Peishkar, and 1st Class Magistrate, Padmanabhapuram.
Rengaswamy Aiyangar, K. R., A. C. E., B. C. E., Executive Engineer, Quilon.
Rengaswamy Aiyangar, K. V., M. A., Assistant Professor, Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Rotnam Aiyer, T. R., Assistant Officer in charge, Central Account and Audit Office, Trivandrum.
Sadasiva Aiyar, T., B. A., M. L., Chief Justice, High Court.
Sankara Menon, K. P., B. A., B. L., Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.
Sankara Pillay, G., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Neyyattinkarey.
Sankara Pillay, K., Principal District Munsiff, Trivandrum.
Sankara Pillay, S., B. A., Assistant to the Dewan Peishkar, and 1st Class Magistrate, Kottayam.
Sankaran Tampi, T., Manager, The Palace, Trivandrum.
Sathianesan, P., Special Assistant, Nagercoil.
Seely, J. S., Superintendent, District Magistrate and District Munsiff, Cardamom Hills.
Sesha Aiyangar, P., B. A., B. L., Additional Settlement Assistant.
Sitarama Aiyar, S., B. A., District Munsiff, Parur.
Smith, A. P., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Trivandrum.
Souriperumal Pillay, Assistant Settlement Peishkar.
Srinivasa Aiyar, S., B. A., Head Master, High School, Kottar.
Staley, Sergeant-Major, G. Drill Instructor, Nayar Brigade, Trivandrum.
Subramanya Aiyar, G. V., A. C. E., B. C. E., Sub Engineer, Peermade.
Subramanya Aiyar, K., B. A., Tahsildar, Pattanapuram.
Subramanya Aiyar, K. S., B. A., Tahsildar, Thovalai.
Subramanya Aiyar, N., M. A., M. L., C. M., Dewan Peishcar, Southern Division.
Subramanya Aiyar, P., Assistant Engineer, Mavelikarey.
Subramanya Sastri S., M. A., Lecturer, Maharaja's College, Trivandrum.
Subroyer, E. R., B. A., B. C. E., Financial Adviser, Trivandrum.
Swyny, S. R., Assistant Superintendent of Police, Trivandrum, and Padmanabhapuram.

Thanu Pillay, K., B. A., B. E., C. E., Sub Engineer, Trivandrum.
Thiraviem Pillay, S., Anchal Superintendent, Trivandrum.
Vaikuntam Aiyar, S. E., B. A., B. C. E., Executive Engineer, Nagercoil.
Vallinayagam Pillay, P. C., Registrar, High Court, Trivandrum.
Varkki, P. M., Assistant to the Commercial Agent, and 1st Class Magistrate, Alleppey.
Varughese, P. J., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Alleppey.
Veigas, E. C. D., Sirkar Vakeel, Parur.
Venkata Row, K., Assistant Secretary to Government, Trivandrum.
Venkatarama Dikshitar, R., B. A., B. E., M. E., Assistant Superintendent, Survey Department, Trivandrum.
Venkatarama Naidu, S., L. M. & S., Assistant Surgeon, Alleppey.
Venkateswara Aiyar, K., B. A., L. T., Head Master, Normal School, Trivandrum.
Venkatasubramony Aiyer, Tahsildar, Agasteeswarom.
Venugopala Aiyar, T. S., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Malayattur.
Vernede, A. W. L., Excise Commissioner, Trivandrum.
Vieyra, A. J., B. A., Chief Secretary to Government.
Viraraghava Aiyangar, R. B. A., B. L., Under Secretary to Government.
Viraraghavachariar, S., T., B. A., B. L., Sirkar Vakeel, Trivandrum.
Watts, A. C., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Kottayam.
Watts, Miss, D. H., B. A., First Assistant, Maharaja's College for Girls, Trivandrum.
Wheeler, W. D., Supervisor, P. W. D.
Williams, Miss S. B., M. A., Principal, Maharaja's College for Girls, Trivandrum.
Woodham, Lieut. F. J., Commandant, 2nd Battalion.
Yardley, Miss, L. M., L. R. C. P. & S., Surgeon, Woman and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.

TRADE LIST.

ALLEPPEY.

Names of Mercantile Firms.	Names of Resident partners or owners.	Names of Agents.
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P. John & Sons ..	P. John ...	
Hajee Assam Hajee Essa & Sons...	Hajee Esmail Hajee Assam...	
Abdullah Hajee Jackria ...	Jackria Abdullah ...	
Adam Jaffer Mahomed Oosman..	Adam Jaffer Mahomed Oosman...	
Samjee Padamsee ..	...	Ghella Ryosee.
Runchordass Khatsee ..	...	Veerjee.
Rethansee Asari & Co. ...	...	Kessowjee.
Muthrandass Luddah ..	Nunjee Darsey ...	
Lakmichanad Theijsee & Co.	Laknichant Theijsee ..	
Ruthensee Govindjee ...	Ruthensee Govindjee ...	
Jadowjee Ragowjee ...	Judowjee Ragowjee ...	
Panachanth Padamsee ..	...	Moorjee Luddah.
Tursee Triconjee ..	Chutherboj Tursee ...	
Maljee Kesowjee ...	Maljee Kesowjee ..	
Moothooswamy Pillay & Sons.	M. Appavoo Pillay ..	
M. Chinnappa Pillay & Co.	M. Chinnappa Pillay ...	
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Lonen Avusep ...	Lonen Avusep ...	
Haroon Tyib ...	Haroon Tyib ...	
Assunkutty Oomer ...	Assunkutty Oomer ...	
Ally Mahomad ...	Ally Mahomad ..	
R. M. Shungoo Iyen ..	R. M. Shungoo Iyen ...	
P. L. P. Oil Mill Co. ..	P. L. P. Ramaswamy Chettiar..	
R. H. Bava H. Ibrahim ..	R. H. Bava H. Ibrahim...	
Laljee Vissenjee ...	Laljee, Vissenjee & Jadowjee...	
C. M. Coonjoo Vychen & Co.	Coonjoo Vychen & Vahubdass...	
Tadowjee Govindjee ..	Tadowjee Govindjee ...	
Ebram, Thumby, Adima & Sons...	Bava & Adima ..	
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" Messrs. J. H. Vavasseur & Co., Limited.
" South British Insurance Company.
S. I. R. Out Agencies at Trivandrum, Kottayam & Alleppey.

Valli Bhoy Kader Bhoy & Co.,

General Merchants, Commission Agents & dealers in Timber.

Proprietors—Quilon Oil Mill.
" " Steam Launch Company.

Manager,

Mr. Abdul Hussain Rehimanjee.

A. M. Joseph—Chemist & Druggist.

Agents—Messrs. Lawrence & Mayo
" Oakes & Co., Limited.
" Oriental Life Insurance Company.

No.	Names.	Trade.
1	Purushothaman Nansi ..	Rice, &c.
2	Hadjee Cassin Issac ..	Do.
3	Hadjee Jacob Sayt ...	Piece goods, Millinery, &c.
4	Mideen Kunjoo ..	Tobacco, &c.
5	Venkitaswara Pattar ..	Piece goods, &c.
6	S. Ramalingom .	Wines and spirits and preserved provisions.
7	Krishna Pattar ...	Tobacco.
8	Srinivasom Pattar ..	Pepper, Sugar, &c.
9	J. E. Madoe ...	Wines and spirits and preserved provisions.
10	Cuppu Swamy ..	Do. Do. Do.
11	Anther Sock ...	Tobacco.
12	Nagendra Pie Krishna Pattar ...	Do.
13	Krishna Pie Govinda Pattar ..	Do.
14	Jeavan Doss ...	Rice and Coir.
15	C. Sivasubramonia Pillay ...	Hoondy.
16	G. J. Fernandez ...	Wines and spirits and preserved provisions.
17	M. T. Fernandez ..	Do. Do. Do.
18	Subbiah Tennattu Reddiar ...	Publisher, Bookseller & printer.
19	K. Anantha Pattar ...	Pepper, sugar, &c.
20	Abbhu Seit ..	Piece goods, &c.
21	Abdulakader Mahomed ..	Rice.
22	V Kalidasan Pattar ...	Pepper, sugar, &c.
23	Chaithukunju Koyakunju ...	Do.
24	Thiruvariyan Subramoniyan ..	Do.
25	Narayana Sastry ...	Hoondy.
26	Tada Seit ..	Cloth merchant.

TRIVANDRUM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Subbhaya Pillai	Cigar Tobacco &c.	Cantonment.
S. S. Thanu Pillai	Fancy Goods	Do.
R. Subramoney Iyer	Cloth.	Do.
J. E. Madai...	General Merchant.	Do.
J. D. Pereira	Timber.	Do.
Messrs Spencer & Co. Ld ...	Wines & Spirits.	Putthenchattay
C. V. Subramoney Iyer ...	Cloth.	Do.
Walli Bhoy Kauther Bhoy & Co. ...	Timber.	Do.
C. P. Mudaliar & Co	Cloth.	Do.
Mahomed Haji Junis Sait ...	English Medicines &c	Chalay.
Dawood Haji Jaffer Sait ...	Piece goods & Metals.	Do.
Gul Mahomed Ismail	Piece Goods.	Do.
Aroon Jusope	Do.	Do.
Summar Jope	Do.	Do.
Jan Mahomed Adem	Do.	Do.
Salay Mahomed Ahomed ...	Do.	Do.
Karim Jusope	Do.	Do.
Kanakathi Meerasa Ravuther ...	Country Cloth.	Do.
Kasy Iyen	Do.	Do.
Thiagaraja Iyer & Co.	Do.	Do.
Vencatachala Iyen	Do.	Do.
Vembu Iyer & Co.	Do.	Do.
Ramaswamy Chettiar	Do.	Do.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Ramaswamy Iyen	Country cloth.	Chalay.
K. Narayana Iyen	Do.	Do.
Kulathu Iyen	Do.	Do.
T. M. Raman Tampy	Piece Goods.	Do.
Varatha Iyen Viswanatha Iyer ..	Rice.	Do.
Narasingom Pillai	Do.	Do.
Muthu Reddiar	Do.	Do.
S. Ramaswamy Iyer	Do.	Do.
Dhanucodi Naidu	Do.	Do.
Maloo Pillai	Do.	Do.
S. Palaniya Pillai	Do.	Do.
Sambasiva Iyer	Do	Do,
Subba Reddiar	Do.	Do.
Mahadeva Iyer	Do.	Do.
N. S. Gopala Iyer	Do.	Do.
S. Sesha Iyen	Do.	Do.
Subba Iyen	Do.	Do.
Ismail Moosa Sait	Metal.	Do.
Jusope Isac	Rice.	Vallakudavu.
Mytheen Kunju Mamava Mastava...	Do.	Do.
Gul Mahomed Haji Isac ..	Do.	Do.
Abdul Kuther Haji Moosa ...	Do.	Do.
Mytheen Noohukannoo	Do.	Do.
Oosman Haji Abdul Sakkur ...	Do.	Manacaud.
Ramaswami Iyer	Do.	Attaculangara.
Sankarapandiya Pillai	Tobacco.	Chalay.
Aroomoogam Pillai	Do.	Do.
Chamy Pillai	Do.	Do,
Colappen Pillai	Do.	Do.
Raman Pillai	Do.	Do.
Chuppu Pillai	Do.	Do.
Ahamed Pillai Mytheen Kannoo ...	Timber.	Do.
Sankaracumaraswami Pillai ..	Do.	Do.
Padmanabha Pillai	Do.	Do.
Varumala Pillai	Do.	Do.
Pavanasom Pillai	Do.	Do.
V. M. D'silva	Do.	Vanchiyoor.
G. Padmanabha Iyer	Gold & Jewellery.	Chalay.
M. Narayana Iyer	Do.	Do.
M. Subramonia Chettiyar ...	Do.	Do.
M. Krishna Iyen	Do.	Do.
V. Krishna Bhutter	Do.	Do.
Bulog Dhos. Lallen Bhoy ...	Do.	Do.
S. Soobramonia Iyen	Do.	Do.
Muthukrishna Iyen	Sowcar.	Do.
Arunachallam Pandaram ...	Do.	Do.
S. Ganapathiya Pillai	Do.	Do.
Alakur Chettiyar	Do.	Do.
R. Venkitathri Iyer	Do.	Do.
Sankaranarayana Iyer	Do.	Do.
Chuppu Pillai	Country Cloth.	Kythamukku.
C. Padmanabha Pillai	Do.	Do.
Malayali Vyapara Samajam Ld. ...	Do.	Do.
Ramalingom Iyen	Wines & Spirits.	Chalay.
L. T. Koshy	Do.	Karamanai.
Ananthanarayana Iyen ...	Do.	Do.
Chuppu Pillai Palaniya Pillai ...	Condiments &c.	Chalay.
Thanu Pillai	Do.	Do.
Ramaswamy Pillai	Do.	Do.

Marse & Co., Proprietor T. S. B. Marse—General Merchants, and Commission Agents Cantonment, Main Road.

The Western Coast Trading Agency, Wines and Spirits Vendors Chemists and Druggists. Auctioneers, General Merchants and Commission Agents—J. A. Gomez, Manager.

J. B. D'Cruz, Photographer ... ... Cantonment, Trivandrum.

John Jacob & Co., General Merchants, Boot and Harness makers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers—Trivandrum.

Moothooswamy Pillai & Co.—Liquors, Oilmanstores, Patent Medicines &c. Cantonment.

J. King & Co., ...Merchant's Agents and Contractors, Boot, Shoe and Harness makers—Cantonment, Trivandrum.

Koder & Co., General merchants &c., Cantonment, Trivandrum.

A. R. Pillai & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agents, Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers, &c. Main Road Trivandrum.

Agents for, Messrs Blackie & Son, Limited, Publishers, London and Bombay—Messrs. Geo, Newnes, Limited, Publishers, Strand, London Densmore Typewriter & Co., New York—Mr. H. Bose Perfumer, Calcutta, &c.

Joseph Andrew, General Merchant and Commission Agent, Cantonment.

KOTTAYAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
P. Ithak Kurian	Rice &c. ...	Tirunakara.
K. Mathan	do. ...	do.
I. C. Cheriyan & Co.	do. ..	do.
U. Itty & Co.	do. ...	do.
Kurien Chand & Co.	do. ...	do.
C. I. Abraham & Sons ...	do. ..	do.
Korah Vurki	English Medicine ...	do.
M. M. Vargeese	Liquors, European Stores &c...	do.
Itty Ipe Thommi	Rice &c. ...	do.
C. Padmanabha Iyen	Banker ...	do.
Kunnumprathu Ittoop Cochitty ...	Rice & other goods...	do.
E. A. Abraham & Co. ..	Spirits and cloths ...	do.
K. I. Varki ...	English medicine and cloths...	do.
Kailasom Iyer	Banker ...	do.
Venkitachelam Iyer	do. ...	do.
The Kottayam Mercantile Co. ..	Liquors ...	do.
T. C. Chacko	European Stores &c.	do.

"*The Kottayam Traders Association*" Instituted in July 1904.

C. I. Chandy ... } Joint Secretaries.
M. M. Varughese ... }

C. I. Abraham ... Treasurer.

PADMANABHAPURAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Raman Moopen	Rice, Metals and Condiments...	Kottar.
Vythianatha Iyer	do. ...	do.
S. Paramasiven Pillay ...	do. ...	do.
Swaminatha Pillay	do. ...	do.
Cumarandy	Gold and Jewellery..	do.
V. Arunachellum	Thread, Gold and Banker...	do.
Ismaul	Country cloth ...	do.
Vallampiri Moopen	Thread, oil ...	do.
Arumugaperumal Moopen ...	do. ...	do.
Soliman Pillay	Timber ..	do.
S. M. S. Sodalamuthu Pillay ...	do. ...	do.
Sivacamy Soodram Pillay ...	Wine, spirits ..	do.
Athimoolam Iyer	Thread, Banker ..	do.
Vythianatha Iyer	Rice	do.
Manika Mudali	do. ..	do.
Sivathanu Moopen	Oil	do.
R. Thandaveswara Iyer ...	Tobacco, rice, condiments & banker...	do.
Rengan Chettiar	Thread, banker. ..	do.
Valandy Moopen	Oil, Condiments and Banker..	do.
S. Srinivasa Iyer	Arecanut ...	do.
A. Neelacanta Iyer	Rice, Condiments and cloth...	do.
P. Chithanbaram Pillay ...	Tobacco and Condiments...	do.
P. Andi Chettiar	Condiments ...	do.
M. Vythilingam Pillay ...	Condiments, animess.	do.
S. Soobramonian	Arms and Ammunition...	Nagercoil.
S. Soobramonian	Wine and Spirits ...	do.
R. Shungra Sinthamony ...	do. ...	do.
R. Ramaswamy Iyer ...	Jeweller	Vadivisvaram.
Marimuthoo Pillay	Condiments ...	do.
Cochoommani Pillay ...	Rice	Kuzhitturay.
Aiyappan Pillay	do	do.
Nanni Madasamy	General Merchants ...	do.
C. Madhaven Pillay	Tobacco	Puthukaday.
M. Muthuswamy Pillay ...	do.	do.
C. Devanayagom Pillay ...	Cloth	do.
Sankarakumaroo Pillay ...	Wholesale Merchant, Tobacco, Tamarind, &c...	Thoduvetti.
Padmanabhen Bhuthalingom Pillay...	do. ...	do.
Sankarakumaroo Pillay ...	Rice &c.... ...	Kalikavila.
Vanniperumal Pillay ...	Tobacco	do.
C. Bhagavathy Pillay ...	Cloth	Eraniel.
K. Subramonia Pillay ...	Tamarind & salt ...	do.

PADMANABHAPURAM—(*contd.*)

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
K. Ramaswamy Pillay ...	Rice	Eraniel.
Athimulam Iyer	Hundi Merchants ...	do.
Perumal Kuttalom	Rice, Jaggery ...	do.
Annamalay Chithambarathanoo ...	Condiments ...	do.
Athimoolum Annamalay ...	Cloth ...	do.
Baghavathy Perumal Pillay ...	Rice ...	do.
N. Pitcha Pillay	Cloth merchant ...	Colachel.
K. Chinnoo Pillay & Co. ...	Commission Agents and rice merchants...	do.
Maloo Pillay	Cloth merchant ...	do.
K. Maloo Pillay	Rice merchant ...	do.
Chithambara Kuttalam Pillay ...	do. ...	do.
Sivathanoo Pillay	Condiments ...	do.
Ananchu Perumal Pillay ...	General merchant ...	do.
Kumaravelu	Grain, condiments, tobacco, beetles ...	Palliady.
Poonamkani	Rice and condiments.	do.
Sivaraman Manikkam ...	Rice condiments ...	Padmanabhapuram.
Muthukumaru Subramanyan ...	Oil and condiments...	
Kuttalam Pichanadhan ...	Cloth ...	
Sivaraman Andi Pillay ...	do. ...	
Kumara Pillay Chinnu Pillay ...	do. ...	
Kuttalam Chidambara Thanu ...	do. ...	
Arumukam Narayanan ...	Rice and condiments..	
Soobramonya Iyer	Druggists, spirits, wine merchants...	Thackalay.
Sivagnanam Pillay	Cloth, rice and condiments...	do.
Chithambarathanu Chokalingam...	Cloth and condiments.	Aramboly.
Moothoocurappen	Condiments ...	do.
T. Sivangnanam Pillay ...	Cloth and condiments.	Thalacudy.

Rates of cabin boats, canoes of different classes, and ordinary country carts.

	Rs.	ch.	c.
Cabin boat hire per diem	1	14	...
1st class canoe hire per diem	...	12	...
2nd do. do. do.	...	10	...
3rd do. do. do.	...	8	...
4th do. do. do.	...	6	...
Cart country per mile	...	3	...

Statement showing the different rates charged by Kanthimathinatha Pillay & Co's Transit Company, Tinnevelly.

Description.	From Tinnevelly to Trivandrum and *vice versa*.						From Oluginaseri to Tinnevelly and Trivandrum and *vice versa*.						Remarks.
	Usual.			Special.			Usual.			Special.			
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
To Europeans for a whole Transit ..	20	4	...	25	4	...	10	4	...	12	4	...	These are not invariable.
To Natives for a whole Transit ...	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	...	10	4	...	Owing to the competition of other companies, the charges are sometimes reduced.
Do. for a single passenger ...	2	...	...	2	8	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	
Parcels or goods for every 25 lbs. or 1 Maund...	...	8	...	...	..	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	
For a single passenger to mid-stations from Tinnevelly and Trivandrum...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At the rate of five pies per mile.

Statement of charges made by M. R. and Co. from Trivandrum to Tinnevelly.

Particulars.	From Tinnevelly to Trivandrum and from Trivandrum to Tinnevelly.						From Olnginaseri and Trivandrum to Olnginaseri.						From Olnginaseri to Trivandrum and Tinnevelly.			Remarks.
	Usual Bandy.			Extra Bandy.			Usual Bandy.			Extra Bandy.						
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1st Class Bandy for Europeans	20	4	...	25	4	...	10	4	...	12	4	...	12	4	...	
2nd Do. Do. Do.	15	4	...	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1st Do. Do. Natives	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	...	10	4	...	7	10	...	
For each Native Passenger	2	...	...	2	8	...	1	..	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	
Parcels for each 25 lbs. or 1 Maund ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	
For the intermediate stations from Olugi-naseri to Trivandrum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At 6 pies per mile.
For the intermediate stations from Olugi-naseri to Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	At 5 pies per mile.

Table showing the rates chargeable on the Trivandrum and Thencausy Transit lines by Palvarnam Pillay.

Particulars.	From Tinnevelly to Trivandrum and *vice versa*.						From Tinnevelly and from Trivandrum to Oluginaseri.						From Oulginaseri to Tinnevelly and Trivandrum.			From Tinnevelly to Thencausy and *vice versa*.					
	Ordinary.			Extra.			Ordinary.			Extra.						Ordinary.			Extra.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Whole first-class bandy for Europeans...	20	4	...	25	4	...	10	4	...	12	4	...	12	4	...	7	2	...	9	8	...
Whole second-class bandy for Europeans...	15	2	...	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whole first-class bandy for natives.	15	4	...	20	4	...	7	10	...	10	4	...	7	10	...	4	2	...	6	2	...
Passengers each	2	...	...	2	8	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
For parcels of 25 lbs. equal to 1 Maund...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...

At 5 pies each passenger per mile for the intermediate stations between Oulginaseri and Tinnevelly.
At 6 pies do. do. do. and Trivandrum.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES &c., USED IN TRIVANDRUM.

Reduced to Equivalents in English Denominations.

WEIGHTS.

1	Pannam			=	6	Grains (approximately.)
13	Pannams	= 1	Callenjoo	=	78	do. ,,
13	Callenjoos	= 1	Palam	=	1,014	do. ,,
7½	Palams	= 1	Rautel	=	7,605	do. ,,

GRAIN MEASURE.

1	Nauly			=	20	Cubic Inches.
4	Naulies	= 1	Edungally	=	80	do.
10	Edungallies			=	1	Purray.

LIQUID MEASURE.

4	Thodums	= 1	Nauly	=	20	Cubic Inches (approximately)
4	Naulies	= 1	Edungally	=	80	do. ,,
10	Edungallies	= 1	Purray.			
12	do.	= 1	Chothanay.			
5	Chothanais	= 1	Codum.			

MEASURE OF LENGTH APPLICABLE TO LAND AND TIMBER, &c.

1	Angoolam			=	1¼	Inches English approximately
24	Angoolams	= 1	Kole	=	30	Inches ,, = 2½ Feet ,,
4	Koles	= 1	Thendoo	=	10	,, ,,
800	Thendoos	= 1	Nauligay	=	8,000	,, ,,
2,000	do.	= 1	Crosam	=	20,000	,, ,,
4	Crosams	= 1	Yogena	=	80,000	,, ,,

MEASURE OF TIME.

8	Nodies	= 1	Mathra	=	0·1	Second.
4	Mathras	= 1	Gunnidum	=	0·4	,,
10	Gunnidums	= 1	Vyerpoo	=	4·0	Seconds.
6	Viyerpoos	= 1	Vinauligay	=	24	,,
60	Vinauligays	= 1	Nauligay	=	24	Minutes.
2½	Nauligays	= 1	Munneynerum	=	1	Hour.
7½	do.	= 1	Yaumam	=	3	Hours or 1 Watch.
60	do. or 8 Yms.	= 1	Divasam	=	1	Day.
7	Divasams	= 1	Wauram	=	1	Week.
15	do.	= 1	Packsham	=	15	Days (nearly).
2	Packshams			=	1	Lunar Month.
1	Mausam			=	1	Native Month (29 to 32 days).
2	Mausams	= 1	Rretoo	or		The Native Season.
6	Rretoos	= 1	Waroosham	=	1	Year.

TRAVANCORE WEIGHTS, &c.

WEIGHTS OF COPPER, IRON, NUTS, PEPPER, &c.

16	Meeshams	=	1 Pannam.
10	Pannams	=	1 Callenjoo.
16	Callenjoos	=	1 Pallam.
100	Pallams	=	1 Tulam.
20	Tulams	=	1 Pauram.

WEIGHTS OF SUGAR, TOBACCO, OPIUM, &c.

10	Meeshams	=	1 Pannam.
10	Pannams	=	1 Callenjoo.
21	Callenjoos	=	1 Pallam.
5½	Pallams	=	1 Rautel.
24	Rautels	=	1 Maund.
150	do.	=	1 Toontoo.
4	Toontoos	=	1 Candy.

WEIGHT OF SALT.

1	Garce	=	120 Maunds.
1	Maund	=	3,200 Tolas or Rupees.
1	Parah	=	1,050 Tolas.
1	Coomb	=	1,68,000 Tolas.
1	Indian Maund	=	82½ lbs. Avoirdupois.

MEASURE OF SALT.

10	Edungallies	=	1 Parah.
160	Parahs	=	1 Coomb.

WEIGHTS USED AT QUILON.

3	Pallams	=	1 Seer.
2	Seers	=	1 Rautel.
20	Rautels	=	1 Tulam.
28	do.	=	1 Kutcha Maund.
30	do.	=	1 Pucka do.

GRAIN MEASURE, USED IN NANJINAD.

360	Grains of Paddy	=	1 Chevadoo.
5	Chevadoos	=	1 Allackoo.
2	Allackoos	=	1 Ollack.
4	Ollucks	=	1 Puddy.
8	Puddies	=	1 Mercal.
21	Mercals	=	1 Kotta.

TABLES OF MONEY.

BRITISH INDIAN CURRENCY.

Rupee		*Annas*		*Pies*
1	=	16	=	192
		1	=	12

The King's Rupee weighs 180 grains or $\frac{3}{8}$ths of an ounce Troy and contains $\frac{11}{12}$ths or 165 grains of pure silver, and $\frac{1}{12}$th or 15 grains of alloy.

32 Rupees weigh 1 lb. Troy. $38\frac{8}{9}$ths Rupees, 1 lb. Avoirdupois. Other silver coins of British Indian currency bear in all respects a due proportion to the Rupee.

TRAVANCORE CURRENCY.

Travancore Varahen (Gold coin) = $52\frac{1}{2}$ Cullian Fanams.

Do. Half Do. (Do.) = $26\frac{1}{4}$ Do. Do.

Rupee		*Anandurayan Pannam*		*Cullian Pannam*		*Chuckram*		*Cash*
1	=	$3\frac{1}{2}$	=	7	=	28	=	448
		1	=	2	=	8	=	128
				1	=	4	=	64
						1	=	16

Half and quarter Rupee coins valued at 14 and 7 chs. respectively, four and two chuckrums coins and copper coins for one chuckrum, eight cash, four cash and one cash have been coined and are now in circulation.

COCHIN SIRKAR CURRENCY.*

Rupee		*Verarayan Pannam*		*Pooten*		*Pies*
1	=	$3\frac{1}{2}$	=	$19\frac{1}{4}$	=	$211\frac{3}{4}$
		1	=	$5\frac{1}{2}$	=	$60\frac{1}{2}$
				1	=	11

COINS CURRENT AT SHENCOTTAH.

4	Pies	=	1 Thootoo.
48	Thootoos	=	1 Rupee.
$48\frac{3}{4}$	Pies	=	1 Vella Pannam.
192	Pies or $4\frac{5}{7}$ Vella Pannam (at the rate of $16\frac{1}{2}$ Vella Pannams for 1 Pagoda)	=	1 Rupee.

* Current also in British Cochin.

Table No. I.

For converting Travancore to British Indian Currency.

Travancore Currency.			British Currency.			Travancore.	British Currency.					
Rs.	Chs.	C	=Rs	As.	P.	Rupees.=	Rs.	As.	P. =	B.	Rs.	Chs.	C.
,,	,,	1	,,	,,	0·42	1	0	15	8·63	0	28	0
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	0·84	2	1	15	5·26	1	27	8
,,	,,	3	,,	,,	1·26	3	2	15	1·89	2	27	0
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	1·68	4	3	14	10·53	3	26	8
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	2·11	5	4	14	7·16	4	26	0
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	2·53	6	5	14	3·79	5	25	8
,,	,,	7	,,	,,	2·95	7	6	14	0·42	6	25	0
,,	,,	8	,,	,,	3·37	8	7	13	9·05	7	24	8
,,	,,	9	,,	,,	3·79	9	8	13	5·68	8	24	0
,,	,,	10	,,	,,	4·21	10	9	13	2·32	9	23	8
,,	,,	11	,,	,,	4·63	11	10	12	10·95	10	23	0
,,	,,	12	,,	,,	5·05	12	11	12	7·58	11	22	8
,,	,,	13	,,	,,	5·47	13	12	12	4·21	12	22	0
,,	,,	14	,,	,,	5·89	14	13	12	0·84	13	21	8
,,	,,	15	,,	,,	6·32	15	14	11	9·47	14	21	0
,,	1	,,	,,	,,	6·74	16	15	11	6·11	15	20	8
,,	2	,,	,,	1	1·47	17	16	11	2·74	16	20	0
,,	3	,,	,,	1	8·21	18	17	10	11·37	17	19	8
,,	4	,,	,,	2	2·95	19	18	10	8·00	18	19	0
,,	5	,,	,,	2	9·68	20	19	10	4·63	19	18	8
,,	6	,,	,,	3	4·42	30	29	7	6·95	29	13	8
,,	7	,,	,,	3	11·16	40	39	4	9·26	39	8	8
,,	8	,,	,,	4	5·89	50	49	1	11·58	49	3	8
,,	9	,,	,,	5	0·63	60	58	15	1·90	58	27	0
,,	10	,,	,,	5	7·37	70	68	12	4·21	68	22	0
,,	11	,,	,,	6	2·11	80	78	9	6·53	78	17	0
,,	12	,,	,,	6	8·84	90	88	6	8·84	88	12	0
,,	13	,,	,,	7	3·58	100	98	3	11·16	98	7	0
,,	14	,,	,,	7	10·32	200	196	7	10·32	196	14	0
,,	15	,,	,,	8	5·05	300	294	11	9·48	294	21	0
,,	16	,,	,,	8	11·79	400	392	15	8·64	392	28	0
,,	17	,,	,,	9	6·53	500	491	3	7·80	491	6	8
,,	18	,,	,,	10	1·26	600	589	7	6·96	589	13	8
,,	19	,,	,,	10	8·00	700	687	11	6·12	687	20	8
,,	20	,,	,,	11	2·74	800	785	15	5·28	785	27	8
,,	21	,,	,,	11	9·47	900	884	3	4·44	884	6	0
,,	22	,,	,,	12	4·21	1000	982	7	3·60	982	13	0
,,	23	,,	,,	12	10·95	2000	1964	14	7·20	1964	26	0
,,	24	,,	,,	13	5·68	3000	2947	5	10·80	2947	10	8
,,	25	,,	,,	14	0·42	4000	3929	13	2·40	3929	23	8
,,	26	,,	,,	14	7·16	5000	4912	4	6·00	4912	8	0
,,	27	,,	,,	15	1·89	6000	5894	11	9·60	5894	21	0

Table No. II.

For converting British Indian to Travancore Currency.

Rs.	As.	P.	=T. Rs.	Chs.	C.
,,	,,	1	,,	,,	2·37
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	4·75
,,	,,	3	,,	,,	7·12
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	9·50
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	11·87
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	14·25
,,	,,	7	,,	1	0·62
,,	,,	8	,,	1	3·00
,,	,,	9	,,	1	5·37
,,	,,	10	,,	1	7·75
,,	,,	11	,,	1	10·12
,,	1	,,	,,	1	12·50
,,	2	,,	,,	3	9·00
,,	3	,,	,,	5	5·50
,,	4	,,	,,	7	2·00
,,	5	,,	,,	8	14·50
,,	6	,,	,,	10	11·00
,,	7	,,	,,	12	7·50
,,	8	,,	,,	14	4·00
,,	9	,,	,,	16	0·50
,,	10	,,	,,	17	13·00
,,	11	,,	,,	19	9·50
,,	12	,,	,,	21	6·00
,,	13	,,	,,	23	2·50
,,	14	,,	,,	24	15·00
,,	15	,,	,,	26	11·50
1	,,	,,	,,	28	8·00
2	,,	,,	2	1	0·00
3	,,	,,	3	1	8·00
4	,,	,,	4	2	0·00
5	,,	,,	5	2	8·00
6	,,	,,	6	3	0·00
7	,,	,,	7	3	8·00
8	,,	,,	8	4	0·00
9	,,	,,	9	4	8·00
10	,,	,,	10	5	0·00
20	,,	,,	20	10	0·00
30	,,	,,	30	15	0·00
40	,,	,,	40	20	0·00
50	,,	,,	50	25	0·00
60	,,	,,	61	2	0·00
70	,,	,,	71	7	0·00
80	,,	,,	81	12	0·00
90	,,	,,	91	17	0·00
100	,,	,,	101	22	0·00

Table No. III.

For converting Rupees, Annas and Pies to Pounds, Shillings and Pence

Rs.	As.	P.	£	S.	d.
0	1	0	0	0	1½
0	2	0	0	0	3
0	3	0	0	0	4½
0	4	0	0	0	6
0	5	0	0	0	7½
0	6	0	0	0	9
0	7	0	0	0	10½
0	8	0	0	1	0
0	9	0	0	1	1½
0	10	0	0	1	3
0	11	0	0	1	4½
0	12	0	0	1	6
0	13	0	0	1	7½
0	14	0	0	1	9
0	15	0	0	1	10½
1	0	0	0	2	0
10	0	0	1	0	0

THE END.

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